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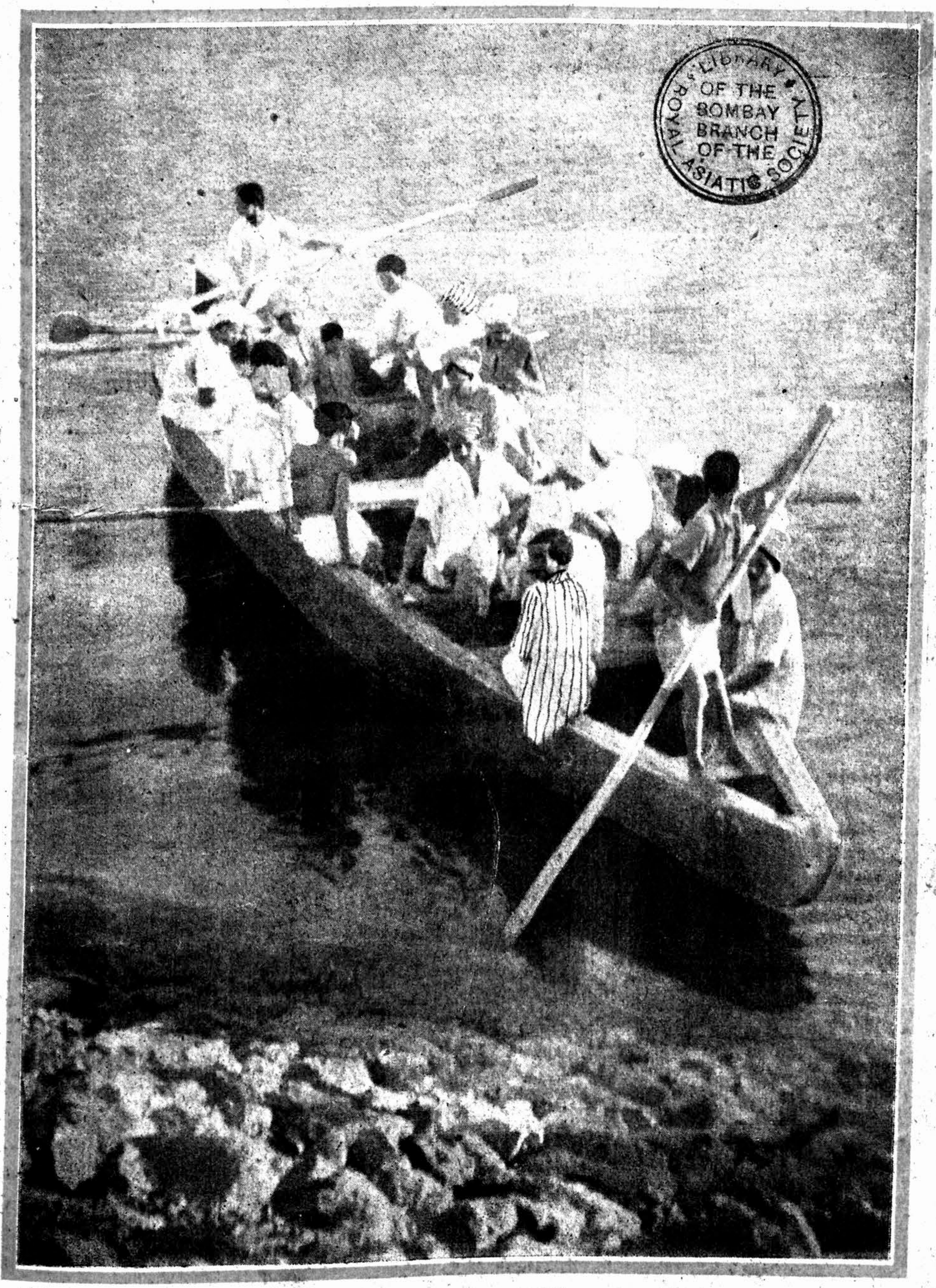

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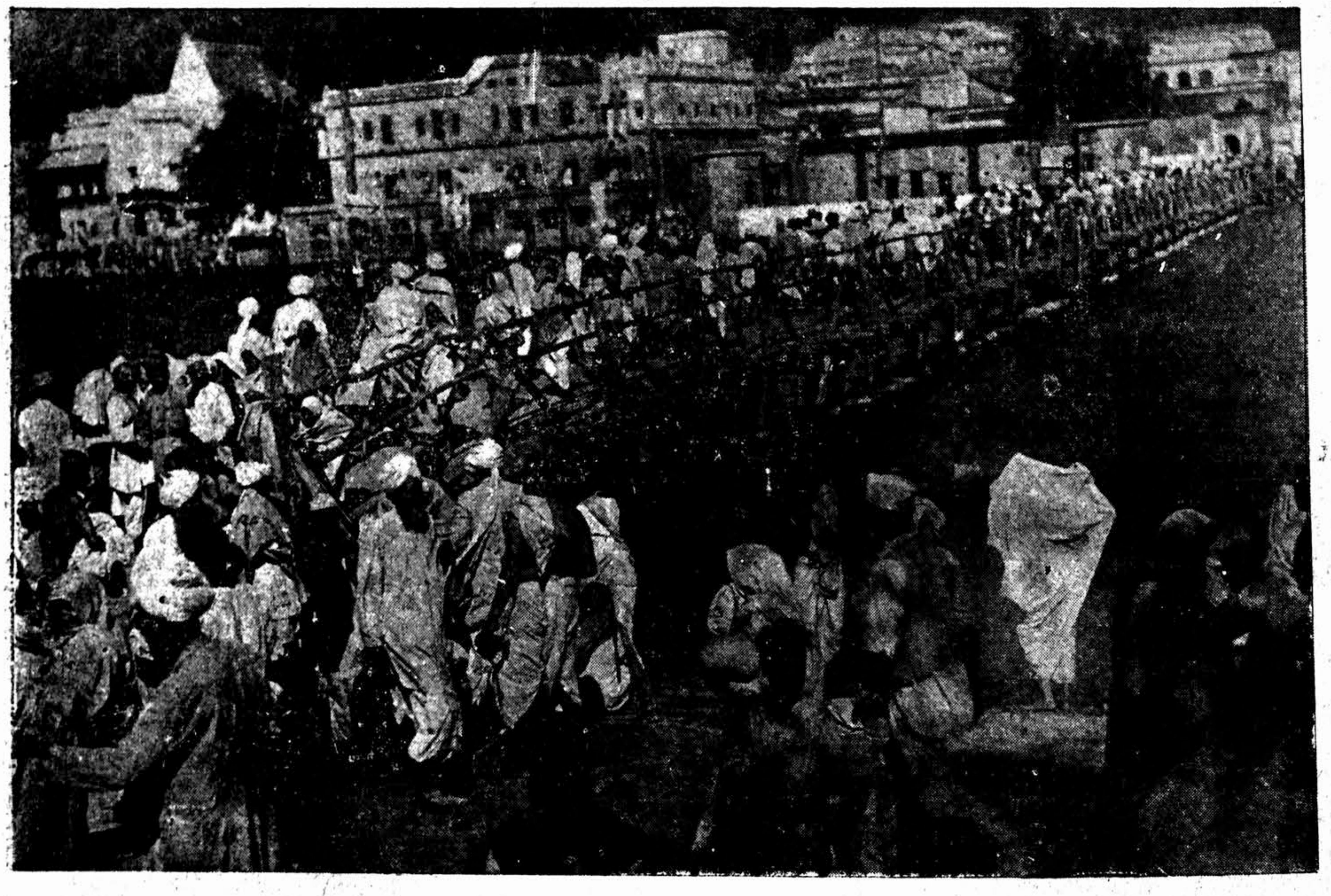
"CROSSING THE CHANNEL"

Photo by Chilka Chalapatirao.

Kumbha Mela Scenes



A mammoth spectacle was witnessed at Hardwar during the Kumbh-Mela this year. This rare occasion was considered by Hindus as the most auspicious, since the days of the Mahabharata. More than 10 lakhs of people gathered at Hardwar to have a bath in the holy Ganges on the occasion. Picture shows the rush on the temporary bridge over the Ganges.

Sadhus with banners going to the Ganges on elephants.

Volunteers serving drinking water to pilgrims.

On 'Mela' March.

Nearly a lakh of Sadhus belonging to seven different Akharas accompanied by bands and banners and headed by Mahants and Gurus mounted on gaily caparisoned elephants marched in six processions one after another from their respective camps to Har-ki-pauri to have their bath in the sacred pool. Picture shows the rush of pilgrims at Hardwar bathing ghat.

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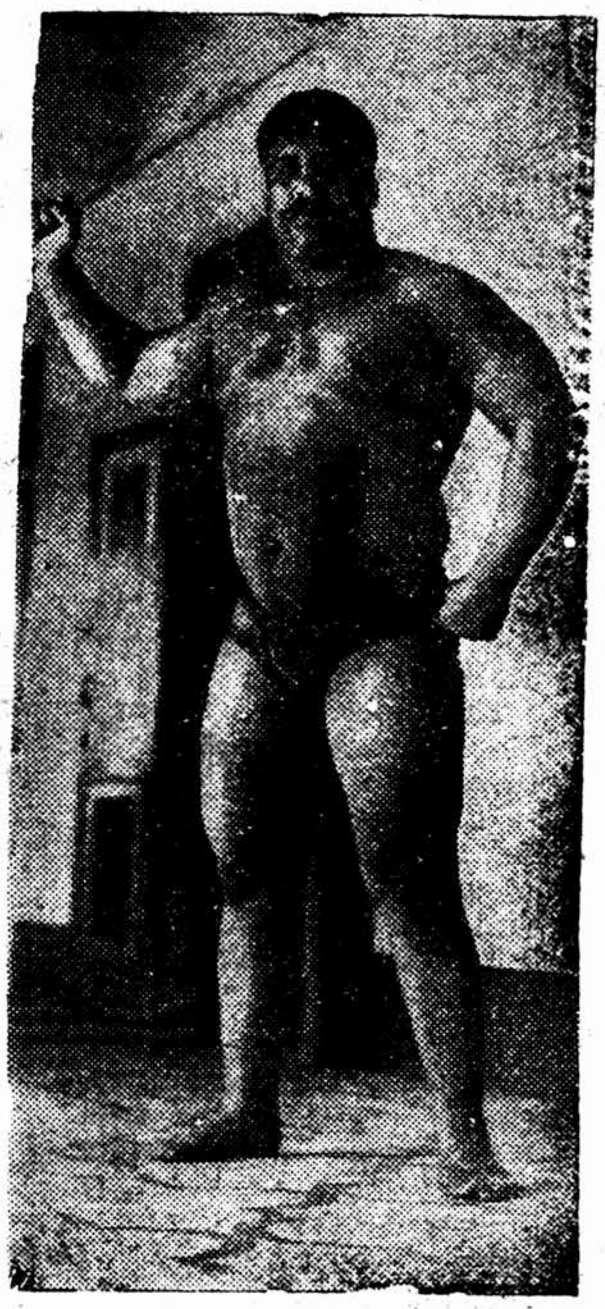
Next 'Champ' Wrestler Of India

Hamida, Most Spectacular Fighter Will Succeed Imam Bux

By S. MUZUMDAR



HAMIDA: Who is likely to succeed Imam Bux.

1918 to 1938 is a pretty long period for any super-athlete to hold a championship title, but Imam Buksh has reigned supreme in Indian wrestling since Gama chose to transfer his crown to him, and Imam does not feel inclined to relinquish his title or let it be snatched away from him. At fifty-two he retains his superhuman powers as he proved the other day against a redoubtable opponent of von Kraemer's calibre. If it can be described as such, it has been a peculiar characteristic of Indian champions to hold on to the title and maintain supreme positions for long years, while the champions of other lands enjoy supreme honours for brief periods only. From the West, it will be impossible to draw a single instance of any champion who continued to be one for indefinitely long spaces of time like Ghulam, Gama and Imam. It is true, of course, that a champion in India is not frequently challenged as in the Western countries, but when challenged the Indian proves his mettle. He convinces challengers that he is a champion by virtue of his powers which are not ephemeral, which have come to him to last his life-time. Between Ghulam and Imam the only champion who gave away his title in a battle was Kareem Buksh Pehlrewala and nobody else. Ghulam retained his title till his death; his brother Kalloo gave it up on his own choice; and, Gama, their relation by marriage, did the same. In the West, in recent years, only Frank Gotch, the vastly reputed world champion, retired in favour of Americus, a champion nominated by himself. As a cogent instance it is unique, so far as Western countries are concerned

Imam Bux's Successor

In describing Hamida, the great Ghulam's great nephew, and Gama's brother-in-law, one has to speculate upon Imam's present position. If he retires who will be India's next champion? In the annual ranking Hamida does not hold the position next to Imam, it is held by Goonga; but to find out Imam's successor, the choice does not fall upon the dumb wrestler, but upon Hamida, the next man to Goonga in the ranking. If Imam goes out of count, immediately Goonga will come into the title automatically but that is not to be, so far as I can see it, so far as I can gather from past history.

We have no definite historical account of champions prior to Ghulam, and one has to refrain from such descriptions, lest they should be conjectured. But I had it from Gama that the Indian title, for 150 years approximately, has resided in Ghulam's and Gama's families which are very closely allied. The present representatives of these families are quite zealous of retaining this unique honour within the family boundaries as before. As Gama and Imam Buksh's children are very young, the title cannot follow their direct lineage, if it goes back, as it inevitably will, it will do so to Ghulam's family and no other.

Out To Oust Gunga

Goonga belongs to a separate family altogether. His family has no love for Imam's, and he is the only formidable opponent which the present champion takes into any serious account. On the other hand, Ghulam's family has two prospective champions, Chhota Gama, Kalloo's son, and Hamida, the reputed son of Rahmani, Ghulam's youngest brother. Chhota Gama, although he occupies a prominent place in Indian ranking and is a very capable wrestler, is not what he should have been to be the Indian champion. He never mastered Goonga and he never will, and there are others, too, who are his equals. But Hamida is totally different and possesses all the promise and tenacity of a great wrestler,—if he is not already one—who can retain a title for a life-time. He has swept away the board, and like Imam, has only one opponent who counts in Goonga. He is the youngest among India's super-wrestlers, and he is yet in the making. His career is one to be immensely proud of. Goonga would have been on a level with him, had he not a victory over Imam to his credit. To eliminate this point of Goonga's vantage, Hamida cannot and will not measure his strength against Imam, as they are not only related by marriage, but Imam is virtually the other preceptor of Hamida besides Gama. Goonga still holds this advantage over him and he has further consolidated his position by a technical win over Hamida, only the last cold season in Bombay. Goonga is forty-one and Imam will, I believe, hold on to his present position, till Goonga wears out and is on the wane by getting older in years! This is the little tactical game that is being played for years now, and Imam is a barrier which will not ever be got over by Goonga, or for the matter, by any wrestler in the world, as we have seen in the last test when Imam met Kraemar. Goonga triumphed once when he was nineteen, but in maturer years, he has taken four successive defeats at Imam's hands, and his only consolation so far as Imam is concerned has come from the two or three drawn battles with the reigning champion.

Though at the present moment Goonga holds an advantage over Hamida, it is my belief that the day is not far when Hamida will reverse the position. The day he does so, Imam will regard him as his safe successor and retire to rest upon his laurels after a wonderful career, more active and more eventful than Gama's.

Hamida's Career

Hamida was born thirty-two years ago and he belongs to Amritsar. His first training came from his uncle, the great Kalloo, who taught him the traditions of his family. He now belongs to Gama's troupe, and the Master himself can be said to be his present preceptor. Hamida was born, and developed in the manner of champions. He has as his training partners the best men in Indian wrestling. Gama himself, Imam, Chhota Gama, Sahabuddin, Ghulam Mohiuddin (Gama's gigantic nephew), Bussah, Jamala, etc., daily contribute to his fitness and greatness.

Traditionally with other great wrestlers Hamida's training began very early, and he entered the ring for open competitions at about the age of sixteen. Early in his career, he was once defeated by Daula Muhammad, but that defeat was purely incidental, it was never writ large on Hamida's face or interfered with his development.

I am mentioning his main fights from which it will be seen that Hamida believes in winning and winning without wasting time. His fights are of the same kind as of Gama and Imam, i.e., he believes in utter aggressiveness and knows that relentless attack is the best possible defence.

The fights are without dates, as Hamida and Gama were unable to give me any definite ones. No Indian wrestler is dependable about them, and I did not note them as I became interested in him only four or five years ago when he had definitely made his mark.

Hamida Beat

Guria Mal in Lahore in 10 minutes Lall of Sialkot in 10 minutes. Haider at Amritsar in 20 minutes. Bara Nawab at Balrampore in 20 minutes. Chirag Gujjar at Amritsar in 10 minutes. Daula Muhammad at Multan, twice, in 7 and 5 minutes. Ganda Singh at Amritsar, twice, in 15 minutes each time.

Aziz Memna at Jullunder in 7 minutes and at Balrampore.

Puran Singh the Elder, Patiala in 2 minutes and at Damkohl.

Issar Singh at Delhi in 4 minutes.

Musa Jat at Patiala, twice, in 4 minutes each time. Venkappa Burud at Amritsar July 1935 (technical).

Drew Against

Venkappa Burud at Kolhapur, 45 minutes. Venkappa Burud at

(Continued On Page 42)

Biggest Ramp In British History

CAPITALISTS MINT MONEY DURING GREAT WAR ON THE AGONY OF MILLIONS

"What about limiting profits?" asked the engineers' delegation when they met Sir Thomas Inskip, Defence Minister, in Mail Week. Sir Thomas in reply mentioned the National Defence Contribution.

In the last war prices were supposed to be controlled and profits limited. Those limitations did not prevent British capitalism from indulging in a profiteering orgy without parallel. Here are the facts about the biggest and dirtiest ramp in history.

Twenty years ago the great war to end war and make the world safe for democracy was drawing to a close. The people who paid for that four years' slaughter were the workers. They have gone on paying ever since.

Immediate cost throughout Europe was 10,000,000 workers killed. 20,000,000 maimed and wounded. Of this colossal total nearly one-tenth were British.

War, however, is no one-sided operation, if so many lost, somebody obviously won. That they won handsomely can be demonstrated by a survey of the process and the results, says a writer in "Tribune"

The problem when war began, as Lloyd George has repeatedly stated, was to placate the workers, or at least conciliate their leaders. That was done by the introduction of the "industrial truce," which was followed in a few months by industrial and then by military conscription.

CONSCRIPT WEALTH.

But while parliamentarians—themselves exempted from military service—were offering up the masses for the great sacrifice, the country began to cry out for the conscription of wealth. To secure recruits the Government made all kinds of promises about controlling prices and restricting profits, but few of them were even partly and none wholly redeemed.

The war, in fact, ushered in a golden age of capitalist prosperity. Most of the nation's "leaders," in one way or another, took their share of the swag. Since national necessity prevented them going to the front (how they would have liked to get at the Bosche!) they had perforce to show their patrotism in other directions.

One of the most obvious services was to provide the sinews of war This they did by investing in War Loans. Here, as the "Daily Telegraph" remarked, was "a golden opportunity." So the first loan was issued in 1914—at 3-1/2 per cent.

CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS.

The nation's leaders quickly won the support of all who had money to lend. Followed the next stage of golden opportunity, this time at 4-1/2 per cent. The bankers were so pleased that they circularised their clients urging them to borrow credits from the bank at 3 per cent. so that they could take up more War Loan at the 4-1/2!

When, a few months later, the Government issued another loan at 5-1/2 per cent. you can imagine the patriots were not loath to seize the opportunity. And to make the deal doubly worth while the Government permitted the first loans to be converted into those carrying the higher interest.

So, while the massed conscripts added their funeral crosses to the soil of France, the financial volunteers at home piled up the noughts of the National Debt. With the result that the 1914 figure of £700 millions, the bulk of it at 2-1/2 per cent, had grown by 1920 to £7,700 millions, mostly at at 5-1/2 per cent.

Since when those who remained alive have been paying the patriots something in the region of £1,000,000 a day.

Can it be wondered why the "Financial News," in 1915, whooped: "At last money is coming into its own"!

The adhesion of £7,000 millions to the owning class through the National Debt does not exhaust the record of their war winnings.

BOTTOMLEY'S WAY.

Apart from the big men, there were the relatively smaller fry. Horatio Bottomley, for instance. He became the war lords' public spouter Number One. Emulators were numerous enough, but none could demand quite the same fat fees as he.

Fees ranged from 100 guineas to 1,000 guineas : meeting. And, as he was in big demand, the latter figure predominated. Municipal and corporation bigwigs competed for his services, added liberal expenses to the fees. Their victims multiplied the crosses, but when it was all over the bigwigs gathered in the O. B. E.s.

Field-Marshal Goering and his wife recording their vote at the Berlin polling station during the Austrian Plebiscite, as "Hitler Raj" propagandists.

In shipping there were the Ellermans, Runcimans, Inchcapes, St. Davids, and many more.

Freight rates rocketed. Coal from Cardiff to Cairo in 1913 was carried at 7. a ton; in 1917 at 120s. Grain from New Orleans to Liverpool was 1s. 3d. per 100 lb. in 1913 and 26s. in 1917.

Ship values leaped. Cargo boats of 7,500 tons in 1913 cost about £48,000; in 1920 they were valued at £258,000. In the first 26 months of the war shipowners made £260 million profit, and the value of their tonnage rose from £170 million to more than £500 million.

All the shipping companies paid out huge dividends and bonuses. White Star in 1916 gave its shareholders a bonus of 400 per cent.—four new shares for every one held. In 1919 Furness Withy handed out £2,000,000 from secret reserves without diminishing their ordinary reserve, which had grown to £1,800,000.

Similarly the engineering firms. Birmingham Small Arms Co. increased its capital and reserves from £1,630,000 in 1913 to £9,000,000 in 1922. Metropolitan Carriage Co. had a capital of £1,500,000 in 1914; towards the end of the war Vickers bought it up for £11,000,000; by 1920 the share value was £18,000,000.

LIGHT INDUSTRIES.

Nor were the light industries neglected. In 1913 some 140 cotton mills showed a capital of £6,000,000; they were sold in 1919 for £50,000,000.

Maypole Dairies paid a moderate 100 per cent. in 1914, but by 1917 was paying 225 per cent. In 1919 it again paid 100 per cent.—on a capital that had meanwhile been increased by a bonus of 100 per cent.

In 1920, Home and Colonial issued three free shares for every one held and paid 30 per cent.

Meanwhile, cost of living was going skyward, 100, 150, 200. 250 points above 1914. Wages in the same period showed an average rise of 80 per cent.

But with Lord Devonport, of International Tea Stores, as Food Controller in the Coalition Government and Lord Runciman at the Board of Trade, patriotism and "Business As Usual" were in no danger of failing to keep the old flag aloft.

It is true Lord Devonport cried for retrenchment—urging that "£20 to £30 million could be saved by cutting down the allowances to soldiers' and sailors' dependants"!

Railways, too, were doing well. Although they were taken over by the Government in 1914 and paid a good return to shareholders. in 1921 they were "compensated" for their "losses" by a cool lump sum of £60 million. No one appeared to notice that their reserves had increased from £17 million in 1913 to £101 million in 1920.

At least, the Government didn't. But Sir Samuel Fay, one-time chief of the Great Central, gleefully told the shareholders that: "When the large sum provided as compensation is distributed it will give the groups an excellent start in life. Never have the railways been in such a sound financial position."

Before the 1918 election Mr. Churchill announced with a flourish that the railways were to be nationalised, but after the election nothing more was heard of it—except the subsequent gift to the companies. And. it should be added, a £45,000,000 cut in railmen's wages in 1922!

Coal profits in the period became a legend. They jumped from £13 million in 1913 to £42 million in 1920. In the six years up to 1920 coalowners exploited the ramp to the tune of £220 million.

HEROES NO MORE.

Mines, like railways and ships, had been controlled for some of the war years. But once the "nation" had been saved, there was little delay in handing its productive property back to the individual owners.

Perhaps it was only just that when the conscripts were demobiliesd (what was left of them) the national property should be decontrolled. Swiftly the Press switched over from applauding the heroes in arms to singing the virtues of private enterprise.

And by this time the era of the Press magnate had also arrived. Northcliffe, Rothermere, Berry, Rhondda, Mond and others, who had waxed fat on the war, dominated the field of "news" and print.

The Press was assisted by a vast array of propagandist organisations—Primrose leagues, citizens' unions, study clubs—all of which were offshoots of the Federation of British Industries, itself a product of the bloated profits of war.

Founded in 1916 by some 53 firms, by the end of the war the F. B. I., along with Mr. Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, who rose to power in 1920, had attained tremendous influence. In 1919 it spoke for 18,000 firms and combines, and backed its demands with their £5,000 million capital.

The Press spoke and the politicians obeyed Profiteers took further rewards in the peerage and the knighthood, of which 150 and 500 respectively were distributed between 1916 and 1922.

TITLES SCANDAL.

In the latter years, indeed, the traffic in titles became a scandal. Lloyd George's Party was said to have built up a fund of £2,000,000 out of these sales.

Thus on the agony of the millions the few reared their tower of debt. dignity and profit. Before the war Britain boasted a dozen millionaires; immediately afterwards there were 200.

Then the workers began to get their share. In 1921 the industrial wages bill was slashed by no less than £315 million, and again in 1922 by another £218 million. Simultaneously hours of work for the reduced wages were increased —in 1921 by 750,000 and in 1922 by nearly 5,000,000 hours.

So that by 1923 the workers were doing nearly 6,000,000 hours more work per year for £533,1000,000 less in wages. And in the same year 1 [illegible]0,000 of them were in receipt of poor law relief and 1,500,000 unemployed. If you ask the value of Britain's two million wounded and eight hundred thousand dead, the answer is a capital accumulation of some fifty thousand millions added to the possessions of the owning class.

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Trial Of Late Sen Gupta

A Stirring Chapter In Burma's Sensational Cases

(BY MAURICE COLLIS)

On New Year's Day, while we were all wishing each other a happy new year, there came into my mind what had been foretold of 1930—the Burmese belief that it would see momentous events. The Hughes case had shaken me, and I hoped that if 1930 was to be an 'annus mirabilis' I should have no more than the normal responsibility of my office. At the back of my mind was the monk's warning—'a conflict with people of your own nation'. But perhaps the conflict was over with the Hughes trial. I sincerely hoped that this was so and that I should not be called upon to try any more cases where fundamental principles were involved.

If momentous events were likely there was the further likelihood that they would be connected with the nationalist movement in India. Burma was a part of the Indian Empire, and though the Burmese had little in common with the Indians they had the same aspiration for a free government, and found what was happening across the bay very relevent to their case. Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) had been Viceroy for two and a half years. During that time Gandhi had been released from the prison in which Lord Reading had placed him, and though Lord Irwin had tried to satisfy him and his Congress by inducing the Secretary of State to send out the Commission under Sir John Simon before it was due the Congress was not satisfied, for they knew that the Commission would not recommend a free government.

Miss M. Korah, Lady health Visitor, attached to the Kumbakonam Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, has been awarded the Florence Nightingale International Foundation Scholarship and is proceeding shortly to England for studies.

At the beginning of 1930 Gandhiji was organising a great demonstration of mass disobedience, a method of putting pressure on the Government which he had tried before without much success, for it led to violence, and violence was bad tactics. He wanted his followers to appear lowly and oppressed; violence would alienate the sympathy which he courted. The demonstration of 1930 was to take the form of a breach of the salt laws. In India salt was a Government monopoly. No one was allowed to make salt unless he had a licence from the Excise Department and no individual licences were issued, except in certain special areas where there were salt mines. Thus, even a village situated on the sea-shore or on a tidal creek was not permitted to condense sea water into brine by evaporation and boil it down to salt for its own consumption. This salt monopoly was defended as a way of taxing everybody, but it was unpopular, and Gandhiji showed acumen in selecting it for his demonstration of non-violent civil disobedience. His intention was to walk from his Ashram, a monastic institution he had founded, to the sea coast with many followers and there openly make salt on the beach. He calculated that he and his followers would be imprisoned as they would refuse to pay fines, and hoped that his example would be followed by thousands and tens of thousands, and that thereby he would be able to move, as it were, a gignatic vote of censure upon the Government to intensify meant that multitudes would offer themselves for imprisonment, creating such a universal frown of disapprobation that the Government would no longer feel sure of its own virtue, and would falter and so grant the popular demand for a free government. This original programme of constitutional agitation, both clever and mild, was profoundly suited to the Indian mind. It was as strange to the Burmese as to us.

Miss E. Baker, of A. G. School Kolhapur, is nominated as a member of the Kolhapur Municipality.

Sheth Vithaldas Ranchhoddas of Messrs. Kay & Co., Bombay, donated Rs. 25,000 for a Maternity Home and a Girls' School at Vijapur in Mehsana District.

During the first week of March 1930 Gandhiji sent his famous ultimatum to Lord Irwin, whom in some sort he loved. 'Dear Friend,' he wrote, 'I must destroy your Government.'

To the English in Rangoon the spectacle was not that of two great men manoeuvring for a grapple. Mr. Churchill had still to call Gandhiji the 'naked faquir'. As to the vice-regent, he was already called a traitor by some and it was darkly whispered that if he continued to traffic with the King's enemies he would come to an impeachment. That Gandhiji was a world figure, whose life and thought had been studied by thousands in every country, was unintelligently denied. The millers, timber merchants, oil magnates, and mine managers, who congregated at seven o'clock in the club, did not seek to understand the drama which was being played out across the bay, but it alarmed and angered them as inconsistent with their conception of a commercial empire.

It was at this time of crisis, on 16 March, that the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Merrikin, came to see me. He was a small man with a dry manner. When he was seated opposite to me in my chamber above the court-room he opened some papers and said:

'Here is a warrant made out for Sen Gupta's arrest. The Governor-in-Council, hopes you will sign it.'

Sen Gupta was Mayor of Calcutta and Gandhiji's chief lieutenant in Bengal.

Merrikin proceeded: 'You remember those speeches which he made in Rangoon when he was here last month?'

'I remember seeing in the newspapers that he was here, but I don't remember that he made a speech.'

'He made three speeches and these are the transcripts of two of them.' said the Commissioner, handing me a batch of papers. 'They are seditious,' he went on, 'and if you will read those portions which I have marked in blue pencil I think you will agree with me.'

I looked through the marked passages. In one of them I noticed that Sen Gupta had used some hard expressions about Sir Charles Innes.

'Has the Government Advocate's opinion been taken?' I asked.

'Yes, the Government Advocate has advised that a 'prima facie' case of sedition lies.'

Mrs. G. M. Irani, who is elected as member of the Kirkee Cantonment Board, is perhaps the only lady member to hold the post in whole of India.

'It seems rather an extreme course to arrest the Mayor of Calcutta and bring him down here, unless the speeches were very bad,' I said. At a casual glance I see nothing much.

'The Law Officers were satisfied a case lay.'

'There is a case, certainly,' I admitted. 'but is it of sufficient weight?'

We have considered that, replied the Commissioner. 'The Governor-in-Council wishes to take action.'

It was clear that I was asked to sign the warrant as a routine act, and it was my duty to sign it, on being satisfied that the usual formalities had been carried out. My opinion was not sought either on the legal or on the executive aspects. Nor would it have been usual for the Government to seek it, for I was not a legal expert, and Mr. Merrikin, not I Iwas responsible for the ad-

(Continued On Page 54)

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When Harlem Goes Wild

Hot Spot In Miami: Peep Into Negro Life In America's Black Spot

Headlines over Miami. . . . Racial Tension Grows. . . . Fears of Social Explosion. . . . Coloured Fugitive Shot Dead by Police. . . .

While I was dining at the Royal Palm Club I had a feeling that I would like to visit the coloured hot spot.

So I shouted for Pete, the Dutch head waiter, and demanded to be shown the negro section of the town. Pete said: "Sure, I'll fix it. Give me half an hour and I'll have guides at the club door."

Exactly in half an hour the guides were at the door. Not content with getting the two heads of the Miami Vice Squad, Pete had also produced the local judge. Both cops were fine, sturdy men of over six feet in height, and both had married Englishwoman, writes Lord Forbes in "Daily Express."

The negroes' town is in the centre of Miami and is about half a mile square. It is inhabited by 40,000 negroes. After 9 p.m. no white man is allowed to enter the coloured section unless he is on official business, and no coloured man is permitted to leave it after that time. If a negro is caught outside the coloured section of the town after 9 p.m. he is at once arrested

However, a coloured domestic servant is allowed to return to the coloured section after 9 p.m. if he or she has a written permit from his employer authorising them to do so. All coloured people must live in the section of the town reserved for them.

As we drove down the main street I observed the prosperous-looking motor-cars parked on either side. I found it hard to believe that they belonged to the downtrodden negro of the South. I asked the sergeant how came the negroes to own luxurious motor-cars.

"Well," he replied, "they pay the first instalment on the largest auto they can find and forget about the fourth and fifth payments."

RUMBA MUSIC.

On either side of the main street there were gaily decorated bars and night clubs. There were also many shops. The street was filled with activity, the negroes chattering happily on the side-walk, many of them window shopping, and rumba music emerging on all sides.

The sergeant took me into one of the darky night clubs. It was large and airy, with colourful decorations. It was owned by a white man. . . white trash, as the Southerners call a man who deals with negroes. Those in the club were well dressed and fed. Its big nights are Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, when the domestic servants working in Miami are given the night off.

As we walked through the negro quarter I noticed that my companions were looked upon with fear and hatred. Those who did not fear them, having a clear conscience, just turned away from them. This is due to the incessant warfare that must go on between the police and the negro in efforts to maintain law and order in the coloured quarter

Soon we left the main thoroughfare of well-built concrete houses and really went slumming. We saw the squalor of hundreds of woodden negro huts only a few feet apart from one another. They are mostly three-roomed one-storey huts. Alleyways only twelve feet wide divide blocks of houses.

PAY NIGHT.

We visited one of the negro shacks. The policeman just knocked on the door saying, "Open up." A frightened negress let us in. She told us that she had thirteen children, that only six of them lived in the house with her and that her husband was dead. She also added that she was a domestic servant, but had been unemployed for six weeks.

"How do you get food for your children?" asked the sergeant. "Well, sir, from one garbage can to another." The sergeant then looked into the pot she was cooking on an oil stove; the meat in it looked good. It certainly did not come from a garbage can.

The sergeant then asked her if she was a Bahamian. "No, sir," she replied hastily, "I was born here." Many of the negroes living in Miami are British subjects and come to the U.S.A. without immigration papers.

I walked through her house; it had two small rooms and a kitchen. There was no furniture in either of the rooms excepting two mattresses lying on the floor. But the house was clean within.

On Friday night Miami's Harlem goes wild. It is pay night, and the negroes go gay on shine. Shine is a raw corn whisky which is illegally distilled in the Everglades, the Florida swamps. Little of this fiery whisky is required to inflame a negro. The police are constantly attempting to stop the traffic in shine, but without success

It is when the negroes are full of shine that the trouble begins. They start fighting and killing each other with knives. The subject of their quarrels—women.

The negroes rarely go through a marriage ceremony. They just live together as man and wife. This is often a cause of strife. If they stay together for more than three years they become under Florida law what is called common-law husband and wife. The husband then becomes legally responsible for the maintenance of his common-law wife.

AT BOLITA.

Then, to conclude our tour of Negro Town, the cops took me to "Death Alley". At the entrance of "Death Alley" we stopped the motor-car for a minute to listen to the rhythmic chatter of negroes conversing with each other in the darkness. Every house in the alley was in darkness. As we drove down the alley the chatter turned to silence. It is the most thickly populated street in the coloured section, where murders and fights are constant occurrences.

On either side of the street the sergeant showed me houses where he suspected Bolita was drawn. The headlights of the car showed up hundreds of pairs of eyes glittering through windows in the darkness. They were all registering curiosity and apprehension. "What is that police car doing? Who are they coming to arrest? Is it me? It might be, I have been drinking shine and playing Bolita." That's what they are thinking. and you can imagine a general sigh of relief as the car passes on.

Bolita is a form of lottery which the negroes take part in. It is illegal, and the police are constantly chasing the operators of it.

Bolita is played in this way. A hundred wooden balls, numbered from 1 to 100, are placed in a small bag. You can back any number you like. The usual bet in the negro section is about 3d. Twice a day, generally at 2 and 7 p.m., the backers assemble in some part of Negro Town for the draw. The venue is constantly changed for fear of police raids. The sack is passed round the assembly and well shaken up.

Then suddenly the sack is thrown to some fellow in the crowd with a cry of "Hold it," and he seizes one ball in the sack. The operator, as a rule a white, ties a string round the captured ball, and the sack is opened.

The number of the captured ball is revealed and if you have backed the winning Bolita number you receive 70 to 1 odds on the amount you invested. The negroes get wildly excited at the draw, and Bollita figures largely in their life.

Some may think it hard of the police to hunt the negroes for playing such a harmless game as Bolita. (But we in England have sweep-stake laws). On the whole, the negroes are well treated by the police and the white community. They must obey the laws; if they break them they are severely punished.

Some of the laws for the regulation of the black population seem strange to us, since we possess no coloured population in England. For instance, a coloured person is not allowed to bathe in the ocean off Miami. Now these laws may appear harsh and unreasonable, but your judgment of them, must depend on a full knowledge of circumstances which we in England do not possess.

NO INSTRUMENTS FOR STUDENTS

TOKIO, (By Mail.)

The Tokyo Academy of Music is now placed in a difficult position because the Finance Ministry does not permit it to import musical instruments for its students. The Government says that musical instruments are luxuries, and thus refuses to permit their importation even by the Government school. But if the Academy of Music cannot give proper musical education to its students, it will lose its reason for existence. Luxuries should be prohibited, but it seems that the Government is going too far. The Army bands were reduced to one company some years ago, but now in China it has been proved that military bands aree necessary, and the desire to have more bands is said to be rising among the Army men themselves. Music cannot be said to be entirely unnecessary.

WOODEN MOTORCAR PLANNED

TOKIO, (By Mail.)

The charcoal-burning motorcar has already proved very successful, and many already are in actual use. Now it is planned to build wooden motorcars. That is to say, instead of steel, wooden frames are to be used in constructing the body.

It is said that by this method much steel will be saved, and the consumption of gasoline reduced because of the lighter weight of the car. It is not yet known whether this plan will prove successful, but it must be remembeed that in the early days of automobiles, the bodies were mostly made of wood. So, in a near future we may see wooden motorcars fueled with charcoal.

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after two packages of Sanatogen, writes this physician.

"When I feel really run-down after an extra hard month with too much night work and no real sleep, I start taking Sanatogen. After two packages I feel quite normal again, in health and spirits." **M.B., Ch.B.**

. . . . Looks so fit and well

"Goodness me! I would not have recognized her, she has altered so much and looks so fit and well," exclaimed a friend of mine who had not seen my daughter for some time. My daughter had been suffering from nerve trouble and is using Sanatogen." writes **Mr. W. J. Ashwell**

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MEN BOW BEFORE TOBACCO

So Wives Should Offer Cigarattes When Husbands Are In Temper

The world to-day is divided into the two camps, smokers and non-smokers. Non-smokers do not like smokers because of their physical sufferings. Smokers do not like non-smokers for spiritual reasons. Of course there are large numbers of people who permit others to enjoy smoking, although they do not smoke themselves.

Non-smokers, not realizing that they are missing one of the greatest pleasures of human beings, think themselves morally superior to smokers. We recognize that morally speaking smoking is a weakness. But we must take action against men who have no weak spots. Their life is so regular and mechanical, and their brain is bright and clear. But I do not like such persons who base everything on logic.

To live in a room with no ash trays, with everything placed just in its proper place, is too uncomfortable for us.

Such persons of good morality, virtue and non-poetic mind can never understand the moral and spiritual benefit of smoking. I believe that morally speaking smokers are of a higher level than non-smokers.

There is nothing more pleasant than to see a man enjoying a pipe. He is happier, brighter, more familiar and social than when he has no pipe. The most important thing is that smokers are always happy when they have pipes in their mouths. Happiness is the supreme morality. A man with a pipe in his mouth will never quarrel with his wife, because it is impossible to rage at his wife while smoking.

When a smoker becomes angry, he hurriedly lights a cigarette or his pipe, and smoke with a most unpleasant face. But this does not continus long. His mind is soon pacified by the pleasant smoking, and it becomes no longer possible for him to maintain the unpleasant expression. With every puff, his anger disappears.

Wise wives should offer cigarettes or pipes when they find their husbands about to burst into anger. All husbands bow before tobacco.

"Did they say anything about the cooking?" the cook asked the new maid when the latter returned to the kitchen.

"No," replied the girl, "but I noticed them praying before they started eating."

He Dared To Retrace His Steps

A Pen-Picture Of Minister Of Public Information Of Madras

By Nilkan Perumal

One of the young lawyers who organized the "League of Youth" in Madras and responded to Mahatmaji's appeal to join the Non-co-operation Movement was Mr. Somasundaram Pillai Ramanathan, the Minister for Public Information in the Madras Cabinet to-day.

Destiny plays a strange role in the life of people. Ramanathan, the raw youth of peasant origin found himself in the thick of the non-cooperation campaign against the British Government though he had never dreamt in his College days that he would do so. Perhaps he too might have then immagined that Swaraj would be given to India in "Six months" as Mahatmaji had told his followers! Ramanathan the law graduate had now become a political agitator, leaving aside all thought of making a name and fortune for himself in the courts of law. He threw away his silk suits and shoes and donned a pure white coarse Khaddar Dhoti and shirt, in the standard Congress style. He toured all over South India in the company of the great leader and saw the new awakening he was creating among the people. At times Ramanathan addressed meetings as a supplementary speaker after Gandhiji had spoken. He attended Congress sessions in various centres of India held offices in the Party, picketted liquor shops and exhorted his alcohol-mad countrymen to refrain from drinking. For his militant activities in these lines he was prosecuted by the police at times and awarded imprisonment.

After having gone through all these adventures in the realm of politics, he changed his views. The way the Congress programme was arranged for execution in 1925 did not win his support. He viewed the controversy over the Council entry question as the advent of an undesirable feature. His one motive force in life being service to his country and people, he decided to turn his attention to the non-political side of Congress work. Cultivating an interest in the regeneration of India's million villages, Ramanathan joined hands with Gandhiji in 1925 to promote the work of the All-India Khadi Board which had been founded just then. He took office as its Secretary.

Three years later, this desciple of culture and learning was once again taking stock of the worth of his work as a Khadi Board Official. He could not convince himself that the Board had contributed anything substantial to the political progress of his country. He could not understand how Khadi alone would serve as an effective weapon to fight British rule in India. These feelings were expressed by him in a book he wrote, embodying his experiences in the Khadi Board. But years later, he sought to revise his opinion by saying that even Khadi could help the cause of the Congress to some extent. However, Ramanathan who went into Congress activities in 1920 resigned from that Organisation in 1927.

Self-Respect Movement

What would he do next? His friends wondered. The dynamic energy in him and the passion for service to mankind would not send him into retirement. He developed new ideas and explored new avenues of service. Healthy politics could come in, only if a better social order prevailed among the people, he now thought. So, developing a passion for social reform, he decided to preach its ideals. By this time he had read Karl Marx and the works of Indian reformers like Ram Mohan Roy and Vivekananda who in their life time had striven to establish the brotherhood of man on a better basis. Ramanathan wanted to follow in their footsteps.

The Self-Respect Movement which had been born just then attracted him. Its social welfare plan interested him. So he joined it. Even here he did not find it easy to accommodate himself for long. A few years later he ceased his connection with it. That was in 1932. Then he went out of the picture of public life in South India completely. We heard of him once again only in 1936, when he rejoined the Congress being persuaded to do so by Sjt Rajagopalachariar. Such has been in brief the political adventures of Ramanathan during the last eighteen years.

And Now A Minister!

Judging from my narrative of his career many would come to the sudden conclusion that he is a modern Don-Quixote, a quick change artiste jumping from one circle to the other without forethought of conviction. To think of him in such a light would be to misunderstand the man completely. He is the sort of man who gets into everything blindly infatuated with the single passion of service to humanity. When he got disappointed in spheres where he expected to accomplish much he had the courage to frankly come out of the tangle and seek fresh avenues to fulfil his ideal. In this, Ramanathan much resembles the honest Philip Snowden who left the Liberals to join the Labour and then getting disappointed with the latter got out from the field of English public life.

Hon. Mr. S. Ramanathan, Minister of Public Information, Madras.

To-day, if Ramanathan is a Minister of State in the Congress Cabinet, it is because he firmly believes that he could serve his people to some extent by remaining in office. The moment he finds that he finds difficulties to serve and serve well, he would walk out of office in no time. A man of such honesty of purpose in all that he does, should, ofcourse, command the esteem and regard of the people whom he had chosen to serve. But I do not think that Ramanathan will accomplish anything spectacular as a Minister of public information, because there is no scope for him in his present office to display his talents, so long as the Government finds difficulties in allotting sufficient money to enlarge the nature of work in his Department.

What is the nature of Ramanathan's work? Well, let me quote his own words:

"Publicity plays such an important part in the work of any modern Government" he once told me, seated in his spacious office room at Fort St. George.

"And the Madras Government is not ignoring this fact."

'As far as my work goes, I am here to pen Administration reports and act as some one like a laison officer between the Government and the people of this Province, with a view to bring a better understanding between both.'

'My duty it is to tell the people through the Press what the Government does for them and proposes to do for them" the Minister proceeded.

"Similarly I bring to the notice of the Government the criticism which people pass on the activities of the Government."

"In discharging these functions I want to be as frank with the people as I possibly can because we have nothing to conceal from them whose servants we Congress Ministers are".

An Over-Worked Man

Ramanathan has a busy time in office. Besides drafting and announcing to the Press at least a dozen Government communiques, he has to review the work of each Minister every day, so that he might be up-to-date with the knowledge of the Government at work. Then he has to hold consultations with his colleagues by spending a few minutes with them daily. A group of news-hungry reporters, special correspondents and publicity wizards invade his chambers seeking interviews and he obliges them also. Making a study of current affairs from newspapers and books takes a part of his working time. These are some of his official routine activities each day. Besides, he has to appear on platforms to unveil pictures of some past celebrity or preside over political meetings.

Judged by these activities, I do not know whether this overworked man would ever find the time to plan out measures to further the efficiency of his department. In his work he is supported a little by his parliamentary Secretary. But that much assistance alone is not enough. As time goes on, the Ministry of Public Information must have more staff and more modern methods of publicity.

Ministry Of Propaganda

What the infant Congress Ministries in India need in each province is not a Ministry of Public Information but a bold Ministtr of Propaganda. With such a man, the Congress could do extensive publicity to get into contact with the illiterate masses. For that no academical arm-chair publicity methods would suffice. Only through a wide organization and efficient publicity plans could you accomplish anything substantial in that direction. Whether the Congress Ministers ever had time to think over this aspect of publicity, I do not know. But it is a matter for them to decide.

A Scholar And A Gentleman

Now to come back to Ramanathan the man. He is essentially a man of spotless character, his greatest asset in life. Added to that his virtues as a gentleman are many. Even his bitter political opponents, if any, would not question his sincerity of mind and spotless character. And scholarship is yet another ornament to this remarkable man, for he is well versed with books of all kinds. Yet he is no pedant. To him the one thing dear to his heart is service to his people. This he counted as the purpose of his birth in this world. And in all that he did for the country, he guarded himself away from the gaze of publicity. He never cared for approbation from any one for the soundness of his brain or the excellence of his character. He shrank from the contact of colourful society with a saint's love for solitude. For these reasons, very few knew the head and heart of this fine man.

Early Career

Completing his law studies, he became a legal practitioner at the close of the world war. Then came his entry into politics in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi.

When he first met Gandhiji. He asked him what kind of work would be allotted to him in the Congress, now that he had given up all thought of pursuing a lawyer's career. Gandhiji's answer

(Continued On Page 53)

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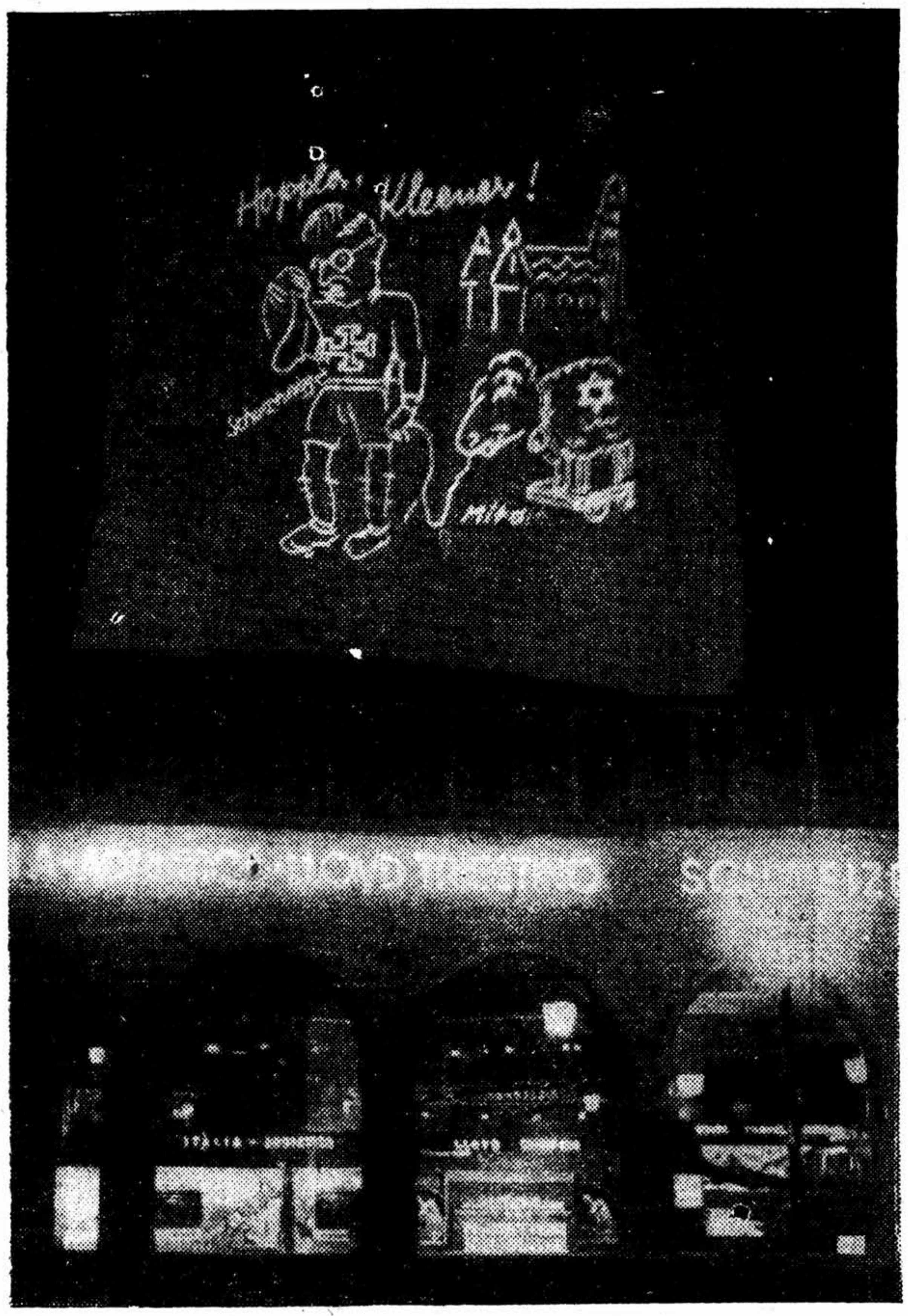
Have We Done With English?

(By N. M. KULKARNI, M. A., Benares Hindu University.)

In these days of phenomenal changes in the political and public affairs of India, few subjects have aroused the interests of the intelligentsia as the problem of Educational reform and unemployment. Every one, it would appear, has something to offer towards the solution of this most important problem, affecting as it does the whole generation of youths who are to be the future wielders of the destiny of India. The press and the platform have been busy at it. Educational Committees, Wardha Schemes, Congress Ministers and the Universities themselves are anxiously discussing the problem in its multifarious aspects. I propose to deal, in this article, with the question of Higher Education in India as it is being affected by the changes and reforms proposed to be introduced into the educational system of our Institutions, particularly with regard to the objections raised by many Congress people towards English Education, and the value attached up to this time, rightly or wrongly, to Education being imparted through the medium of the English language. Many prominent personalties have strongly advocated certain reforms that would virtually change the present system altogether, and in fact, certain 'patriots' have, in their enthusiasm, gone much further, and have hinted, in no uncertain words, at the abolition altogether of the English language from the curriculum of the Universities. It would be superfluous, indeed, to point out how such extremist measures fail to appreciate the cultural contribution of English language and literature. It is the common fallacy of the enthusiast who could not, for obvious reasons, dissociate the people of a country from their language and their literature.

Sad Perversion

I am not, when I say this, an unqualified admirer of the English system of Education as it is obtaining in the Academic Institutions of India to-day; much less am I blind to certain shortcomings and limitations of the present method of imparting instruction to the youths of India in a language that is alien to them, and in the mastering of which, a period of time and an amount of energy and money are demanded, not in all cases proportionate to the knowledge gained in return. My point is, as will be readily admitted, that we cannot, and should not, hastily underestimate the genuine values of a system of education, merely because it has been abused. As is so common in all human systems, the good that is intended to be achieved and aspired for, is almost always perverted by the necessary human interference inevitable in the carrying out in practice of such systems. The blame is surely not in the system but in those who are responsible for its application and its administration. If what Lord Macaulay, a hundred years ago, introduced into India has not turned out to be an unmixed good to us all, the reason of the failure is not far to seek. It is to be found, I suppose, partly in the inherent inability of the average student to assimilate the good that is in the English Educational system and partly no doubt in the over-specialised nature of certain branches of learning, such for example, as the merely literary side of education to the detriment of Scientific, Technical and Vocational studies. This neglect has resulted in the production of the oft-mentioned student of English Education, who has had some years of College life, who talks tolerably good English and who is perfectly initiated into all the etiquette of sartorial equipment, the 'suited and booted' variety, who is often held out as the typical product of English Education, but who, as I said, has failed to assimilate the good that is in that system with all its apparent faults. I have nothing to say for such a picture of English Education, except that the said instance is a sad perversion of the system, and that the student in question has imitated only the superficialities of English education without acquiring the essential qualities inherent in that system. It may be that the student as such is not wholly to blame in the matter; it may be that the administration of the system has much to answer for such a product of that system; but in either case, it is surely the height of absurdity to put the entire blame on the system itself.



A caricature of Dr. Schuchnigg, ex-Chancellor of Austria, by Nazi propagandists in films.

Situations Not Vacant

And then, we have somehow or other always been accustomed to associate the educating of our boys and girls with their getting a good job in the Government Offices or in the Schools and Colleges. In other words, we teach them that they may serve. Of course it is only human if we try to seek a suitable position for our wards and dependents, but when the end and aim of education becomes associated with the searching out and securing of jobs and employment, then surely we come to realise the disturbing fact that posts as such are only limited, and the seekers of posts unlimited, and situations not at all 'vacant'. And so the disappointed candidate and his still more disappointed guardians immediately jump to the most human of all conclusions that the system of English Education is radically wrong and that it needs to be cot down root and branch because it does not do any good to those who are instructed by its institutions by finding employment and placing every one in a decent position which would fetch them their daily bread, preferably with butter on both sides. This is the logic of the average parent; and it is easily understood by those who sympathise with him in his real difficulty, seeing that many a parent has undergone untold sufferings in his anxious endeavour to get his son educated. The logic is inevitable, although it may not be sound. But when people who should know better, come forward with the same logic, and in one breath associate education with unemployment, it is not at all easy to understand them. There is no inevitable relation between education and unemployment. For one thing, the educational institutions are not employment bureaus. Their function is to instruct, to educate and to enlighten the minds of those whom they send out of their portals into the world at large, to make use of that education as best they may. If they do this properly, they have done their duty, and it is not their fault if those who go out from them do not get employment. That is the business of the State and of Society. Imagine the condition of Educational institutions attempting to ensure a position to their students! Surely it is absurd to charge them with a responsibility for which they are not responsible. It would then mean that these institutions should teach only to serve; which is a sorry thing to contemplate. Obviously, then, the Educational institutions cannot be charged with inefficiency merely because of the prevailing unemployment among the educated of any country.

Would you have it otherwise? I ask. Will it be worthwhile, in other words, to restrict the number of the educated, and thus ensure that they do not spend so much of money and of their time in learning lessons which will not bake their bread? Is it better for the good of the country that there be many uneducated men and women rather than unemployed men and women who may be educated for all that? It is so absurd to think of it; and yet this is exactly what would happen if the objections raised against the present system of education were true, and if the only other alternative is resorted to. It is clear to us now that it is any day better that there be any number of educated men and women, even if unemployed, rather than there be those who remain uneducated, even if employed, which latter proviso is doubtful and dubious in itself The idle brain is proverbially the devil's workshop, and if the youths of a country are not to learn in the schools and colleges, why, they will surely learn that which they ought not to; because you cannot keep your son or daughter without doing anything for a long time. The result of such a step would lead to developments which, in the old phrase, would better be imagined than described. As it is, the present percentage of literacy in India is so small that it would be unthinkable to make any retrenchment in the line.

Education And Unemployment

Assuming then, that education as such has nothing to do with the prevailing unemployment among the educated, it will be further asked, what, then, is the nature and the quality of the education itself which our schools and colleges are imparting to our youths? Leaving aside the question of unemployment, is the existing system of English Education really educating the youths of India? Is it really enlarging their minds, broadening their outlook, deepening their sympathy, and sharpening their insight and their intellect? These are pertinent questions, and in

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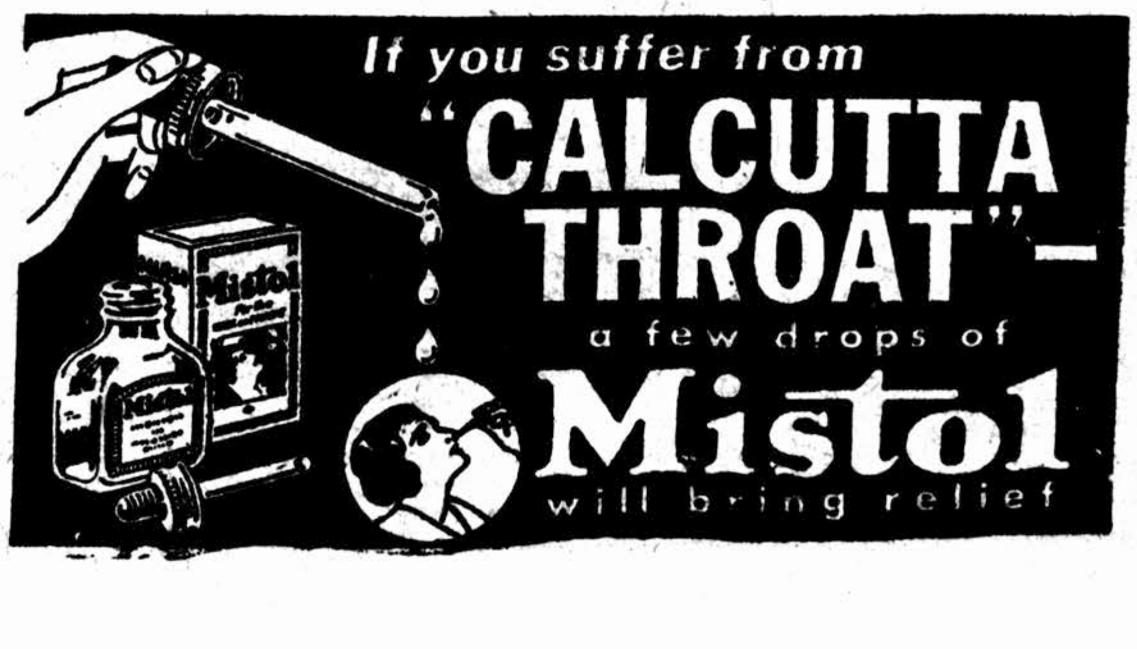
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THE STORY OF LIFE

The Cosmos

By PROSCOS

The relevant facts of our solar system and the Universe ought to be known to every intelligent person. But together with all the other sciences, astronomy has been revolutionised by men like Jeans, Eddington Spratley, Moulton and others. We are gradually having an entirely different conception of the far distant phenomena around us. and fascinating vitas of knowledge have sprung before the layman, entirely altering the ideas of even an year ago.

The universe can no longer be defined as "all that is", for beyond each universe lies space and other universes, all forming what is known as the Cosmos. A universe is now said to be comprising millions of stars Our own universe is said to be one of the biggest galaxies in the skies, and is believed to contain ten billion stars Our sun and the solar system lie in an obscure corner of this gigantic galaxy. According to Dr. Shapley, our universe has a powerful centre which is able to exert its gravitational pull over a distance of 300.000.000,000,000,000 miles. This centre, he assumes, contains about a hundred million stars—all concentrated together.

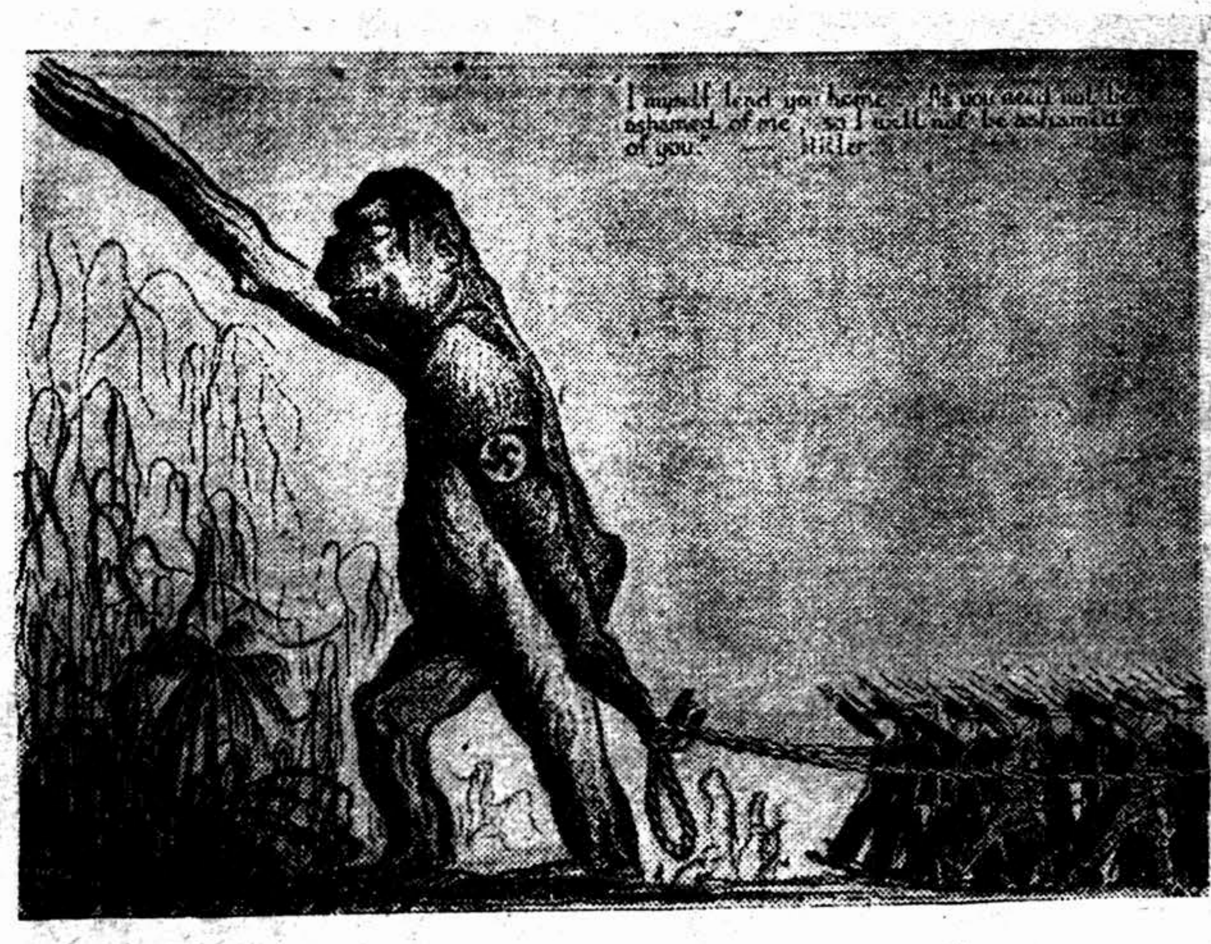
In spite of its immense size, the universe covers a minute portion of space. There are about two million other universes that together form Cosmos. A hypothesis is now established that these universes are in some way related to each other. These galaxies are organised into a number of systems For example, Dr. Shapley suggests that the Coma Virgo group of universes contain 300 galaxies. The knowledge of the Cosmos is yet exceedingly limited, and the layman may have even believed them to be mere speculations, but for the fact, that these theories emerge from the minds of mathematical geniuses who reveal to us their knowledge after the most careful and prolonged research.

Einstein's Theory

A most revolutionary change in our conception of the universe and the wider Cosmos has been brought about by Einstein. Born of German-Jewish parents in 1879, he obtained his early education in Munich and Switzerland. He studied mathematics and physics with the great ambition of becoming a school-teacher, but later decided to become an engineer. His first theory of relativity came in 1905, when at the age of 26, he was working as an engineer in the Swiss Patent Office. Ten years later appeared the general theory of relativity. In this theory, Einstein assumed "that the presence of matter impressed a curvature on the universe, the amount of which depended upon the quantity and distribution of the matter." The theory implied that the universe was not infinite, and that space had a final limitation, it came to an end.

The greatest astronomical proof of Einstein's theory was obtained in 1919, when a group of astronomers observed the complete solar eclipse and found "that starlight passing near the sun is deflected or curved toward it by the action of its powerful gravitational attraction." Space being curved, its two lines meet, so that universe formed from one spot to be billions of miles away may actually be its next-door neighbour. A special nubulae seen 150 millions of light years away on the final verge of the cosmos may be therefore the same cluster of stars seen close at hand, seeing backwards.

Another great contribution of Einstein is towards the understanding of 'ether.' Since the days of Copernicus. the world has been accepted as possessing three dimensions—length, breadth and thickness. Einstein claimed that time was a fourth dimension of the universe and there was no such thing as the ether known to physicists. Space and time were irrevocably related to each other and rather than speaking of space he always spoke of "the space-time quantinuum" of which gravitation was only another aspect. To an external observer two trains running together at sixty miles an hour may seem racing on two railway tracks, but to an observer in one of the trains, both the trains though speeding at sixty miles, would appear stationary.


"I myself lead you home. As you need not be ashamed of me, so I will not be ashamed of you." — Hitler

BACK TO THE JUNGLE !

Einstein is now seeking to prove that all physical phenomena can be proved in a single mathematical symmetry. A material object, say a pencil, exists in four different physical aspects It exists in space, in time, is acted upon by gravitation, and lives in an electromagnetic field. Relativity brought space and time together. In 1915 Einstein propounded that General Theory of Relativity, disproved Euclid and proved the relation of space,, time and gravitation. In 1931 he has nearly completed proving the relation of the fourth aspect to the previous three. No doubt, to the layman, his discoveries are a puzzle and his findings will be accepted like the primary school-boy studying Newton's Law of Gravitation. Eventually, through Einstein, man will be able to grasp the fundamental basis of the Cosmos in its entire completeness.

Rays And Waves

The second great contribution towards the understanding of the cosmos relates to what we call "light" Light is indispensable to man, but he knows not what is light. Light, a form of radiation, is an actual manifestation of matter. Jeans even suggests that radiation and matter are the same thing. There are seven known types of rays that strike the human eye, of which the main are radio waves, infra-red or heat rays, ultra-violet rays, X-rays, the gamma rays of radium and the Cosmic rays. Newton and many other scientists thought that light was a stream of particles thrown out from a brilliant source. This is known as the "Corpuscular theory of light" Then followed the theory that light consists of waves. Light emerges like ripples moving in fast circles from a central source when a pebble strikes the calm waters of a lake. This is the "wave theory of light". The great contribution towards the understanding of the Cosmos came with the quantum theory of Prof Max Planck, which almost ranks second in importance to Einstein's theory of Relativity. Energy is released from a source in "bundles" called "quanta". A brilliant or radiating body gave out quantities of force of energy Planck observed that energy thus radiated out anywhere was equal to a universal constant which he called 'h' multiplied by the frequency of radiation. Thus radiation is represented in terms of time and energy. By this theory a great duality has been discovered in matter where matter is both a particle and a wave

Discovery Of Radium

In understanding the Cosmos, we shall concern ourselves with the cosmic rays. In 1895, Roentgen explained to the world the discovery of the X-rays which most easily penetrated opaque subjects. Only a year afterwards, Pierre Curie and his wife discovered radium. But the world did not know the cause of X-rays and radioactivity. This explanation was forthcoming in the discovery of the cosmic rays.

The strongest cosmic ray can penetrate through thirty feet of solid lead and several hundred feet of water. This tremendous penetrating power has been given to them because they have the shortest ether wave length amongst all types of radioactive matter. Man is daily exposed to these terrific waves, from wherever they may be coming. Hundreds of feet below the earth we cannot escape their energy playing upon us It is now known that cosmic rays are healthy, they may be the essence of life or the first cause of age and the gradual disintegration of man. These cosmic rays break up million of atoms in our body every second.

Scientists Differ

Millikan, who has worked the most on cosmic rays says: "The cosmic ray are partially at least birth-cries of new matter in the process of creation". Jeans, supported by Eddington, on the contrary asserts, that "the cosmic rays are the death-rattle of matter committing suicide as it radiates itself away". Between these two radically opposite hypothesis, the rays yet remain a mystery to man except for the fact that it is generally accepted that the cosmic rays are born not in the stars, but rather in interstellar space. And with this a still more startling revelation has come that space is no longer a void, an emptiness, a darkness, but that it reveals to contain halium, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon and even sulphur as proved by the 'nebulium lines' by Bowen.

Eternity An Illusion?

Following the experimentation that the cosmic rays have received, Jeans and Eddington have reached a conclusion that will unnerve many a confirmed believer. They maintain that the "second law of thermodynamics" asserts that energy can only flow to lower levels and the available energy of the Cosmos is slowly but definitely coming to extinction. Eternity is thus an illusion for man. Einstein has shown the limitations of space, Jeans pictures before us a gloomy annihilation of all that is. Millikan however believes that the law of thermodynamics may be true of this world, but it may not be true of the Cosmos. As universes may come to be destroyed, somehow new ones may be there to take their place, thus Creation yet retaining the nebulous epithets of Infinite and Eternal.

We must conclude that we know a good deal of our solar system of our universe, but the great Cosmos yet defies the genius of man, probably not for ever.

LADY ASTOR'S CALL FOR WOMEN POLICE

Undismayed by previous rebuffs, the women of Buckinghamshire are persisting in their efforts to secure a women's police force for the county.

With Lady Astor at their head, a deputation representing a number of women's organisations including the county Federation of Women's Institutes and the Townswomen's Guild attended a meeting of Bucks Standing Joint Committee at Aylesbury (England.)

"If you want to give justice you must have women in your police," Lady Astor said to the committee.

NOT RICH WOMAN'S FAD.

"It has been said that policewomen are a rich woman's fad. If the well-to-do children were assaulted like some of these children in the poorer areas there would be such a cry for women police you would hear it from one end of the county to the other.

"You may say you have police matrons. What use are they? As though policemen married their wives because they would make good police matrons

"If the women of Bucks want women police they have a right to have them," she declared.

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CHURNING OCEAN OF DESTINY

Moves And Counter-Moves Of Big Powers In Pacific Chess Game

Westward across the world's greatest ocean one of the world's greatest battle fleets will steam this week as the navy starts its annual mimic war. For six weeks. from the West Coast to Wake Island, from Alaska and the Aleutians to the Equator and beyond, the United States fleet will work out its annual strategical exercises —known this year in the official parlance of the sea as Fleet Problem XIX.

For years now the navy has faced to the west, for years its war games have been largely concentrated in the strategically important Pacific. The Pacific, ocean of destiny, is too huge for conquest, too great for complete domination by any one fleet, and yet around its rims and across its island stepping-stones have been traced in recent years the twisting, tangled paths of conflicting interests, writes Hanson W. Baldwin in "New York Times Magazine."

Commerce also has its paths across the sea; silks and opium and spice are borne from west to east, and tools, machines and munitions from east to west. But it is toward the fighting ships that eyes are turned now. The nations are striving for position on the greatest game-board in the world; our own fleet's war games, which will probably be extended this year farther west and farther south than ever before, are but one move—and a relatively small one—in a far greater and unending game, the rehearsal for war, the study of Pacific strategy.

Moves And Counter-Moves

In recent years moves and counter-moves in the Pacific seem almost to have been inspired by some great and malevolent goddess. Inexorably fate is weaving a pattern across the Pacific; from her great shuttle trail countless threads that some day will make up the warp and woof of many nations' destinies—this one bright and shining, that one drab and somber. They weave in and out —these threads of destiny—around and across and about the Pacific: this one dyed red in the blood of China; that one glistening black with the oil of the Netherlands East Indies; another woven beneath the bright blue skies of Australia; countless others looping back and forth from atolls to mainland ports, from the Golden Gate to Singapore, from Pearl Harbour to the South Seas.

Fate started spinning her tapestry of to-morrow eons ago; it is, and must be, forever unfinished. But one can comprehend from a review of the recent past the rough shape of things to-day, and perhaps catch a glimpse of things immediately to come.

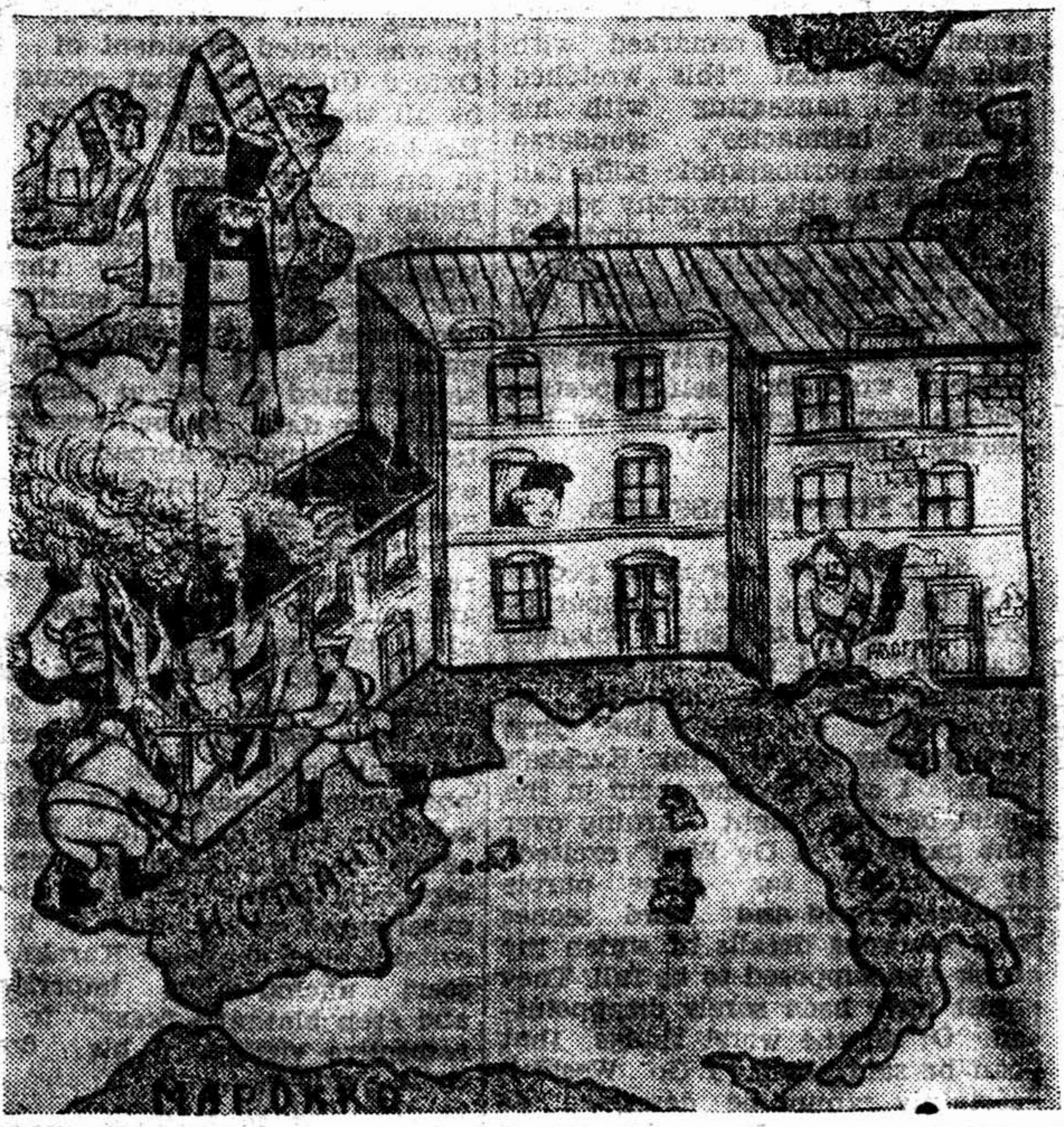
Look at a map of the Pacific. That ocean, some 9,000 miles in length, with 4,900 miles of blue water between Seattle and Yokohama, is too vast to be dominated from the four great continents and the two frozen land masses that border it. The key to its conquest has been for ages past, is now and will continue to be, at least in the immediate future, the atolls and myriad islands that are sprinkled, here and there, over its 68,000,000 square miles.

Those islands in the past were, as they are to-day, the stepping-stones across its endless rolling swells. The early explorers, Bligh of the Bounty, Captain Cook, the Polynesian boatmen in their stout outrigger canoes and, later, the South Sea traders, used them much as an oasis in a desert is used, sought their quiet lagoons and endless coral beaches to replenish their provisions and water to rest their crews. perhaps to careen their ships. With the advent of steam some of them became fueling stations; later, cable or radio stations. Some of them serve the same purpose to-day; many of them are actual, or potential, naval or air bases or stations, which extend the radius of action of the fighting fleets.

Oceanic Milky Way

In certain sections of the Pacific, particularly in the southern and western parts, the islands form almost an oceanic milky way, but in that vast area between Midway and the Aleutians and Japan and the Western coast of North America there is no surf creaming over hidden coral reefs; one sees for day on endless day only the lonely majesty of blue water, hears only the harsh, mewing cry of gull or gooney, or the endless surge of ocean.

The United States, by reason of her possession of the picturesque and important Hawaiian Island group (controlled by the well-fortified and defended naval base at Pearl Harbour on the Island of Oahu) and by reason of her ownership of the Aleutians and West Coast bases, dominates much of this great area.



THE WAR INCENDIARIES IN EUROPE: Chamberlain: My house is not involved. Let me warm my hands at this fire.

(Cartoon from the Soviet Press).

The island Empire of Japan, on the other hand, which "stretches from the frozen, foggy wilderness of Sakhalin south to the Equator," is supreme in the Western Pacific because of the island masses from the Kuriles to Formosa and the 1,400 islands and 1,100 coral reefs of the mandated groups which rear out of the sea off the Asiatic mainland "like a gigantic and fortified breakwater 2,900 miles long."

The South Pacific, a part of the game-board which is of secondary importance in the great strategical chess game of the powers, is dominated mainly by the continent of Australia and the British South Sea Island groups.

In this great game of "they should take who have the power and they should keep who can" Japan has been forcing the play Her well-nigh unassailable strategic position in the North-Western Pacific was consolidated and strengthened by the naval treaty of Washington signed in 1922, which froze the world's naval strengths at such ratios that it was impossible for the world's two greatest sea powers, the United States and Britain, without adequate bases in the North-Western Pacific, to project their power into that area. The treaty further forbade for its duration (it expired at the end of 1936) the establishment of any bases in this area or the strengthening of existing facilities (except bases in Japan proper and Japanese bases on the Asiatic mainland). What moves has Japan made since then?

Japan's Rise

Japan's expansion in Asia is too well-known to require retelling here. But the effects of that expansion upon the great game in the Pacific are not so well-known. By virtue of her possession of Korea and the Kwantung peninsula Japan already dominated, even at the time of the signing of the treaty of Washington, the Sea of Japan and maintained with but little threat the safety of her "lifeline" across the Strait of Tsushima. Her seizure of Manchukuo not only added slightly to her oil-shale lands and raw-material reserves but increased her dominance in the Japan Sea by blunting the Russian "dagger aimed at the heart of Japan"—the Maritime Provinces.

Remember, then, that Japan has been forcing the play, and with a great map of the Pacific and its bordering shores as your game board, look at the moves and counter-moves that have made some of the most dramatic history of the past decade.

Three nations in particular—the United States, Japan and Russia—have been pushing their pawns of ships, of planes, about the board and have been establishing new bases, new stations, new stepping-stones across and around the greatest sea. Three other nations —Great Britain, France and the Netherlands—played, at first, a more passive role, but of late have joined fiercely in this struggle for great stakes. Here are some of the moves and counter-moves that are leading gradually to an unknown climax.

Move

A puppet Emperor jerked by leading strings from Tokyo climbs the ancient throne of the Manchus. The Japanese "Kwantung army" establishes headquarters at Hsinking, builds fortifications at Khailar; its strength grows and expands, pushing up against the Amur, reaching west toward Mongolia. Perhaps 500,000 of Japan's best troops are in Manchukuo today plus 100,000 to 150,000 Manchukuoan native forces. Air fields grow out of the earth; the South Manchurian Railway sprouts strategic branches; a naval base is built at Rashin near Vladivostok, naval stations are constructed at Seishin and Yuki near by. Japan controls more definitely than ever before the Sea of Japan; Japan flanks Russia's lines of communications to the East.

Counter-Move

The red banner with its hammer and sickle floats above a special Russian Far Eastern army, as Bluecher, with headquarters at Khabarovsk, is given far-reaching power and a force of perhaps more than 300,000 men. Border guards and river gunboats patrol the Amur; trenches and pillboxes line the frontier of Manchukuo; peasant reservists, who still wear the sheepskin shuba of the army, are settled in buffer communities. The Transsiberian shoots off branches; one arcs north of Lake Baikal out of reach of the next Japanese move. Ice-breakers crunch through slob ice in that great frozen sea to the north of the continent, opening a new line of communication to the east; great black planes, wings of death able to span the Sea of Japan and bomb Japan's wood and papier-mache cities, cluster in new airports scooped out of Siberian tundra; gaunt skeletons of shipyards grow at Komsomolsk on the Amur and Nikolaevsk by the Sea of Okhotsk; on flat cars from the east submarines are brought piecemeal to Vladivostok to be assembled and to slide into an icy sea. The Maritime Provinces are armed camps; guns bristle out across Zolotoi Rog or the Golden Horn of Vladivostok, while far inland, in the sandy plateau reaches of the Gobi, Mongolian horsemen, trained in the Russian style, patrol the frontier, link Ulan Bator closer to Moscow, flank Japan's Manchukuo.

Move

A Japanese colony grows up around Davao; the little brown men from Nippon virtually take

(Continued On Page 50)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SOME NOVELS

TURN THE HOUR-GLASS. By Wallace B. Nichols. Ward. Lock & Co.

ANNE ADVENTURES. By Valentine. Ward, Lock & Co.

YELLOWSTONES. By George Goodchild. Ward, Lock & Co.

A. SHIRT IN THE WOODS. By Ottwell Binns. Ward. Lock & Co.

EVIDENCE IN BLUE. By E. Charles Vivian. Ward, Lock & Co.

At no other time in the history of the world has the average man been more valued than he is today. The "Daily Express" recently set out on a quest for him and "in order that its readers may be able to recognise him if they meet him lurking in England has provided them with as many particulars of his appearance and habits as we were given some time ago of the appearance and habits of the Lock Ness Monster," writes Y. Y. in the "New Statesman and Nation." Everything is made easy for his benefit and even history is re-written in the form of fiction which certainly makes it more acceptable to average people.

"Turn the Hour-Glass" is a historical novel which tells the story of Elizabeth Woodville, the mother of the two ll-fated princes who were murdered in the Tower of London. The background of the Wars of the Roses is vividly etched in and the characters of Elizabeth. Warwick the king-maker and Richard of Gloucester stand out with startling reality. The affection of Margery Aldeneych, Elizabeth's foster-sister for the Queen runs like a silver thread through the book and a very charming character is portrayed in the person of Carlisle, the King's minstrel. Mr. Nichols was a poet before he became a novelist and his present work is informed with a delicacy and a feeling for words which should recommend it to every discerning reader

"Anne Adventures" is a wholesome and straightforward story about a rich girl who suddenly becomes penniless owing to the death of her father and with a pluck and spirit which young India might do well to emulate enters Fleet Street and finds employment within its sacred precincts. She is employed by an editor to whom nothing is sacred and is sent out to interview a famous writer, who has for years guarded himself jealously against newspapermen. She succeeds by means of a clever rose in getting the story for her employer, but a sense of honour prompted and assisted by love makes her withhold it in the end. "Anne Adventures" is a delightful and healthy romance and can be recommended for inclusion in the first of prizes for girls' schools.

Mr. George Goodchild whether he is writing about spies, secret agents or McLean can always be relied to provide good entertainment to "Yellowstones" he tells the story of a long-standing feud between two families which the son of one house coming home after years of roving makes an attempt to end. How he carries on till he himself is drawn into the current of hate and how circumstances finally combine to unite him with the daughter of the opposing party in a romantic union, is very brightly and charmingly told.

"A shot in the woods" is a thrilling mystery yarn which in days when the temperature is 93 deg. in shade and one wants something to take one's mind off the heat can be relied on to do so in a very fascinating and agreeable manner. It makes as interesting reading as "Evidence in Blue" in which that thoroughly human and sympathetic policeman. Inspecter Head, reappears once again. Those readers who have enjoyed "Accessory After," "Seventeen Cards," "Who Killed Gotten" and "32 Automatic" will be grateful to Mr. Vivian for this further ingenious narrative of Inspector Head's Adventures. Both books are in their authors' most acceptable vein and will substantially increase their fame.

H. C. V.

Portrait Of A Generation

D. F. Karaka's "I Go West" Is The Record Of A Youth Who Revolted Against Traditions Of His Class

"I GO WEST", by D. F. Karaka, Michael Joseph Ltd., London, Price 10s. 6d.

I started reading Karaka's book, already prejudiced in its favour.

A certain "Mrs. Grundy" who writes the "Colonel's Causerie" in a local Sunday paper took it upon "herself" to debunk "a certain obscure individual locally known as D. F. Karaka" (the same paper, it will be recalled, ran this obscure individual's "Oh, You English!" as a serial and engaged him to write special articles for them!) and in doing so unconsciously gave "I Go West" considerable publicity. Not a few books have become best-sellers because of the "Mrs. Grundies" that they provoked and annoyed.

This particular puritan saw in Karaka—"a really naif example of a dog and its vomit" (Tut, tut, dear Mrs. Grundy!), smelt "congenial gutters", remarked with holy scorn that "this wretched author is nauseating with his obscene intimacies", wondered how "such pornographic piffle can be issued by this unworthy son of a great University," protested against it on behalf of "honourable men and virtuous women" (All Mrs. Grundies are spinsters, of course!) and summed it up as "An obscene work—no self-respecting person should have on his or her library shelves."

NO PURPLE PASSAGES.

I do not know how many people care to read the strictly unpornographic piffle of the "Colonel's Causerie" but I won't be surprised to learn that the majority of those who do, took the first opportunity of ordering Karaka's book. I can imagine them in the quiet of the night turning over the pages of "I Go West" excitedly searching for those purple passages, lurid and lewd scenes and amorous details of which the book was supposed to be full. They must have been sorely disappointed. Of all the worst things that can be said about "I Go West" it certainly cannot be described as "pornographic piffle." In fact. of the thirteen chapters there is only one—and not the most important —which is concerned with "Love, Sex And Morals" and even in this chapter the language used is far more restrained and non-pornographic than in many novels of such "respectable" writers as Upton Sinclair. Bernard Shaw or Somerset Maugham.

Therefore, I strongly dissuade everyone from purchasing or reading this book in the hope of finding an Indian edition of "Parisian Nights." The bookstalls on Hornby Road are full of more exciting and much cheaper stuff.

CANDID SELF-ANALYSIS.

It is difficult to say whether Karaka's "I Go West" is a good, bad or mediocre book. The one thing one can say with certainty is that it *shall* be read for it is far too provocative to be ignored and too sincere to be dismissed as cheap literary exhibitionism.

The style, at best Imitation Beverley Nichols and at worst a bit tiresome, has yet a vigorous provocative simplicity which seems to make up for lack of literary brilliance. It is also evident that the author set out to write an autobiography without having much to write about. True he was elected President of the Oxford Union but that seems to be all that has happened to him. His has been the life of the son of an average upper middle class Indian family, born in an atmosphere of "security" and "traditionalism" and suddenly thrown into the vortex of the conflicting ideologies and the strange, fast-paced life of the West—too sophisticated to feel at home in India, too dark to be treated on terms of equality abroad. It is as a realistic portrait of this generation, this "Legion of the Lost," that Karaka's book merits recognition. It is a candid self-analysis of his generation and gives us an insight into their minds and hearts—what they think, how they feel, and what are their reactions to the various political, social and economic phenomena manifesting themselves in their daily life. But a candid pen is a dangerous weapon, especially in the hands of an inexperienced writer, and it is inevitable that at places Karaka will seem uncharitable, impertinent and even blatantly "sexy" to the respective victims of his downright candour.

CONTROVERSIAL AND PROVOCATIVE.

There will be many who will definitely dislike this book. It is meant to displease them. It is controversial and provocative even to the degree of bordering on aggressive flambuoyance. It is a not very serious, modern, Western—educated youth's comment on life and his challenge to everything and everybody that he finds reactionary or irrational. His caricature of the Bombay "Society" amongst whom he passed his childhood will cause much heart-burning but it is essentially true. Equally sharp he is in his criticism of the obscurantists among the older generation. "Orthodoxy has robbed many young people of the happiness that was their due, for it hits hard below the belt when anyone has dared to go against it . . . . The orthodox outlook on life has refused to adjust itself to new conditions and the result is that only those who have the courage to face a hostile world, take the plunge—sometimes to drown, sometimes to find the happiness that is their due." Those who have noticed the almost weekly recurrence of suicides by lovers whose happiness has been frustrated by a blind Society will endorse Mr. Karaka's plain-speaking.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX?

His chapters on Oxford and London and Paris are full of rather inconsequential details apt to be a trifle boring but his chapter on "Colour" is powerfully written, perhaps because the author feels so intensely on the subject. Does Karaka suffer from an incurable inferiority complex? That question has been asked by many who feel that he is over-sensitive about the colour bar prevailing in England. May be he does suffer from inferiority complex—but, then, so does almost every self-respecting youth who sees people of his complexion treated like outcastes, not only in the "White" countries but even in India and other colonies under the rule of Imperialism.

HE BROKE THE BONDS.

Mr. Karaka does not seem to have seen much of the life in his own country. That is because young men of his class are not supposed ever to bother themselves about the realities of life. From the hot-house of a fashionable school to the cold-storage of the college, then a few years in a foreign Universitity and back home to a "secure" niche in aristocratic Society. That is the usual programme for youths in aristocratic families. It is a wonder, therefore, that despite this "respectable" background Karaka should have been able to break the bonds and to ally himself—even academically—with the poverty-stricken masses and the rising tide of nationalism in India. True, he is an undefined radical, whose sympathy with progressive forces comes more from an instinctive disgust of cruelty and injustice than from an objective understanding of political and economic phenomena. He is neither clear nor consistent, he is swayed between the emotional appeal of Mahatma Gandhi and the radicalism of socialist Nehru. He still loves silk shirts. He is sentimental enough to write gushingly about the Duke of Windsor. But even in this hesitation and confusion, Karaka is representative of his generation. Of one thing alone one may be sure about them. However superficial, sentimental and subjective they may be they have finally broken away from their moorings. They will never again feel comfortable in the idle, reactionary, rich and secure "Society" to which they originally belonged.

And, therefore, even at the risk of earning the odium of the writer of "Colonel's Causerie", I shall let "I Go West" remain on my shelf—as the record of a young man who revolted against the taboos and traditions of his class.

K. A. ABBAS.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTS

"Mahasabhana Pramukho" by Sombhai Patel and published by Sundar Sahitya Prakasham Mandir, Bombay No. 7, gives brief accounts of the Presidents of the Indian National Congress from 1865 to 1938. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has commended the publication which appeared at the time when the session of the Congress was held at Haripura. Gujarati-reading public should welcome this book about the forty-five President who presided over the Congress sessions. The price is rupee one.

MEXICO FOR MEXICANS

Nationalists Wage War On Foreign Capitalists And Concessionaires

In "the good old days" of Porfirio Diaz in Mexico—that was before 1910—the foreigner was above the law. Americans, whatever they did short of murder, were rarely hailed before the courts. The Cientificos (the ruling inner clique of the dictatorship), serving as go-betweens for ambitious foreign concessionaires, handed over the wealth of Mexico in large juicy gobs at bargain-counter rates. The masses of Mexicans were kept in harsh serfdom by the hard-roding Rurales who shot first and inquired afterwards.

Today the foreigner in Mexico walks softly, very softly. At every turn he is pointedly reminded that he is unwelcome. The press heckles him; the laws harass him. Mexico has set up stiffer immigration bars than even the United States or the Soviet Union. Deportations, as with us, are frequent.

Ninety per cent of all employees in any business must be Mexican. "Mexico for the Mexicans" is the militant slogan, though it is not entirely clear yet just which Mexicans are meant. The strongest emphasis—politicians and militarists gouge heavily—seems to be on the Mexican peasant.

Years ago the stock story, supposed to be funny and derogatory, was that of the tourist who asks naively:

"Who owns the mines?"

"The British and Americans."

"Who owns the oil?"

"The British and Americans."

"The railroads?"

"The British and Americans.'"

"The land?"

"Americans, the British and the Spaniards."

"The textile factories?"

"The Spanish and the French."

"The hardware business?"

"The Germans."

"The banks?"

"The Americans, the British, the French, the Germans, the Spaniards."

"What in blazes do the Mexicans do?"

"They stand on the corner and shout 'Viva Mexico!'"

The Mexicans today are shouting 'Viva Mexico!' harder than ever, but now they are putting meaning into their shouts. Many inroads on foreign ownership have been made. Mexico now claims that most American property in the country was acquired at a song, often in shady ways, that its value was then written up to flossy proportions, that many times over this fictional write-up has been taken out in profits. Mexico must own its own resources, is the cry. As a result, it is a little difficult these days to know just who is going to own what and when and how. The only clear thing is that foreign capital particularly American capital, is the black vilain in the piece. The Mexican people demand economic and political liberty: the Mexican nation demands political and economic autonomy. writes Carleton Beals in "Current History."

American Imperialism

For thirty years no one has been able to stop for long this advancing sea of social change. When President Francisco Madero showed a tendency to curb foreign activities, the British oil interests (partly owned by the British government) helped kick him down the chute by backing the bloody Indian militarist, Victoriano Huerta. British support spelled Huerta's doom in Washinton. Woodrow Wilson helped put him down the chute. The result of such meddling was more revolution than ever. In 1916-17, our Pershing expedition merely excited the constitutional delegates at Queretaro to more radical measures. Since then we have attempted to hold back the tide by celebrating compromise agreements with Carranza, Obregon, Calles; each of these agreements has crumbled mean less today than they ever did. A certain American mining interest once shipped a million cartridges to a rebel with Washington's consent. The oil interests subsidized Carranza and later the bandit Pelaez. We have used armed intervention, coercion, the Big Stick, diplomatic pressure, friendship, but whatever the methods we have utilized, the one fact is outstanding: Mexican nationalism is all the more militant today; the efforts to eliminate foreign control of national resources more determined than ever before.

What are the results to date? Since 1915, the year of the first land-distribution decree, nearly 48,000,000 acres of land have been taken away from large estates and given to the peasants Of this, probably 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 acres represented American holdings, with an estimated value of about dol. 100,000,000.

American holdings seized prior to 1920 were awarded nominal amounts by a Mixed Claims Commisssion. The Bucareli and Morrow agreements tried to limit or stop the Mexican land programme But if these succeeded briefly, in a short time the militant peasant movement—and today nearly 100,000 peasants are armed—forced a resumption of land distribution. The efforts to carry out the Morrow part not to expropriate land resulted in a reign of terror in rural districts, the killing of hundreds of peasant leaders. Now Cardenals has declared he intends to complete the land programme without fear or favour. Every day sees large new areas turned over to peasant co-operatives.

It has taken the Mexican government twentythree years to control the oil industry, and the end is not yet in sight. That struggle led to arm banditry subsidized by certain oil interests, to diplomatic mud-slinging, and almost to the brink of war on at least two occasions. 1915-28 may be roughly described as the period during which Mexico fought to force registration of titles and the taking out of driling permits. This was finally crowned with success. The years 1917-28 represent the period during which Mexico tried to nationalize the sub-soil. This right was finally recognised by Washington in 1928 on all property acquired subsequent to 1917. But new restrictions were put on even pre-1917 property. The period from 1936-38 represents an effort to impose royalties on all production, including that of property acquired prior to 1917, a step excluded by the Morrow agreement in 1928. The British companies have acceded to this; the American companies are still fighting it.

Government and employee ownership of railways has been expanding. In 1936 the Ferrocarril of Torreon, S. A., was sold by a subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Company to a Worker's co-operative for dollars 15,000 and dollars 446,699 capital was written off. That same year the Atlixo and San Rafael Railway was taken over by the employees, who have since been extending the line. In June, 1937, the National Railways of Mexico (7,000 miles of track) was nationalized by suppressing the railroad debt and the foreign owned minority equity. Promise of future appraisal and insurance of government bonds was made. In August the employees took over the Toluca, Tenango and San Juan Railway.

Restricting Foreigners

In the mining industry, ownership is now contingent upon the maintenance of active operations. No new claims can be granted or sold to foreigners. New metal export regulations have been put into effect. Laws are now being urged to force companies to re-invest 25 per cent of their gross receipts in Mexico.

One could go on to recite a long list of restrictions now affecting foreign-owned retail business, foreign salesmen, banking and insurance.

Social legislation and various new bureaus make possible further elimination or more rigid control of foreign-owned busines. The 1936 Expropriation Law, modifying the 1857 eminent domain law, permits the government to acquire all land, housing, manufacturing plants, mines oil wells, etc., "necessary for public and social welfare." The 1937 National Economy Law permits the Ministry of National Economy, if social welfare demands it, to oblige all producers in any given industry to join government-controlled non-profit associations to handle the entire output, set quotas, fix prices and market. The General Petroleum Administration may control quotas output, storage, and distribution of all private companies and may itself explore develop, store and market oil. A recent Supreme Court decision makes all private processing machinery as that for henequen, minerals, sugar, cotton, etc., available to all independent, private, and co-operative growers and producers.

Government production in oil, begun ten years ago to supply the National Railways and the government, is now being expanded. The Government has entered the general market as a competitor; on part of its holdings, on a fifty-fifty basis with British capital. A large fleet of government tankers is being built.

Government and workers' co-operative railroading, as we have seen, has expanded. The government has also gone heavily into sugar-growing and refining. The government Banco de Mexico dominates. Rural financing is carried on entirely by the government through the Elido and Land banks. Other government banks finance small business and industry.

America Suffers

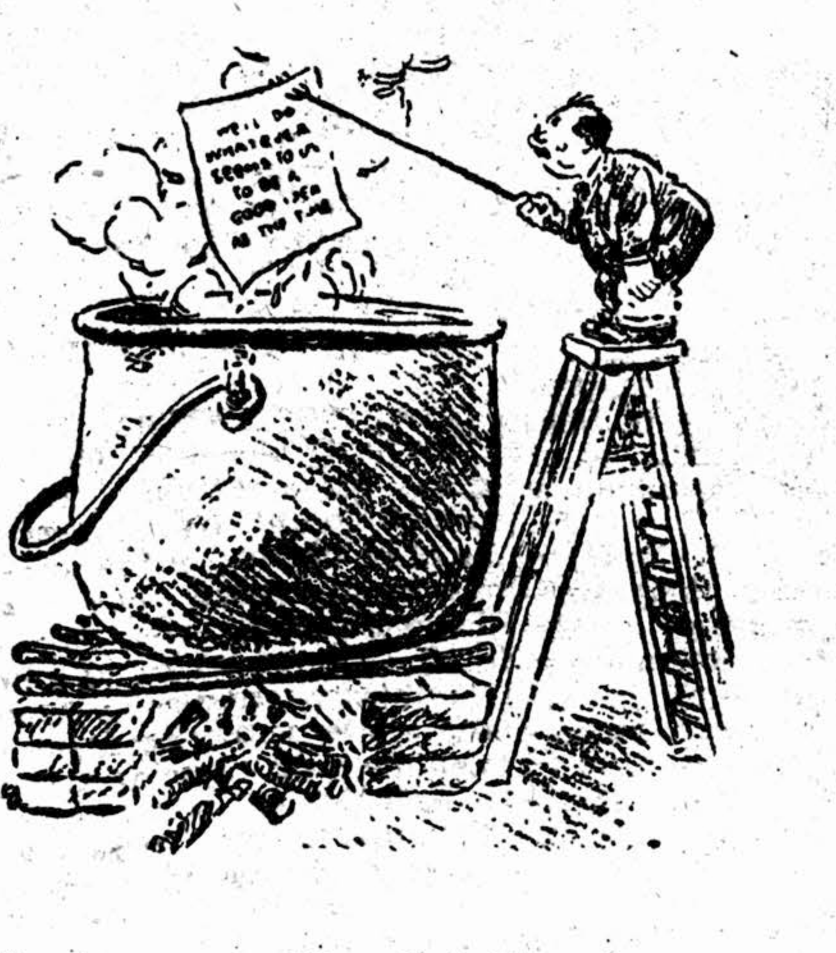
In this general process British business has suffered less than American, particularly in the oil industry. Ten years ago, during the bitter struggle over property registration and concessions, the British companies left the united front with the American companies and agreed to abide by all Mexican laws. Thereby they won valuable concessions. For ten years the American oil companies, not liking even the Morrow compromise, have followed the punitive tactic of keeping production down in order to curtail the government's tax income and to force more lenient policies. The British needing an oil supply on this side of the Atlantic for war purposes in case the Rumanion. Near Eastern, and Dutch Indies fields should be cut off, have constantly expanded their operations.

More recently the Mexican Government has been endeavouring to force all companies to pay royalties. The American companies have refused. As a warning the government utilized a very excellent technicality to nationalize 350,000 acres belonging to the Standard Oil of California. But the British promptly acceded, agreeing to pay from 15 to 35 per-cent royalties and as a result were awarded the fabulously rich Poza Rica field to which their titles were somewhat in doubt. Ten years ago, American companies produced 70 per cent of Mexico's oil; today the British companies produce 60 per cent; with the new arrangements, will probably produce 75 per cent. They have made hay while the American companies sulked.

In trade however, no country

(Continued On Page 47)

FOREIGN POLICY BOILED DOWN.


WE'LL DO WHATEVER SEEMS TO US TO BE A GOOD IDEA AT THE TIME

"New York Times."

EUROPEAN SPRING DANCES.
"New York Times."

THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF ISLAM

"A Memorable Chapter Of Human History"

(A Review of M. N. Roy's Book by A. G. Wagobkar)

The Hindu-Muslim communal question has not only proved a bane to the healthy rise of Indian Nationalism, but has proved of late a growing danger to Indian life and thought. The question nas engrossed the minds of Indian thinkers and politicians for last four decades. Com. Roy, who is not satisfied with the superficial understanding of the subject, goes deeper to its root.

HINDU PREJUDICE.

He thinks that the Hindus carry a prejudice of the conquered against the conquerors. The spiritual imperialism is the outstanding feature of our national ideology; and this nasty spirit is the most pronounced in relation to Mahommedanism. The average educated Hindu has little knowledge of and no appreciation for the immense revolutionary significance of Islam and the great cultural consequences of that revolution With a view to combat the prevailing notions for the sake of the national cohesion of the Indian people as well as in the interests of history and science, Com. Roy, has wielded his powerful pen, so that the masses may rightly appreciate the cultural significance of Islam as it is of supreme importance in this crucial period of India's history.

A POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

Islam rose more as a political movement than as a religion. It was essentially a call for unity of the nomadic tribes of the Arabian desert. Previous revolts had miscarried. Christianity had lost its revolutionary significance on the one hand, the ideology of social dissolution (monasticism) and a prop of the decaying Roman Empire on the other. "But the social crisis continued, aggravated by the degeneration of Christianity! Okley says that "He (Mahammed) found a whole nation in full tide of improvement, eagerly in search for knowledge and power." Roy says that even the conquests of Islam were to be distinguished from those of the barbarian ravishers of humanity like Atilla, Genseric, Chengiz or Tamerlane by the nobility of character, purity of purpose and piety of spirit. The fanaticism was softened by generosity and sound commonsense. "Godliness for soldiers of Islam was not a veil for greediness". After quoting noble examples of Abu Bakar, Omar and Khaled, "the sword of God" he. cites Omrou that valiant conqueror of Egypt, who was perplexed to say that "the riches are unequally shared between those who labour and those who possess." That was a view for in advance of the time. The economic principle revolutioned the old social idea. The great Arab warrior "in his administration of the kingdom of Pharaos and Ptolemies sought with success to mend the glaring inequities that offended his poetic vision."

RELIGION OF PEACE.

"It is a gross misreading of history to confound Islam with militarism! Islam is a religion of peace; etymologically to make peace with God by doing homage to his Oneness, repudiating the fraudulent divinity of idols which had usurped His sole claim to the devotion of man; and to make peace on earth through the union of the Arabian tribes." The peace on earth was of greater importance and consequence to the Arab merchants for their trade thrived under better and peaceful conditions. As their destruction was a condition of peace, Islam which secured peace at home, quickened the economic life by encouragement of trade and industry. The spirit and interest of the Arab traders determined and directed the policy of Islamic State. It was based entirely on different social relations from those of the old. Religion extolled industry and encouraged a normal indulgence of nature. Trade was free and as noble a profession as war, letter and science, "Increased production, the result of this revolution, quickened trade which ushered in an era of cosmopolitanism and spiritual uplift.. Trade broadens the vision of man". Because the trader visiting foreign lands sees strange customs, mixes with people of diverse races and thus ultimately frees himself from prejudices and limitations born of local conditions of his native land. Roy says that the trader interested more in "profit which is a category abstracted from the concrete commodity he buys or sells", appreciates things not in their intrinsic values but according to their capacity to produce profit. Toleration for strange things attempt to understand them, freedom from prejudice, faculty of observation, ability to think abstract go into making of a philosophical outlook," "Philosophy" says Roy "the search for a rational explanation of the universe-originates in a society ruled by an aristocracy engaged in trade. The city states of the Ionian Greeks were therefore the birthplaces of philosophy."

NECESSARY PRODUCT OF HISTORY.

Islam according to him was a necessary product of history-an instrument of human progress. It rose as an ideology of new social relation which in its turn, revolutionised the mind of man. Though Islam was subequently overstepped by further social developments and consequently had to hand over its spiritual leadership to other agencies born out of newer conditions, "It contributed to the forging of new ideological instruments which brought about the subsequent social revolution. The instruments were experimental science and rationalist philosophy," It is the glory of Islam to have been instrumental in the promotion of the ideology of new social revolution. The historic battle begun by the nomads of Arabian desert, under the religious flag of Islam was fought in three continents to be won finally in Europe under the profane standard of eighteenth century enlightenment and Bourgeois Revolution.

This in short is the thesis of Com. Roy in his brilliant and thought-provoking analysis of the 'Historical Role of Islam'.

MATERIALISTIC INTERPRETATION.

Roy's attempt at the materialistic interpretation of the rise of Islam is learned and thought-provoking. Islam according to him, was a product of the conditions of the time and of the surroundings in which it flourished.

The inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula maintained their freedom, amidst the warring armies of Assyrians, Persians, Romans and Macedonians, by virtue of the natural situation of their country and the mould of life, moulded by those aspects. But their fierce love of freedom had split them into number of tribes perpetually engaged in feuds and wars.

The Koreish tribe was the first to take to trade. With the growth of trade they prospered and their ambition grew. Other Arabian tribes, jealous of the freedom and position of Koreish, faithfully stood by their traditional codes of law and morality. They were raised to the nobility of offensive and defensive warfare on the authority of tribal gods. Termination of tribal feuds thus became an essential condition for further political task of establishing unity by logic of historical events, devolved upon those who controlled the economic forces making for the historically necessary goal. The Koreish appeared on the chosen people of history.

PROTECTION AGAINST RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

Inspite of ceaseless feuds and a host of gods, the Arabian tribes worshipped and sacrificed at the temple of Caabba near Mecca. The Koreish obtained control of their seat of national worship and priestly office had passed to hashmites the most important family of the tribe. Hashamites having commanded the respect and veneration in addition to the opulence derived from trade naturally the scion of the family issued the call for unity in the form of a new religion which denied all gods but one.

The strident cry of new religion, "There is but one God" softened by great toleration, subject to this fundamental creed, was enthusiastically held by distressed multitudes searching for the secure anchor of a simple faith in the stormy sea of social disintegration, intellectual bankruptcy and spiritual chaos. The religious life of the people of Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine and Egypt had been hopelessly confused by the conflicts of Magian Mysticism, Jewish conservatism and Christian bigotry. Rigid rituals had taken place of religion and hypocrisy of faith; dogmatic theology had persecuted faith, and God had disappeared in a confusing crowd of angels, saints and apostles. The new faith allowed freedom of conscience to all who placed themselves under its protection. Islam rose as a protection against religious persecution and refuge for the oppressed.

"THERE IS BUT ONE GOD."

The basic doctrine of Islam "There is but one God"—itself makes for toleration. The terrifying vision of the followers of the Prophet, offering to the world, Koran or the sword, cast such an ominous shadow over the history of the rise of Islam, as concealed the third alternative so freely offered, and generally accepted. That was the main cause of the triumph of Islam. As a matter of fact, the alternatives were differently offered. It was: "Accept the Koran or pay tribute to the Saracen conqueror." The 'Sword of God' was unsheathed only when neither of the alternatives was accepted. Critical Gibbon conclusively proves that "to his Christian subjects, Mohommed readily granted security of their persons, the freedom of their trade, the property in their, goods, and toleration in their worship". This principle of toleration, says Roy, was abandoned only after Islam had played out its historic role and its leadership had passed from the noble Saracens to the notorious barbarians of Tartary.

This native toleration not only developed into healthy spirit of freedom of thought and rationalism, but from orthodox point of view, even degenerated into positively heretical and irreligious notions. Com. Roy cites examples to show as to how conditions were ripe in Christian Kingdoms of Europe, Persia and North Africa for embracing Islam. "In that dense darkness of social dissolution and spiritual dispair, the virile and optimistic message of the Prophet flashed like an illuminating flame of hope. "Draper in his 'History of the Intellectual Development of Europe' says "when, therefore, in the midst of the warngling of sects...and anarchy of countless disputants, there sounded through the world....the dread battle cry, 'there is but one God!......is it surprising that the hubbub was hushed? Is it surprising that all Asia and Africa fell away? In better times, patriotism is too often make subordinate to religion; in those times it was altogether dead."

EQUALITY AND FREEDOM.

The principle of equality preached by Mohommed originated in the traditional freedom of the nomadic life of the Arabs. This principle proved to be a factor in its spectacular triumph no less potent than the sword of the heroes of Islam. It contrasted sharply with oppressive laws governing the class caste-ridden societies of the Roman, Byzantine, Persian and later of Indian Empires. Islam stood for freedom and equality, which had long ago vanished in all lands of ancient civilization.

Roy says that Islam "rose in the period of intellectual and spiritual decline of the ruling classes throughout the world of ancient civilization." Christianity, the first child born of the revolutionary spirit of the masses fighting against social decay, decomposition and despotism, was transformed by its votaries into an apologise of the established order of society. The Christian church having compromised with the ruling class, betrayed the mission of laying foundation of new social order commensurate to the striving of the new age. The debacle of Christianity made the appearance of a more vigorous religion a historical necessity. Gibbon says: "More pure than the system of Zoroaster, more liberal than the laws of Moses, the religion of Mohommed might seem less inconsistent with reason than the creed of mystery and superstition which

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Group taken at the Second Madras Provincial Film Conference at Coimbatore. The President, Mr. Sundaram is seen in the centre with garlands.

At Last, A Weevil-Proof Cotton Boll

Scientific experts associated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture have shown that since 1921 the boll-weevil has ruined about four billion twenty-seven million, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars' worth of unpicked cotton in Texas, Georgia, Luisiana, California and other Southern and Western cotton-growing states.

Just how to stop the enormous damage the weevil was causing to American cotton was a problem which Government entomologists and horticultural scientists tackled from various angles. They used calcium-arsenate dust, calcium arsenate and molasses and various other poisons. But the weevils continued to ruin about Dollars 250,000,000 worth of cotton in the boll before picking time every year. Poisons checked their depredations to a certain extent but failed to exterminate the four-billion-dollar pests.

In 1923 J.V. Cochran, of Atlanta, Ga., developed a new type of cotton, the bolls of which had a thicker rind than usual. He called it the weevil-proof cotton and raised a good crop. Then in the following year, weevils attacked the new puncture-proof bolls while the bolls were still quite younger and tender and they did as much damage as ever.

J. A. Webb, of Union City, Oklahoma, with Two Stems Broken from His Okra-Crossed Cotton. Bolls Have Developed in Clusters on One Stem and in Line Formation on the Other.

WEEVIL MENACE

But the scientists and agricultural experts kept on trying and now comes the announcement of the development of another type of weevil-proof cotton boll, this time on the farm of J A Webb near union City. Canadian County Oklahoma.

Mr. Webb is growing a crop of cotton plants seven and one-half feet in height, with stems averaging two inches in diameter near the roots before they start to branch. The foliage is not thick, and this is considered an advantage in the boll-weevil country. Each cotton plant has a ground spread of four feet. Two hundred and three weevil-proof bolls have been counted on a single plant. The cotton must be picked instead of being snapped because the plant is so tough it is almost impossible to break off the bolls.

To realize the importance of developing a weevil-proof cotton boll it is necessary to understand just what kind of pest the bell-weevil is, and why it has been able to inflict damage set at four billion dollars in spite of everything that has been done to wipe it out of existence.

The boll weevil is about one-quarter of an inch long and has a snout, or trunk, half the length of its body. It was first heard of in the plateau region of Mexico about sixty years ago. In 1892 it invaded the United States crossing the Rio Grande near Brownsville Texas and by 1894 it had spread over half a dozen countries in the Gulf Coast of that state. Then it began to spread north and west until by 1928 almost all the cotton producing sections of the country had become infested. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's estimate for 1921 of the potential production of cotton prevented by weevils was 6,277,000 bales.

During the winter the weevils take no food. They remain practically dormant in holes in the ground, under grass or discarded cotton burs. But about the middle of March they began to emerge. The male selects a young boll on a healthy cotton plant, sinks his snout through the tender rind and begins to feed. The female weevil selects a young cotton plant on which grub emerges, a full-grown adult, eager for a mate and a large family of its own.

As far as is known, the weevil breeds in no plants other than cotton and a wild plant related to cotton found in the mountains of Arizona.

Farmer Webb, of Oklahoma, who apparently has slipped in ahead of the Government entomologists in the search for a weevil eradicator, does not claim any particular credit for his development of a weevil-proof cotton boll. He is a cotton farmer who knows cotton and he is inclined to credit the new plant to one of those unexplainable quirks which nature hands out once in a while.

His research work began in 1928 when he ran across a freak purple cotton plant in his field. While it had many of the characteristics of ordinary Sea Island cotton, from which it sprang, the purple cotton had a tendency to form bolls in clusters. One or two of the bolls had an extra lock or two which indicated larger bolls and more cotton. Field tests revealed that this cotton would yield two and half bales to the acre, which is much above the average. Then too, the purple plants seemed to contain some acid which made them resistant to boll-weevil damage.

Miss Dorothy Marshall, Chosen to Represent Southern California's Cotton Crop, Hands Out a Few Samples.

Mr. Webb mailed his seed to agents throughout the state. There was considerable enthusiasm. until the Government's crop control programme dampened it, and Webb had to take his seed out of storage and swallow his disappointment. Crop control, drouth floods, even hail have ruined crops of his purple cotton since, but in spite of all such difficulties he went ahead with his plant breeding.

It was in the drouth of 1934 that cotton shedding did much damage in his neighbourhood. It was so dry the bolls fell from the plants. When it did rain the plants couldn't take it and shed their few remaining bolls. Shedding is not unusual in cotton. But Farmer Webb noticed that all through that drouth the okra growing in his garden kept right on producing and did not shed

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Greatly Magnified Camera Study Showing a Boll-Weevil Boring His Long Beak into a Cotton Boll. This Pest Has Cost the United States More Than Four Billions of Dollars.

A Job For Alloo

By Joy.

Jal Morris stepped out of the Central Bank, with an attractive smile on his handsome face. He was pleased with himself. Only twenty-five, and he had just deposited a tidy sum in the Bank. All his own hardearned money. Gosh! How he had worked for it! It is no joke, trying to be a successsful lawyer in Bombay, when one's qualifications are a brand-new degree and no experience!

His smile broadened. He was pleased with life. Exactly a month and three days ago, he had met Alloo. And Alloo was a swell girl! He had met her only five times, but that was enough to show him that she would make a perfect lawyer's wife.

His eyes grew tender as he thought of her dainty figure, and frank, black eyes, and the lovely smile that made his heart go pit-a-pat. •Oh! She was a girl in a million. He must win her. But, that would not be very easy; 'for, Alloo, besides being young and pretty, was clever and ambitious. Her ambition was certainly not to be a lawyer's wife. Oh! No: Armed with a good certificate she was out to conquer the city. Her ambition was to become the indispensable, private secretary of some big-wig in Bombay; and to earn five hundred rupees a month. She was not to be had merely for the asking. Certainly not! He would have to look out for his opportunity, be tactful, fight hard. He would . . .

His thoughts stopped suddenly. He had entered Church-Gate Station, and on one of the benches he saw Alloo.

He stood there, watching her. One elbow was resting on the bench. Her chin was held tightly in a soft, brown hand. Little lines of worry etched her broad forehead. She looked tired and dejected. He wanted to run towards her, hold her tightly in his arms, and ask her to cry on his shoulder. He checked his impulse. It would only spoil things. Alloo was not that sort of girl at all. It was quite in the books, that instead of crying on his shoulder, she would slap his face and ask him to clear out. Then, where would his dreams be? The thing to do was to be tactful, and look out for his opportunity.

Having made this decision, he walked airily towards her. Lifted his hat, and said:—

"Hullo! Alloo, how's the world?"

"Oh! Rotten!" She gave him a wan smile.

He raised his eyebrows.

"You needn't look sceptical. It is quite true. Everything is rotten. Just look at me," (he was already doing so rather longingly). "Here I am, eager to work and quite good at my work, though I say it as shouldn't, and yet jobless. Of course, I don't expect somebody to come on his bended knee, and offer me a job. I don't believe in sitting complacently at home, waiting for jobs to turn up. I like people who hustle and bustle and make an effort to get what they want."

"Exactly my own opinion," said Jal, "a man, who does not know how to get what he wants, is not worth his salt."

"Yes. But I tell you, hustling and bustling is not enough to get you a job in this rotten old city. This morning, I was fully determined to get a job. I went to the five most promising offices, but nothing doing!"

"Bad luck, that."

Two of the men just did not show their faces; refused to see me. Another one banged his door in my face when he knew what I wanted."

"The beast!" Jal swore under his breath. How dare anybody bang the door in his Alloo's face!

"The fourth one talked to me for half an hour. All about the *lovely prospects of his business*, and his own great business capacity. When I could get in a word edge-ways, I told him that I would like to be his secretary. You should have seen him then. His face had become exactly like an over-ripe tomato He shouted and swore and asked me to clear out of his office. You see, in the beginning, he hadn't realised that I wanted a job. He had thought that I was a rich, young lady eager to invest in his prosperous business. At the fifth place, the man offered me a job."

"But, I thought you said . . . ."

"I know, I said I am jobless, and so I am. I refused that job. Working hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Pay Rs. 45-0 a month. Do you think I would accept that? No, thank you. Not I! I told the man, 'it's a slave you want, Mr. Batliwala not a typist.'

"Strong language, Mademoiselle!"

"He jolly well deserved it. Fancy offering Rs. 45-0, and daring to call it a salary! And, as if all that was not enough bad luck for a day, I met Pheroze on my way to the station."

"Pheroze"?

"Don't you know Pheroze Davar?"

"Davar. Of course I do."

"I told him about my adventures, and instead of offering some sane advice, he patted my arm, and put on a grand-papa look, and said in a solemn tone" "don't look so worried, Alloo, what if you haven't found a job? You won't starve, will you? I felt like kicking him. Of course he is right in a way. I could live on Dad, and he wouldn't mind, bless his dear, old, bald head! But, a girl has to think of her self-respect, hasn't she? I would hate to live on Dad all my life. even though he is such a darl . . . Goodness! Is that the 3-20? I must catch it. Excuse me!

She collected her bag and parasol and jumped up from the bench.

"Cheerio, Jal!"

She rushed towards the moving train Before she had gone very far, Jal caught her arm. He looked at the train, which was fast disappearing from the station and said: "You can't possibly go by that train, it would be suicide!"

"I must go. It's very important. I tell you, it's my last chance of getting a job to-day. I had an appointment at Dadar.

"I am very sorry, Alloo!"

"Oh! What's the use of saying you are sorry, and staring at me like that? Why don't you do something? Suggest something?"

"Shall I rush to the station-master, and ask him to start a special for you, this very minute?"

"Don't be silly, Jal! Come, and sit with me on that bench till the next train comes"

As they went slowly across, Jal said:—"I really am sorry! It's all my fault. If I hadn't sat talking to you, you would have boarded that train in time, and got your job. I am most annoyed with myself."

Alloo was essentially honest and fair, so she said quickly: "It wasn't your fault at all. Jal I did most of the talking. Besides, most probably I wouldn't have got that job. It • would have only meant climbing five flights of stairs, and coming down again disappointed."

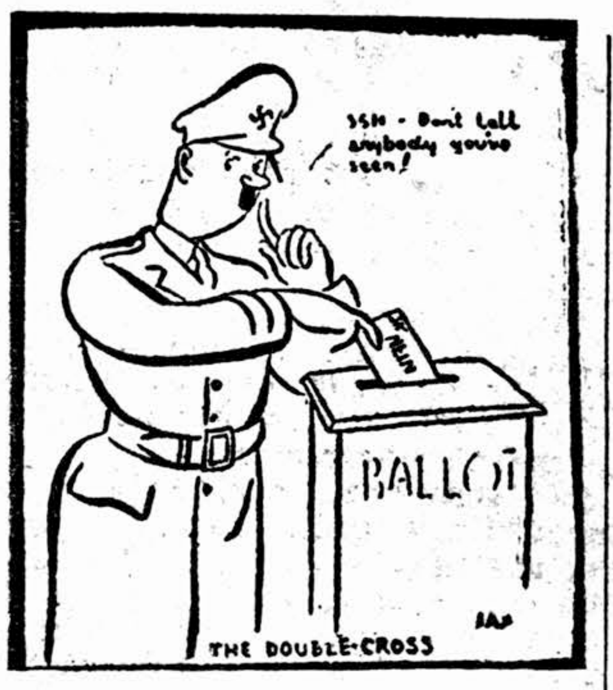
"Still, I do feel responsible."

She looked up, and flashed a brave imitation of her usual charming smile, at him.

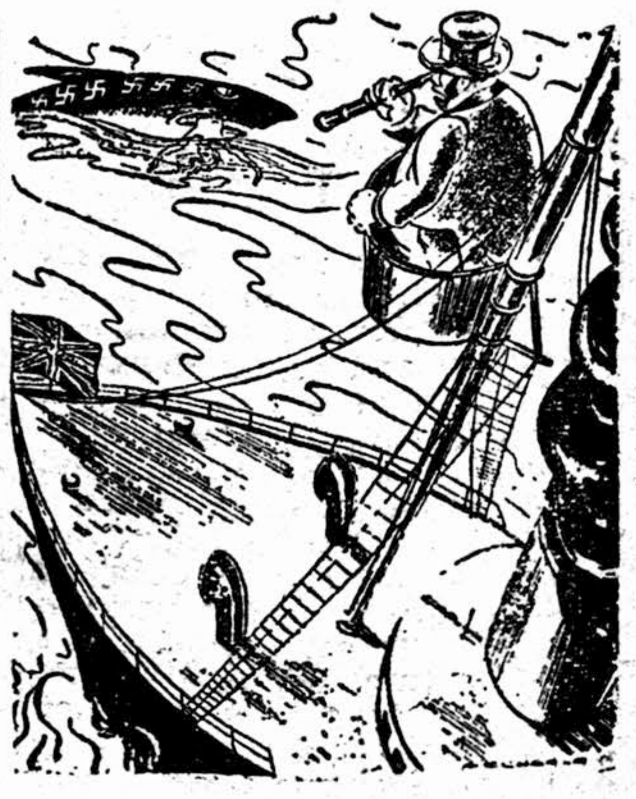
"It is jolly good of you, to worry about me. But you needn't. I am alright. If I do not get a job to-day I'll get it to-morrow. Never say die, eh?"

"That's the spirit!"

"I think I'll go to old Brown to-morrow. He's the head of our college, you know. I'll ask him to find out something for me. It *ought* to be part of his work to find jobs for people he has trained. Don't you think so?"


Ssh - Don't tell anybody you've seen!
NEIN
BALLOT
THE DOUBLE-CROSS

A Berlin correspondent reports that considerable astonishment was shown when the Fuhrer cast his vote in the plebiscite. The incident was passed off with a smile when the Fuhrer remarked that a few 'Neins' would create a good impression abroad and that if he couldn't vote 'Nein' who could?



"Le Rire," Paris.

John Bull: "Now that it is coming nearer I realise it is not just a fisherman's story."

"Yes. Look here, Alloo, you need not go to him to-morrow, that is, if you will accept a job I have in mind."

"A job, you?"

He nodded.

She looked at his reproachfully. "Oh! Jal, you knew of a job, and kept quiet all this while!"

"Will you accept it?"

"As long as it is honourable, and I am not offered starvation wages, I certainly will".

Jal gave her an enigmatic smile. "It is most honourable. Even my astute legal mind fails to detect any shade of dishonesty in it. As for the wages. I am no......"

"Oh! Never mind that. I suppose the boss will tell me all that. But, where's the job? What is it?" The worry lines were beginning to disappear from her forehead. She was getting excited. Hadn't she heard of a good job?

"You will have to be a lawyer's wife."

"What!"

"Marry me, Alloo, we'll have such fun". His eyes were pleading with her more than his lips dared to do.

"I can't".

"You promised. You cannot go back on your word. You only made two conditions. And I have fulfilled them. My offer is absolutely honourable; and though I am no millionaire, we will be comfortably off. Please say 'yes'. Alloo."

"But, Jal, people don't get married like this. Any way, what made you ask me?"

"I haven't got a wife. And all lawyers need a wife. So......so, there is a vacancy, and you are the only girl that could fill it suitably." His eyes looked down into hers persuasively.

Alloo suddenly found that her heart was behaving queerly, and her lips wanted to tremble; but, she forced herself to say in a calm voice. "I see, you get a cook and a scrub and a suitable companion. But, pray, what do I get out of the bargain, besides board and lodging?"

He came very near her. Bent down, and whispered in her ear "An adoring husband".

Her eyes were twinkling merrily, as she said, "that's better than having a cantankerous old boss!"

"Alloo! Does that mean that you'll......that we......

She jumped up from the bench, and pulled him up too. "It means Mr. Morris that your offer is most tempting, and that I will consider it. Now this train will move out in about two minutes. Let's get in, go home, and see what Mum and Dad have to say about this sudden engagement."

"Train? Oh! No! honey, trains are too crowded. Let's go by a taxi." He pulled her gaily towards the exit. His feet were light, for, his heart was singing happily. Hadn't he got what he wanted. Dear, sweet Alloo. He looked down at her tenderly. He saw the loveliest smile that he had ever seen, even on her face. It was a smile full of love and merriment. She was feeling deliriously happy. Wasn't she just entering the most thrilling career? Hadn't she landed the best job in the world? Jal's words broke into her thoughts. "Hurry, honey, I am getting impatient."

They ran out arm in arm.

All the people, present at Church Gate Station then, were smiling. They had all seen Alloo and Jal's love-lit faces. They could all hear Jal's happy voice shouting outside. "Isn't there a taxi in this confounded, place? Taxi! Taxi!" They all smiled, young and old. Cupid is a great miracle-worker.

All were smiling, except a bony, wizened old Parsi lady. She had a heavy frown on her face. She whisked out a note-book and pencil from her bag, and started scribbling rapidly. Her pencil worked fast, so did her lips. She muttered to herself. "Honey", indeed! At 3-30 p.m. on Church Gate Station! And trains are too crowded, are they? I can very well imagine what he and his 'honey' will do in a taxi. What is the world coming to? Now, in my young days, no man would have dared to....."

She pursed her lips, and scribbled harder than ever. "It is all the fault of these wretched American films. They are undermining the morals of the younger generation."

She stopped scribbling, and read over what she had written. She was satisfied with the notes. She let her mind wander, and was soon busy building castles in the air. She would write a fine, scathing article about the evil influences of the cinema. Any editor would publish it, and pay her handsomely. Out of the money she would buy a lovely new house for Polly. She lost herself in beautiful thoughts of Polly.

The frown disappeared from her face. A smile hovered round her mouth. Love had not left her entirely untouched. She also had a beloved, even though, it was only a cheeky one-eyed parrot.

(The names of characters in this story are purely fictitious).

"What on earth are you doing!" she shouted to her rather deaf husband downstairs.

"I've just let the cat out," he replied

"Well," she replied, "for goodness' sake let its tail out, too."

How I Became A Pacifist

(By Dr. A. HERBERT GRAY*)

I was brought up in a world that had never heard of pacifism, and in which war was accepted as an inevitable if regrettable feature of civilized life. When I did at length hear of pacifism I thought it a ridiculous idea. When I first met pacifists I did not like them. I fear I even despised them—for which may God forgive me!

But during the last twenty years it has become impossible to escape facing the pacifist issue for the simple reason that the real nature of war has been revealed. Many of us had assumed that war is a school of courage and a bracing discipline for mankind. Our whole mental attitude was upset to discover that it is a devastating and degrading force, that it lets loose the brute instincts, and is a father of lies. We found we had to face the fact that its decisions have no necessary relation to justice or reason, and that it always leaves behind it such a rankling sense of injustice in the defeated nation, that the seeds of more war are thereby sown.

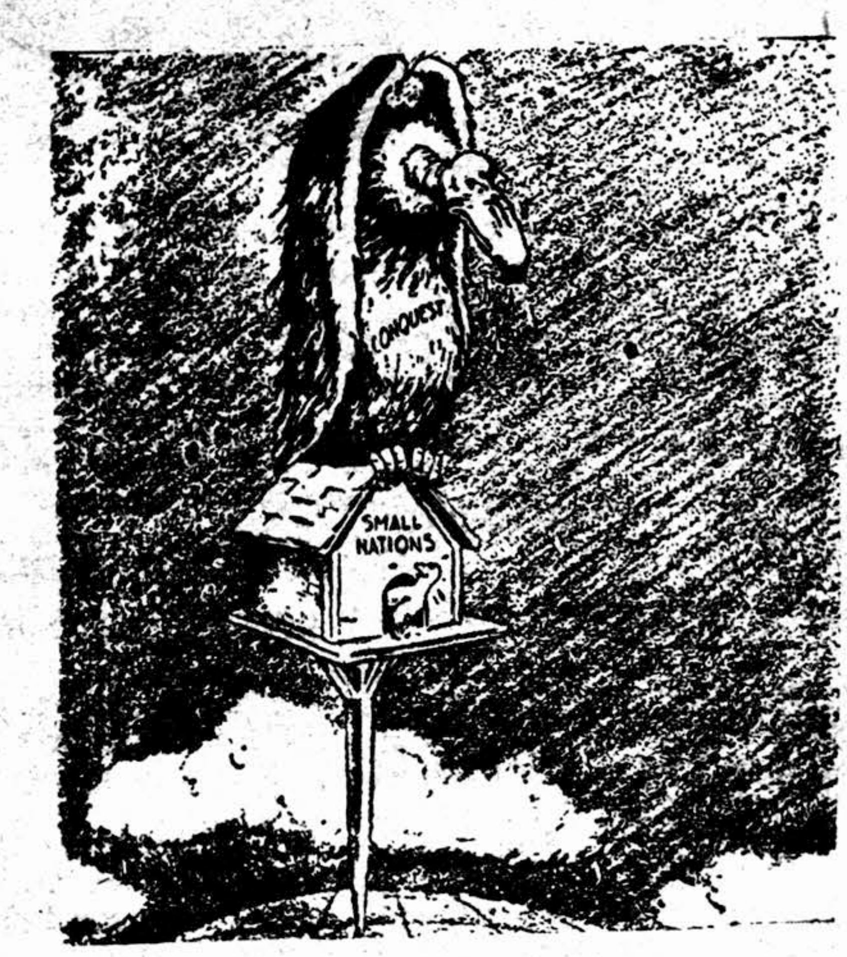
In consequence there came to us the realization that the war method is the extreme antithesis of Christ's method. To a world convulsed and distraught by the abominations of force, Christ declared that the only way of life and progress is the way of love. He called on men to build a Kingdom based on forgiveness, on brotherhood, and on fellowship—a Kingdom in which the old divisive poison of race prejudice or national prejudice or class bitterness should be purged out of society by a spirit of reconciliation which should know no bounds.

WINNER OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN COURT BATTLE: Kurt von Ossietzky, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, is pictured in court here, as he testified during the trial of Kurt Wannow, who is charged with the embezzlement of Ossietzky's prize money.

The more closely I studied Christ, the clearer did it become that he calls us to learn to use persuasion instead of force, forgiveness instead of revenge, and co-operation instead of rivalry. In fact, I found he was calling on me to belong in spirit to a system of thought and moral principle quite different from that which prevails in the world today. "My Kingdom", he said, "is not a worldly Kingdom. If my Kingdom were a worldly Kingdom, then would my servants fight."

Must I then in all circumstances refuse to fight? Must I divorce myself from a world in Of any movement of my spirit which should lead to my disso-

which differences are settled by killing? For a long time—I think for a shamefully long time—I temporized before that issue. I loved so many soldiers, and did not love so many pacifists. I also loved Britain so much that I was repelled by the very thought



EUROPEAN SPRING BIRDS.
"Washington Post."

ciating myself from Britain in any circumstances. It seemed to me clear that a thorough-going pacifist must at times seem to himself a man without a country. I said in those days: "I believe in peace, but," and then followed a host of reservations. I was genuinely troubled and occupied a weak and vacillating position.

Further, I saw that if I became an out-and-out pacifist, I should have to preach it. I should have to try to convert others. I should have to wish that the whole nation might go pacifist. I wonder whether we all face that!

Logical Implications

It is folly to preach pacifism without wishing for a pacifist Britain. But I have sometimes had a suspicion that pacifists really conceive of themselves as going on indefinitely being a pacifist minority within a militarist nation, and that they secretly, if half unconsciously, enjoy the position of being a despised and peculiar people. And if that were true it would also be dishonest.

But the conception of a pacifist Britain in the midst of a militarist world at first appalled me as much as it still appalls all military-minded people. What would happen if we as a nation refused any more to use threats of force and trusted wholly to the security given by just and generous policies? Would we not be as sheep in the midst of wolves? Would we not be in the position of men who being set to guard others, should lay aside the means of defence? Without a navy might not the inhabitants of this island be reduced to starvation?

Those thoughts gave me pause. I did not want to break faith with Christ. I could not conceive his blessing me if I went forth to kill for any reason. But it seemed to me that if Britain as a whole were to obey Christ the results might be most alarming. There, for many days, I remained mentally and spiritually stranded. And I found many companions I met men in plenty, and some of them were minist- to be wholly Christian It destroyed my joy in God. I was sure

ers, who said: "Yes, I believe in peace; but at present and in these circumstances it would not be safe to take the out-and-out Christian way."

For myself I found that position increasingly untenable. It made me feel that I was afraid

I had to go back or forward. But to go back would mean for me the surrender of Christianity. I heard men in plenty say in effect: "Yes, it is a beautiful conception; but it is not one on which you can act in the real world." And in saying that they were really saying that Christ did not reveal the truths on which life can be successfully conducted, that he did not speak for God, that he did not reveal ultimate and essential truth.

Such a position is at least honest, but it is the repudiation of all real Christianity. No, I could not go back. And then, as I hesitated to go forward, I realized that I was afraid to trust Christ for myself and my nation because I could not be sure beforehand what the consequences might be. I was really asking for guarantees beforehand that no serious suffering would befall me or mine. Now that may be good wordly wisdom; but emphatically it is not trust. It is not faith. And with that perception I came to an end of my journey. There was nothing possible for m but the real pacifist position.

Futility Of Force

I have spoken so far of the negative aspect of pacifism. I have talked simply of the refusal to fight: and I am aware that is really the less important aspect of pacifism. And yet I cannot dismiss this negative aspect of the matter with a mere gesture as so many do. It was so hard for me to arrive at that position that to do so was a very positive step forward. And for me, and others like me, I doubt whether it is possible really to understand and appreciate the positive side of pacifism till this point of sincerely renouncing force has been reached.

And yet, of course, the positive and creative side of pacifism is what really weighs. The Christian position is that the good ends which have often been vainly sought by force 'can' be achieved by the methods of persuasion and generosity. It is part of my position to believe that Britain would be more secure without her present armaments, if only she would wholeheartedly pursue policies of generosity and good-will. But to learn to create by good-will is a great learning. To be able to achieve reconciliation means to have mastered a divine art. To be able to love with the kind of love which casts out fear and suspicion is the highest of all posible achievements.

It is to the mastering of these divine methods that pacifists must give themselves if they are to play their true part, and not to any mere declaration of what they will not do. But I repeat that for many the preliminary condition to mastering these methods is to have achieved a complete separation in spirit from all the methods of mere violence.—(This article was released by the Nofrontier News Service.)

*The author is a British Minister and a member of the Fellowship of reconciliation.

INDIA AND CHINA

(By TAN YUN-SHAN).

India! O India!
Remember thy ancient friend, thy brother-nation, across the Himalayas, claiming same age, same spirit, same life of piety.
Never yet was seen or heard on this globe
Such incomparable bond of fellowship,
Unbroken through the millenniums.
Yet met, not as rivals on the battlefield,
Each claiming the monopoly of tyranny on this earth,
But as noble friends, rejoicing in the exchange of valued gifts.

Duke Ernst of Hohenberg, son of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose assassination at Sarajavo, ignited the World War, was arrested with his brother Duke Maximilian. Simultaneous with the report came, the disclosure by the Nazi authorities that more than 1,500 persons, including Royal Scions and aristocrats known throughout the world, have been arrested in Austria, in a purge to cleanse Austria of all non-Nazis.

To thee my love, my greetings!
India! O India!
where men grope blindly in dark terror.
Thine be the right and of thy suffering friend, across the Himalayas.
To show them light and lead them along the way of righteousness
Thine the difficult duty and of thy friend.
To pilot them through the sea of storm and horror,
To the shores of peace and piety.
Awake then thou, arise and be prepared,
To march along, side by side, hand in hand,
Hearkening to the stern voice of truth,
And shoulder the burden of a mad, riotous world.
My love to thee, to thee my gratitude.—"Visva Bharati News".

Rhine-Indus Axis?

German Design On Mid-East Oil Is Revival Of An Old Nightmare

The British Empire, it is said, is threatened in the middle. East. A new "Eurasian axis," stretching from the Rhine to the Indus is, they say, in process of formation. Let us examine the horrific thesis.

It has been asserted (I think by Mr. Philip Guedalla) that history does not repeat itself, that historians only repeat themselves. Epigrams aside, there is no doubt that since the printing machine was invented and the "man-in the street" began to read, the fear has been general that history might repeat itself. This or that Empire cracks or weakens omimously; this or that nation marches irresistibly; feelings of Nationalist or imperialist resignation or exultation reign—and the superficial student of history is apt to exclaim that similar causes produce similar results, that the day of this or that State is about to dawn, and the twilight of this or that Empire to set in,—writes Kenneth Williams in "Great and the East."

Inscrutable Providence

But the superficial student is always wrong. There is no inexorability in human affairs. The fate of no regime can be unequivocally known. To the end of time there will be wrangling over the causes that made the Roman Empire decay. This alone we know that man governs his destiny that the power of a nation is determined by the will to establish and maintain that power, and, of Providence, that its ways are inscrutable.

At the moment there are heartburnings on the real direction of the German renascence. We are told that Berlin aims at creating a "Mitteleuropa" under German hegemony; that she intends to dominate south-east Europe politically and economically; that she is resolved to carry her schemes even farther eastwards into the heart of Asia; and that she is bent upon possessing a vast overseas Empire. It is on the third of these aims that I would write here.

Is Germany really interested in Asia, interested, that is, in the sense that she was interested before 1914? Are the Nazis of Hitler destined to pursue the same Imperialist policy—summed up, as far as the Asiatic Continent is concerned, in the "Bagdad-Bahn—of the Hohenzollerns? It may ultimately be so. But let fancy keep pace with the facts.

Short Route To Indian Ocean

Those who believe that the old urge towards the warm waters of the Persian Gulf is stirring in the German soul point gloomily to the recent tour of Dr. Schacht in the Middle East, to the more recent establishment of a Berlin-Baghdad air service, and to the still more recent proposal to install Herr Von Papen, commonly supposed to have "prepared the ground" in the Austrian affair, as German Minister in Ankara. They point, a little more vaguely, to German propaganda among the Arabs, and to commercial agreements between Berlin and Tehran. They almost feel the heavy Nazi hand over the rich oilfields of Southern Iraq and of Northern Iraq. The shortest land route from North Sea to Indian Ocean, they say, is from Germany to the Persian Gulf, and they listen for the goose-step along that road.

Nobody will deny that traditional Nationalist or Imperialist policies diehard. Nobody will deny that if Germany were in possession of south-east Europe, a covetous gaze might be extended to the still inadequately exploited lands of the Middle East. But let us not mistake the goal for the ghost. It is a million chances to one against the Fuhrer's being able to proclaim himself, as Kaiser Wilhelm II proclaimed himself, "Defender of Islam."

A Nut Not Cracked

In Asia, Turkey is the first and a very considerable obstacle to the realisation of any such German dream. The new Turkey is no more like the Ottoman Empire than, say, Fascist Italy is like the pre-war Italy. In preserving her independence she would fight to the last man. She knows, non better, which Powers can be suspected of having designs on her integrity, and if Ankara Chooses to enter into commercial undertakings with Berlin it is certainly with no blind eye upon all possible implications. To suppose that Turkey will ever consent to be "in Germany's pocket" is simply foolish.

Berlin And The Middle East

It is admitted that Germans individually are active in the Middle East, but that such activities are bound to have a political result, in the sense of fostering German domination, is not admissible. Conceivably in Iraq the Germans, had General Baqir Sidqi lived, might have been more prominent; but it was by an Iraqi hand that that would-be dictator died. Diplomatically the Germans have been strongly represented in Baghdad, but there the German representatives have never exceeded their proper functions.

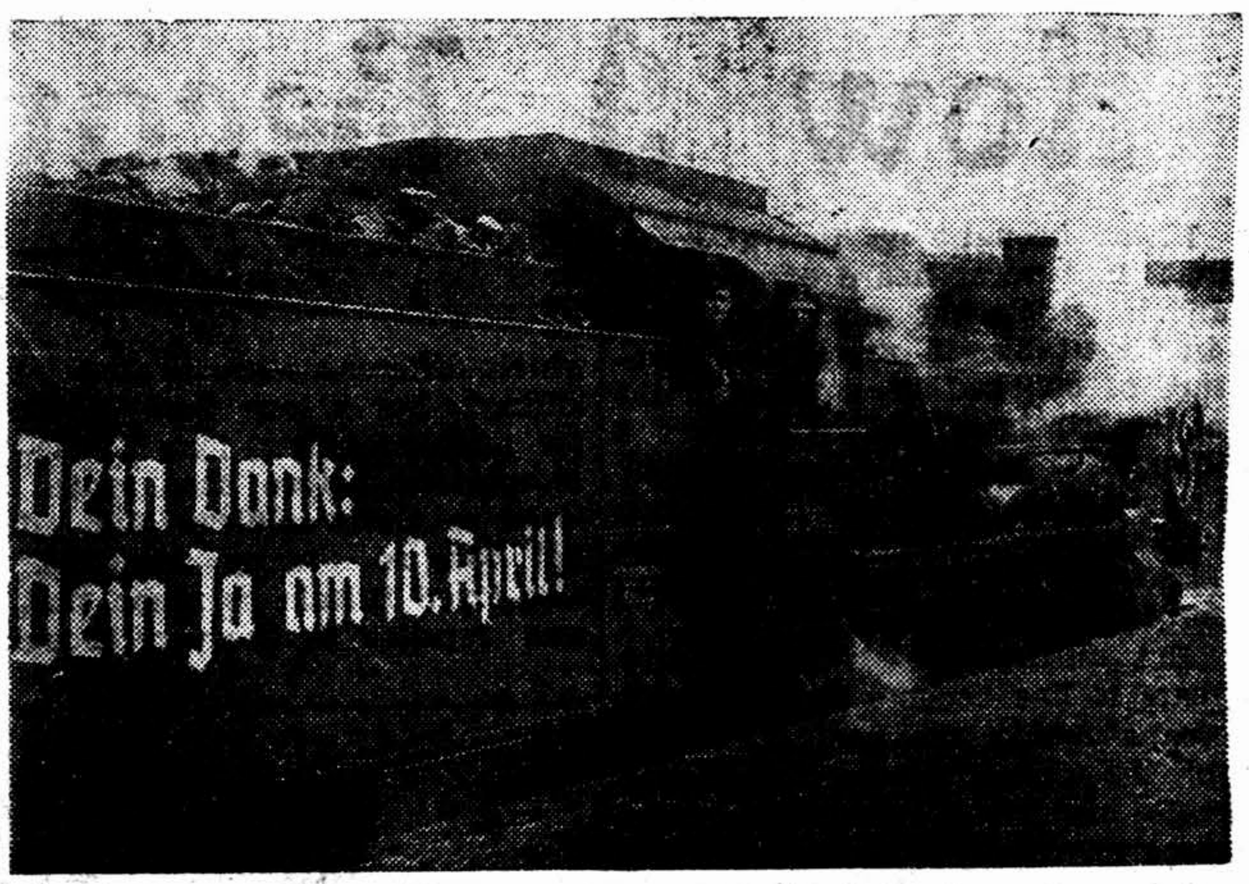
In the Persian Gulf German influence, apart from a legitimate commercial interest, is nil. Nor is there any sign of a ruffling of the waters of that once intrigue-infested sea.

In Iran German commercial enterprise has been as busy as may be; but the Shah is a man who will sell his country to no one, nor does the independence of the Iranian people constitute soil in which might ripen seeds of nefarious design on the. part of Nazi Germany.

Similarly with Afghanistan, which has a number of German teachers. To suppose that the waves of Nazidom are already beating up on the shores of the North-West Frontier is possible only to a mind filled with illusions.

Oil Flows On

As far as can humanly be predicted, the oil of Iran and of Iraq will continue to flow as now it flows, and will be borne away in the same tankers as now bear it over the seas. Whether in the years to come there is to be increased stability for the Middle East or periods of temporary anarchy is beyond the computation of any man—as it is in other regions of the world which harbour, or depend upon, dominating personalities; but it is safe to say that a German controlled Middle East would be practicable only if the British Empire and the French Empire were things of the past.



HITLER'S STEAM-ROLLER IN ACTION: Picture shows an election train, on the engine of which is inscribed: "Your thanks, yours yes, on April 10" plebiscite.

LA CUCARACHA

Word With Revolutionary Associations

This strange word found its way into the English courts in air mail week. It is the name of a Mexican drug.

A soldier concerned in shooting affray put forward the plea that he was under its influence, and his counsel explained that it brought on hallucinations.

A note I have on it in a songbook actually says it causes homicidal mania when smoked to excess. Unknown to the court, the word has also revolutionary associations.

* * *

The song in which it occurs is very well known in Mexico. One of the early colour films was based on it and so the tune is not unknown to this country also. The song, and the film, are called "La Cucaracha." That is spanish for cockroach. but it would be rash to assume that it means cockroach and nothing more.

The song is a glorious mixture of ribald folklore and revolutionary politics. In the years following the flight of the dictator Diaz from Mexico, rival generals fought for power and most of them betrayed the revolution. One of them was Carranza and he was "the cockroach" when they sang the song then.

* * *

Carranza was opposed by the revolutionary bandit Pancho Villa, who drove him out of Mexico City to the sound of this song. Hence the chorus:

La cucaracha la cucaracha,
Doesn't want to travel on,
Because she hasn't,
On no she hasn't,
Marihuana for to smoke.

Most of the generals have betrayed the Rovolution either for personal power or to square American oil interests. As the papers have shown recently, the struggle between the Revolution and Oil still goes on. Oil has done more damage to Mexico than marihuana itself.

The professor was in the habit of allowing his dog to sit on a chair beside him at meal times. One evening he was out to dinner. The woman sitting next to him, wishing to attract his attention, touched his sleeve.

Absent-mindedly the professor picked up a bone from his plate and, without turning his head, held it out to her and said: "Oh, don't worry so. Take this on the mat and eat it."

Profits Or Peace?

American Students Mobilise Against War

Philadelphia (N.N.S.)—The significant work which the Youth Volunteers did under the direction of the Emergency Peace campaign will be continued in the Student Peace Service of the American Friends Service Committee. Once again the call has gone out for intelligent, tolerant, self-reliant, adventurous young people who, grouped in units of four, will go into all parts of the country and work for peace by every possible means.

The experience of other years suggest intensive, interesting, worthwhile work. The workers are cosmopolitan and diversified. One year there were represented six different nationalities, 21 denominations, 36 states and 100 colleges. A girls' team in the Middle West was composed of a school teacher from Florida, a Radcliffe undergraduate, a Negro student from Wiberforce University, a California co-ed, and a Hawaiian girl.

Once a group like this comes to town, its work is varied and never ceasing. They will speak before business, religious and farm groups; they will establish close contacts with the local press and perhaps write a weekly peace column; they will speak in the local churches and help in the Sunday schools; they will interview prominent citizens, address labour unions, organize peace plays, they will lead study groups and arrange peace exhibits and posters, and possibly even organize peace parades; they will seek out convinced pacifists and make them known to each other. In short they will try to organize a community for peace.

In order to join the Youth Peace Volunteers, a two week's training course will be given in problems of war and peace and in techniques for community peace education. The applicant also needs to contribute dol. 100 as his or her share of the summer's expenses. Further information may be had from the Student Peace Service, 20 South 12 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I understand your husband is something of an after-dinner speaker."

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "What Charley is liable to say after dinner is the reason we can't keep a cook."

Orissa Fast Heading For Crisis

Assembly May Be Adjourned

Congress Party Prepares To Go To Electorate

CUTTACK, April 30.

Three Ministers left for Puri last evening to attend a Cabinet meeting to be held there this morning. Mr. Mukunda Prasad Das, Speaker of the Orissa Assembly, also left for Puri last night.

THE ORISSA ASSEMBLY COMMENCES ITS SITTING ON MAY 2 WHEN IT IS LIKELY TO BE ADJOURNED IN VIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE. POLITICAL CIRCLES BELIEVE THAT THE SPEAKER MAY HOLD DISCUSSIONS WITH THE GOVERNOR IN THIS CONNECTION.

The Working Committee of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee will meet on May 2 to consider the situation and the Congress Assembly Party will meet to-morrow when the Premier it is understood, will make a statement reviewing the whole situation so that the members may carry the message to the electorate.—United Press.

LADY WILLINGDON LAUNCHES SHIP

LONDON, April 30

The Marquis and Marchioness of Willingdon flew from London to Walker-on-Tyne where the Marchioness launched "Amra". a 6,200 tons turbine passenger cargo steamer built for British India Company by Swan Hunter Wigham Richardson. The Marchioness was presented with a diamond brooch.

The vessel which will run between Calcutta and Rangoon will have a speed of 18 knots and accommodate 55 First Class, 90 Second Class and 2,000 deck passengers.—Reuter.

TWO MORE BATTLESHIPS FOR U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

President Roosevelt has asked the Congress to vote another five million dollars immediately to start construction of two new replacement battleships.

The request was included in a letter to Speaker Bankhead asking for 25,597 thousand dollars appropriation for the Navy Department for the remainder of the fiscal year

It is learned that the two battleships would be in addition to the two already under construction and also in addition to the two other authorised in 1939 appropriation. Thus the Congressional approval of the present request would mean construction of six new battleships for replacement purposes.—Reuter.

Halifax To Attend League Council

LONDON, April 29.

Lord Halifax is leaving London next Saturday, May 7th, for Geneva where he will arrive on Sunday to attend the League Council which opens on Monday, May 9th.—B.O.W.

Queen's Mother Progressing

LONDON, April 29.

Bulletin issued this evening states Countess of Starthmore, Queen's Mother, is progressing favourably. No more bulletins will be issued.—Reuter.

None But "Pucca Mawalis" Need Fear

Police Bill Passes All Three Readings: Home Minister's Assurance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PASSED THE BILL TO AMEND THE CITY OF BOMBAY POLICE ACT, MEANT TO DEAL WITH GOONDAS AND MAWALIS, THROUGH ALL THE STAGES ON SATURDAY.

THE MEASURE IS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AS THIS IS THE ONLY MEASURE MEANT EXCLUSIVELY TO DEAL WITH COMMUNAL TROUBLE.

Speakers opposing the third reading of the Bill stated that the measure would be grave in which the reputation of the Congress would be buried and that the Bill would be blackest spot in the career of the Home Minister.

THE HOME MINISTER, ONCE AGAIN, ASSURED THAT NONE BUT THE 'PUCCA MAWALI' NEED FEAR THE MEASURE.

Discussion on the motion for the Third Reading of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act with a view to effectively deal with the undesirables and Goondas, was resumed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday, with Mr. G. V. Mavlanker. the Speaker in the Chair.

The loud-speakers installed in the Assembly helped a great deal in improving the acoustics in the Hall but the provision should be made for all the members in the House.

There are some speakers who do not need any loud speakers at all, and would help the hearers a great deal if they speak less loudly, but there are others including all the lady members, who require a special loud speaker each.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala opposing the third reading of the Bill stated that having opposed the Bill during the first and the second reading, he was expected to give a "parting kick" to the measure.

The Speaker intervened to remind the member that during the third reading. the opposition to the measure should be confined only to those features which had undergone an alteration or change during the second reading. No general observations should be made.

Mr. Jhabvala continuing stated that the safeguards in the measure would not help the supposed mawali or bad character. His fear was that as soon as a man was suspected he would be put up before the Police Commissioner and the secret emisarries of police would help in building up a case against the supposed bad character

He was also afraid, that in spite of the assurance given by the Home Minister. the measure might be used against the social. political and economic workers. as the Home Minister was bound to be guided by the old policy.

Mr. Jhabvala added that the Police would reap a rich harvest and the system of corruption would continue. After all assurances of Government were not Gospel Truths and the minds that would make use of this measure might not be guided by the assurances.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi opposed the third reading of the Bill. He said that there seemed to be a great deal of difference between Congress theory and practice.

Congress was till recently a great opposition and now that they were in power. they no longer believed in those theories

Referring to the article in the "Times of India", he said that that paper always supported the Government of the day, but reading between the lines, he was sure that the article was an ironical criticism of the Government.

It had been suggested that the opposition to the measure was there because the opposers wanted to defend the mawalis. He emphatically denied the suggestion. What the opposition wanted was to protect the innocent people

He agreed the measure may not be used against the innocents, as the Minister had given an assurance, but what would happen when the present Government had vacated office.

He felt confident that a day would come when the Home Minister would feel that he got through a measure which would remain as a black spot in his career. He felt confident that the Home Minister would regret his action, while not in power.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister stated that the speeches during the third reading of the Bill did not vary in the gamut of sentiments expressed during the other two readings. Prophets in the House had increased like mushrooms

One of them said yesterday that the measure would be the Graveyard of the Congress Government and to-day it was stated that it would be the black spot in the career of the Home Minister. He was confident that these prophesies were not going to fructify. His conscience was clear on the point. He only hoped that the safeguards would not make the mawalis safe.

The Leader of the Opposition, the Minister was glad, believed in the assurance of the Government. He had been asked what would happen when the Congress vacated office. Well, while in office Government would not misuse the powers and while out of office Sir A. M. K Dehlavi would be in office and get the measure repealed

The Prime Minister: There is Mr. Jamnadas Mehta!

Concluding the Home Minister once again assured that none but the Pucca Mawali need fear the measure.

The motion for the third reading of the Bill was put to vote and carried. A division resulted in 69 voting for and 15 against.

The Bill as passed by the Assembly will come up before the Council on Tuesday and passed the same day, into law. The immediate effect of the measure would be that about 500 of those detained in the Worli Chawls would be deported, immediately the consent of the Governor General is obtained

(Debate on Primary Education Act, on page 40)

STOLEN "OLD MASTERS" RECOVERED

Prize-claimant Detained

LONDON, April 29.

Two out of five "Old Masters" stolen from the Chilham Castle were recovered to-night. They are Gainsborough's portraits of William Pitt and Lady Clarges, which together are valued at £30,000.

It is understood. that the recovery of the paintings followed the visit by a man, who was subsequently detained by the Scotland Yard, to the Assessor, claiming the regard of £8,000 offered for the recovery of the pictures.—Reuter.

STEALING VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

LONDON, April 30.

George Owen, described as a dealer of Kinnington, was remanded in custody at Ashford, accused of stealing valuable paintings from the Chilham Castle.

He is charged with other persons, not in custody, of feloniously and burglariously breaking into the Chilham Castle, and stealing five oilpaintings and other articles of the total value of £ 90,000.

He is further charged with receiving an oilpainting of Lady Clarges by Gainsborough valued at £ 25,000 and another painting by the same artist valued at £2,600 knowing well that it was stolen. The paintings were displayed on a table in front of the Magistrates.—Reuted

ETHIOPIAN GOVT. PAYS PART OF LEAGUE ARREARS

League Council Embarrassed

GENEVA, April 30

After a lapse of payments since the beginning of 1935 the Ethiopian Government has sent the League a check for a portion of the arears of its contribution which was fixed at 57,000 francs per year.

The belated payment when Council is about to consider the question of recognition or otherwise of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia has embarrassed the League authorities in addition to the embarrassment which will be caused by the presence of the Ethiopian Delegate.

PLOT FOR FAKED SUDETEN UPRISING DISCLOSED

BERLIN, April 30

The report regarding the alleged plot to involve the Sudeten Germans in a faked uprising against the Czechoslovakian Government covers the whole front page of tonight's "Angriff'.

The newspaper alleges in the report from Reichenberg that sections of Zech Officers' Corps had engaged a German emigre to organise terrorist units within the Sudeten German Party who were supplied with arms and were to stage a "putsch" to-morrow night which would be beaten down by the police.

The "Angriff" describes this "as one of the most monstrous attacks on European peace.—"Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Graduate Comrade of radical tendencies from any caste or community to marry an established Brahmin bachelor, 30, Graduate, radical Congressite. Write Box No 10156 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wealthy Sunni businessman of Bombay, bachelor, handsome, 25, guaranteed character, highly educated, father holding very high post, desires marrying respectable modern or orthodox Muslim girl in Bombay. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Write Box No 10007-A. "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College. Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

Wanted candidates for the post of Branch Manager at Bombay for a life office. Only influential hands need apply. Post Box No. 175, Lahore. (10166)

W. I. A. A. requires Honorary District Representative at Indore. Prominent, influential citizens with extensive knowledge of local road conditions are asked to write to the Secretary, W.I.A.A., P.O. Box 211, Bombay. (8444)

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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO MAKE A MOTHER'S DREAMS COME TRUE!
Star for a Night
Claire TREVOR
Jane DARWELL
20th Century Fox
Plans Open. —:— Phone 22666
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT: 10 A. M.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
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in
"LOVE ME TO-NIGHT"

EVERYTHING O. K. IN BOMBAY
Now you Can Come and see Freely and Fearlessly
"DAUGHTER of the HIMALAYAS"
M. BHAVNANI—Direction
BEAUTIFUL SCENIC PICTURE
Liked and Loved by all Castes and Creeds
See TO-NIGHT At
KRISHNA
CINEMA :::: DUBASH THEATRE
To-day: 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Now Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Gujarati Lady as Matron for the Vanita Vishram Hostel. Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, by the 31st of May, 1938. (10165)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (9802)

68. FLATS TO LET

Airy Flats: Swastik House, 382, Lamington Road. Rent 75, 80, 85. Apply top-floor. Tel. 26968. (10169)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Coronation 1937 Tooth Powder cleanses teeth, prevents decay, hardens gums, cures pyorrhoea, etc. **Agent: M. Khairulla,** 100, Pakmodea, Bombay, 3. (10073)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani. Dentistry. Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—**Small** Fees—Particulars Free **Homoeopathic** University, **Sialkot City.** (10081)

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAMINATION RESULT

The following candidates have passed the Intermediate Science Examination, held by the Bombay University in March, 1938:—

FIRST CLASS.

Nos. 2, 35, 49, 57, 67, 125, 135. 142, 176, 207, 257, 261, 277, 280. 290, 300, 322, 370, 394, 437, 512, 522. 667, 725, 749, 758, 762, 774, 791, 794. 815, 825, 826, 852, 877, 879, 897, 967. 974, 1053, 1168, 1200, 1316, 1323. 1327, 1345, 1350, 1492, 1508, 1634. 1645, 1676, 1678, 1684, 1689, 1700. 1702, 1816, 1848, 1886, 1889, 1912. 1928, 1935, 1937, 1943.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 18, 19, 31, 38. 41, 44, 55, 56, 58, 60, 62, 70, 72, 75, 76, 80, 90, 93, 96, 101, 106, 108, 112. 115, 118, 120, 122, 124, 130, 132, 139. 143, 150, 151, 155, 161, 163, 164, 166. 168, 170, 171, 175, 178, 179, 180, 181. 184, 188, 191, 193, 200, 202, 205, 208. 209, 214, 223, 224, 225, 237, 241, 248. 256, 258, 259, 262, 263, 269, 271, 275. 281, 282, 283, 288, 295, 301, 302, 306. 313, 314, 317, 331, 332, 350, 355, 359. 362, 367, 368, 379, 384, 398, 402, 404. 406, 412, 413, 421, 430. 432, 433, 436, 443, 455. 456, 458, 463, 473, 476, 480 481, 482, 483, 485, 486, 489, 495, 499, 506, 508, 509, 510, 516, 521, 523, 525, 531, 532, 534, 536, 541, 547, 553, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 564, 611, 613, 614, 615, 635, 640, 646, 647, 651, 652, 653, 657, 661, 662, 664, 676, 679, 685, 688, 691, 704, 709, 711, 712, 714, 716, 717, 718, 722, 723, 738, 747, 750, 751, 769, 780, 781, 785, 796, 797, 800, 801, 802, 812, 817, 818, 829, 830, 834, 844, 846, 847, 849, 855, 871, 873, 875, 876, 887, 890, 891, 895, 899, 901, 905, 911, 915, 921, 924, 925, 926, 928, 929, 930, 936, 943, 945, 949, 952, 959, 962, 965, 970, 973, 976, 978, 981, 982, 989, 992, 994, 1007, 1012, 1013, 1023, 1029, 1031, 1037, 1040, 1043, 1051, 1052, 1062, 1080, 1084, 1103, 1106, 1109, 1110, 1120, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1135, 1141, 1142, 1147, 1149, 1157, 1158, 1160, 1164, 1165 1175, 1181, 1188. 1191, 1201, 1204, 1214, 1216, 1217. 1225, 1233, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1240. 1242, 1251, 1255, 1262, 1265, 1266. 1275, 1276, 1282, 1287, 1289, 1299. 1308, 1313, 1318, 1333, 1334, 1339. 1349, 1362, 1364, 1373, 1379, 1381. 1384, 1390, 1397, 1400, 1401, 1414. 1419, 1425, 1426, 1430, 1432, 1434. 1438, 1441, 1444, 1445, 1461, 1462. 1463, 1466, 1468, 1473, 1477, 1479. 1481, 1484, 1489, 1509, 1512, 1518. 1532, 1534, 1539, 1543, 1555, 1566. 1572, 1573, 1579, 1582, 1589, 1600. 1609, 1626, 1630, 1639, 1641, 1650. 1655, 1668, 1671, 1675, 1681, 1682. 1690, 1692, 1693, 1696, 1697, 1711. 1714, 1716, 1718, 1721, 1723, 1724. 1727, 1729, 1731, 1735, 1738, 1745. 1746, 1755, 1758, 1767, 1762, 1785. 1786, 1791, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1812. 1818, 1820, 1823, 1825, 1829, 1850. 1852, 1859, 1861, 1664, 1874, 1892. 1894, 1895, 1903, 1905, 1916, 1921. 1932, 1946, 1948, 1967, 1968, 1970. 1973, 1977, 1984, 1988, 1989, 2001.

PASS.

Nos. 7, 20, 22, 24, 33, 34, 42, 43, 47, 61, 65, 69, 71, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 66, 95, 97, 100, 102, 103, 104, 109, 110, 114, 116, 117, 119, 127, 131, 133, 134, 136, 138, 140, 141, 145, 148, 153, 158, 160, 167, 172, 173, 174, 177, 185, 190, 194, 197, 201, 204, 210, 212, 215, 216, 227, 233, 236, 239, 240, 243, 244, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 260,265, 266, 272, 273, 274, 276, 278, 285, 287, 292, 297, 299, 304, 308, 315, 316, 318, 320, 321, 324, 325, 327, 328, 329, 334, 336, 337, 338, 341, 345, 352, 354, 361, 366, 371, 375, 378, 385, 388, 389, 392, 396, 399, 400, 403, 405, 408, 409, 410, 423, 425, 431, 434, 435, 440, 441, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 451, 453, 457, 465, 468, 469, 470, 474, 484, 488, 489, 490, 492, 493, 496, 497, 507, 511, 513, 517, 518, 519, 524, 527, 529, 530, 542, 543, 545, 548, 549, 550, 551, 554, 568, 569, 575, 577, 580, 581, 586, 588, 589, 591, 599, 601, 603, 606, 608, 610, 612, 616, 617, 618, 619, 625, 629, 632, 636, 638, 642, 650, 654, 656, 666, 668, 670, 673, 674, 680, 682, 683, 687, 690, 692, 695, 697, 701, 702, 705, 707, 708, 713, 715, 719, 726, 729, 731, 732, 735, 736, 737, 739, 748, 752, 753, 754, 756, 761, 766, 768, 770, 773, 779, 783, 784, 789, 792, 793, 795, 799, 803, 807, 808, 809, 811, 814, 819, 820, 821, 823, 828, 833, 839, 840, 841, 842, 845, 850, 851, 853, 854, 860, 861, 862, 870, 883, 888, 893, 903, 904, 906, 908, 909, 912, 916, 919, 920, 922, 923, 933, 934, 938, 940, 944, 948, 950, 951, 954, 957, 958, 960, 961, 963, 964, 966, 968, 969, 971, 972, 993, 995, 1001, 1002, 1004, 1014, 1018, 1026, 1035, 1036, 1045, 1046, 1049, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1061, 1063, 1064, 1067, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1073, 1077, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1086, 1089, 1090, -093, 1094, 1095, 1099, 1102, 1108, 1118, 1119, 1129, 1131, 1132, 1136, 1140, 1143, 1150, 1153, 1163, 1167, 1171, 1172, 1177, 1180, 1193, 1195, 1196, 1198, 1199, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1212, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1223, 1224, 1244, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1263, 1264, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1273, 1281, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1296, 1300, 1303, 1309, 1312, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1328, 1332, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1343, 1348, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1360, 1367, 1368, 1370, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1380, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1398, 1399, 1403, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1410, 1411, 1413, 1418, 1429, 1440, 1450, 1453, 1455, 1464, 1469, 1470, 1472, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1485, 1486, 1490, 1493, 1498, 1500, 1506, 1507, 1510, 1511, 1513, 1516, 1519, 1522, 1523, 1525 1526, 1527, 1528, 1542, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1554, 1557, 1558, 1570, 1574, 1575, 1581, 1585, 1588, 1590, 1593, 1597, 1602, 1608, 1613, 1619, 1620, 1625, 1628, 1629, 1632, 1637, 1638, 1642, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1651, 1663, 1670, 1677, 1680, 1687, 1694, 1695, 1699, 1705, 1709, 1710, 1712, 1722, 1730, 1740, 1742, 1749, 1751, 1757, 1764, 1768, 1770, 1771, 1777, 1780, 1781, 1796, 1798, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1821, 1824, 1826, 1931, 1833, 1834, 1841, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1849, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1863, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1880, 1881, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1899 1902, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1965, 1975, 1976, 1979 1986, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1998, 2002.

The following Scholarships, Prize and Medal have been awarded as under:—

The Gibbs Prize	To No. 35.
The Melville Memorial Scholarship	To No. 1345.
The Mrs Satyavati Lallubhai Shamaldas Scholarship	To No. 667.
The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship	To No. 1200.
The Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship	To No. 1645.
The Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship	To No. 1073.
The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee Scholarship and Silver Medal	To No. 437.
The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship	To No. 653.

The award of the Pestanji Hormasji Cama Scholarship will be declared later.

Earl of Onslow presiding at the 109th annual meeting of Zoological Society of London yesterday announced Queen Mary has been made a fellow.

COLD-BLOODED 'MURDER' OF UNARMED PEOPLE

"Mysore Authorities Far Exceeded Legitimate Powers"

IMMEDIATE AND OPEN ENQUIRY URGED

Challenge To Indian National Self-respect: Make It All-India Issue

PRESIDING OVER A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT CHOWPATTY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE, MR. NAGINDAS T. MASTER, DESCRIBED THE RECENT FIRING IN THE MYSORE STATE, AS CONSTITUTING ONE OF THE DARKEST CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

THE MEETING WAS HELD TO PROTEST AGAINST THE INDISCRIMINATE FIRING ON AN UNARMED PEOPLE GATHERED AT VIDURASWATHAM IN MYSORE AND TO DEMAND AN IMPARTIAL PUBLIC ENQUIRY INTO THE INCIDENTS.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who presided. explaining the objects of the meeting, said that the National Tri-colour Flag in India ought to take and did, take precedence over any other flag. The murder,—for it could be said nothing else,—of innocent lives of people who were gathered to pay their homage to the national Flag, should be charged a despicable and cowardly act of any authority.

For months past, the people in the Mysore State had been prohibited from activities connected with the Congress and the Congress Banner, the National Flag. These acts of obstruction and oppression culminated in the slaughter of many people at a village called Viduraswatham, some few days back.

Proceeding, Mr. Nagindas stated that the official Communique issued, attempted to explain away or water down the gravity of the offence. But undisputed and accepted facts which stood out in connection with the incident, clearly proved that the authorities far exceeded their legitimate powers and fired on an unarmed people.

For the moment, they need not dispute the number of persons killed and wounded. But the fact that, as admitted, at least 12 persons were killed and 92 rounds of ammunition fired, and that the people were acting in a peaceful and non-violent manner, was grave enough to call for an immediate and open enquiry.

He had nothing but praise for the bravery of those who inspite of the attitude of the authorities remained firm in their loyalty to the National Flag.

SET UP IMPARTIAL INQUIRY

The Mysore incident would be one of the darkest chapters in the history of this country, and would be a parallel only to the Jallianwalla Baug tragedy. He hoped that immediately an impartial, public enquiry would be set up to enquire into and report on the incident. And as Mahatma Gandhi had so well put it in his statement, it was but plain that the autocratic powers now exercised by the State should go and power should be transferred to and vested in the people.

Though any compensation could not be deemed to be sufficient for those who had sacrificed their lives and those who were wounded, the State must compensate the families and dependents of those persons who were either killed or injured. This was the least which a State could do, besides following up the advice of Mahatmaji in his memorable statement. He appealed to them all in joining him in condemning the atrocious action of the authorities at Viduraswatam.

Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam, M.L.A., said that if anything such incidents had only strengthened the people's resolve to march forward in the National Struggle for Freedom. The severer the repression—whether it was in British India or the Indian States—the more gallantly had the people risen to the occasion and had faced it. The fight for Freedom was not like a Child's play. It was not merely a matter of going to jails for a few months. It was a very big fight, and it demanded any amount of sacrifice on the part of the people.

A CHALLENGE

It was not merely the question of opening fire on innocent people, killing some of them, or of the irresponsible autocracy of the authorities. This was a challenge to Indian national self-respect symbolised by the National Flag and it should be fought as such.

He thought that the only penitence which the authorities of Mysore could offer to the aggrieved people, was to transfer power to them. So long as this had not happened, they had better look for repetitions of similar tragedies.

Mr. M. R. Masani said that the Mysore people were fighting for the people's cause and not merely for their rights. The term "Model State" had been proved to be a hollow one. He said that the Congress movement in Mysore was an active movement and the Congressmen there decided to defy the ban against the National Flag. In the past the people of Karnatak were supported by the people of the Mysore State, when the No-tax Campaign was launched in Sirsi and Siddapur. Now it would be the turn of the Karnatak people to help their fellow-beings in Mysore, who were putting up a heroic struggle.

The enquiry into the incident should be conducted by British Indians and he had no faith in any Committee appointed by the Dewan.

NAGPUR INCIDENT RECALLED

Mr. Masani recalled Nagpur Flag incident, and said that the present question should be made an All-India question. The Working Committee of the Congress would be shortly meeting in Bombay and he hoped that the Committee as well as the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and, if need be the All-India Congress Committee would take up the question. He urged that youngmen who wanted to participate in the movement, should be given permission to carry on the movement regarding the National Flag within the State boundaries.

Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand, M.L.A., paid a tribute to the memory of those who had sacrificed their lives and who faced firing in defending the National Flag.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar thought that these problems could be effectively solved only by going to the root of the whole question, namely, British Imperialism.

It was said that the Congress organisations in the Indian States were weak. The Congress movement in Mysore had given ample proof of how strong the organisation there was, and it deserved their congratulations.

The sacrifice of 36 lives had only increased the importance and significance of the National Flag, and it had laid a great responsibility on the people to be prepared for more sacrifices in upholding their National Flag.

HARIPURA RESOLUTION JUSTIFIED

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., said that some people thought that the Mysore incident justified a criticism of the Haripura resolution regarding the Congress organisations in the Indian States. But the way the people's movement had been developing in the Indian States was a fitting reply to this criticism. The basis of all these movements was self-reliance. Haripura Resolution had stressed this fact and the result was that the States peoples themselves were building up their own movements and deserved sympathy and encouragement in their efforts.

Tribunal To Enquire Into Viduraswatham Firing?

BANGALORE, April 30.

The Associated Press understands that the Mysore Government have decided to appoint a tribunal of three to enquire into the Viduraswatham shooting incident. The names of Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao who is due to retire shortly from the Madras High Court, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, who for long acted as the Advocate-General of Madras are prominently mentioned in this connection.

The third member will be a judge of the Mysore High Court.—A. P.

£50,000 FOR BOY SCOUTS

Nuffield's Munificence Again

LONDON, April 30.

Lord Nuffield has promised £50,000 to the Boy Scouts Fund, provided the fund reaches the objective of half a million.

The fund, launched by the Duke of Kent. at Mansion House has, as its object the preservation of the Scout Movement, placing Scouting on a square basis for all time.

The King, Queen and other members of the Royal Family head the appeal, whose influential signatories include the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Baldwin, the leading Trade Unionist, Mr. Ernest Revin and leaders of all religious denominations.—Reuter.

UNHAPPY BARCELONA

Over 180 Further Casualties

BARCELONA, April 30.

Over sixty were killed and 120 injured by two air raids on Bacelona.—Reuter.

MYSORE MASSACRE CONDEMNED

Mobilise Nation In Support Of People's Movement

A meeting of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee was held on Friday 29-4-38 at the office of the Committee at 8 p.m. The following resolutions were adopted:

(1) This meeting of the Council of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee expresses its horror at the firing on an unarmed mass of villagers at Viduraswatam resulting in the death of over 36 persons and serious injuries to several others. This meeting condemns the Mysore police for this act and the Mysore Government for its ban on the National Flag and its attempts to suppress the popular movement in the State. This meeting demands an impartial public enquiry into the firing and severe punishment to the officers found guilty and adequate compensation to the victims of the firing. This meeting appeals to the Working Committee of the Congress to take up this matter and to mobilise the entire country in support of the Mysore peoples' struggle for democratic rights and for the establishment of responsible government.

(2) This Committee strongly objects to the attempt to open a liquor shop next to Hindmata Cinema in the midst of a thickly working class locality and requests the Minister of Excise as well as the Excise Commissioner not to permit this in view of public opposition.

WARM WELCOME TO ANGLO-FRENCH ACCORD

Anglo-French Talks Disturb Germany

England Returning To Policy Of Alliances

BERLIN, April 30.

Commenting on the Anglo-French talks, the "Diplomatic Correspondence" says French policy regards Czechoslovakia as a bulwark against Germany but it is questionable whether Britain will declare her solidarity with such conceptions in view of their possible consequences.

"Frankfurter Allgemeine" says that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has recognised the failure of collective security and is returning to the policy of alliances but it cannot serve the other side of Mr Chamberlain's programme, namely, pacification of Europe if British wishes of security were based on the so-called German danger.

"Boersenzeitung" describes Czechoslovakia as the ally of Bolshevist Russia and speaks of the attempts of Prague. Paris and London to disturb the natural and mutually beneficial relations of Germany and Sudetan Germans.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DISSOLVED

SOFIA, April 29.

The Bulgarian National Socialist Party Organisation, headed by Professor Kantardjieff, has been dissolved by Government because of its recent activities.—Reuter.

Chorus Of Approval From British & U. S. Press

"British Leadership In Europe Unquestioned"

LONDON, April 30.

The Anglo-French accord is warmly welcomed in the British Press, for its elimination of uncertainties, and it is generally remarked, that seldom are such consultations conducted with such swift gratifying success.

Though the urgency of the Czechoslovakian issue is recognised, it takes second place in importance to the importance of Anglo-French military collaboration.

The "Times" says :"This military accord is closer than ever previously existed between Britain and France in peace time. The meeting of British and French statesmen, revealed to themselves and the world, the community of interests and outlook, uniting the two great Western Democracies, and again proves their joint readiness to help forward the re-settlement of Europe. It invites the two great totalitarian States, whose rulers are about to meet in Rome, to make the contribution to the same end."

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that the conversations may well prove of historic importance, "****". the manifestation of such accord is itself a reassurance against aggression.

The "News Chronicle" says that Britain has gone further in guaranteeing French security than before. The talks contain the germ of a new and more effective system of collective security.

The "Daily Herald" says that Anglo-French co-operation becomes organised; its immediate objective must be supreme effort for peace.

The "Daily Express," striking an isolationist drum, declares that the accord does not imply British opposition of invasion of Czechoslovakia or Hitler's march along the Danube Valley.

The "Daily Mail" says: "Britain has made it clear that she can undertake no new commitments abroad."—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESS VIEWS

Unquestioned British Leadership

NEW YORK, April 30.

The London decisions are momentous, declares the "New York Times."

It is literally a Military Union: the return of alliance and power in politics and conception of international relations complete. Now British leadership in Europe is unquestioned.

The "Herald Tribune" says it is time for this reminder, that there exists a democratic axis too and that its resources are tremendous.—Reuter.

TORONTO, April 30.

London talks have created a new Balance of Power in Europe, declares the "Globe Mail." This, the paper adds will check the advance of great Germany before it can become a dominant Germany.—Reuter.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT LIKELY?

Czechoslovakian Situation Hopeful?

LONDON, April 29.

As a result of complete Anglo-French agreement, with regard to the necessity of doing the utmost to assist the peaceful settlement of the Czech problem, it is not unlikely, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, that Great Britain and France will use their good offices in the capitals of Czechoslovakia's neighbours.

It is understood that M. Daladier emphasised that France regarded the Czech question as involving the whole of Europe. The French consider Herr Henlein's demands as a compromising drive towards German Hegemony in Central and South-Eastern Europe. The French Government remained determined to assist Czechoslovakia, if events made it necessary.—Reuter.

Complete Fabrication

LONDON, April 30.

"The account of the plot to create an incident in Sudeten districts of Czechoslovakia, mentioned in yesterday's Berlin message, is a complete fabrication," states the Minister of Czechoslovakia in London.—Reuter.

French Press Delighted At Agreement With England

PARIS, April 30.

The outcome of the Anglo-French talks is hailed with delight by the Press which exhibits the utmost optimism concerning the future. This has been evoked not so much by the agreements reached as by the new atmosphere surrounding the Anglo-French relations, summed up in M. Daladier's phrase "The entente has never been closer."—Reuter.

"OTHER WOMAN BILL" PASSED

LONDON, April 29.

What is wisely known as "The Other Woman Bill" got through the third reading in the House of Commons with the Attorney General's blessing, although it was a private member's bill.

It will compel a testator to make a reasonable provision for the maintenance of his own family. It arose originally from a number of cases, wherein the estate was bequeathed entirely to "the other woman", leaving the wife penniless.

The Bill sponsored by a liberal Mr. Stanley Holmes, was passed without a division.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT IN ANTI-TRUST LAW REVISION

WASHINGTON, April 30

President Roosevelt, in a message to the Congress on Anti-Trust Law revision, recommends half-a-million dollar appropriation, for a comprehensive study of concentration of economic power in American industry, and the effect thereof upon the decline of competition. He also proposes legislation aimed at controlling the activities of the holding companies.—Reuter.

Huge Crowds Greet Mahatma

Purse Presented At Sawaimadhopur

SAWAIMADHOPUR, April 30.

Huge crowds greeted Gandhiji at every station. A small purse was presented to him at Sawaimadhopur. Gandhiji looked cheerful. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj got down here from Gandhiji's compartment. He proceeds to Sikar from here. Sri Hiralal Astri, the prominent worker of Rajputana and Secretary of Jaipur Raj Praja Mandal, was present at Sawaimadhopur, to acquaint Seth Jamnalal with the latest developments at Sikar. Seth Jamnalal's party included Sjt. Damodardas, Private Secretary to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, and Smti. Janakidevi Bajaj, who will tour with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will remain in Rajputana till the 10th of May. He is presiding over the annual session of Jaipur Raj Praja Mandal at Jaipur, on 8th and 9th May, whereafter he returns to Bombay to attend the Working Committee meeting.—A.P.

Detrains At Faridabad Station

NEW DELHI, April 30.

Gandhiji accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, and Mr. Pearelal passed through Delhi to-day on his way to Peshawar. He detrained at Faridabad Station, 40 miles from Delhi to avoid the crowd and motored to Birla House, where he had a bath and a little rest.

On arrival at the Delhi main station a few minutes before the departure of his train, Gandhiji received an ovation from the crowd which had gathered for his darshan.

Gandhiji has stood the strain of the journey well, and looked cheerful in spite of the oppressive heat on the way.—A. P.

Australians Begin First Match Of Tour

Visitors Make 305 For 3, Bradman 182 Not Out

LONDON, April 30.

The Australian Touring team commenced the First match of the tour against Worcester to-day.

Worcesters won the toss and surprisingly put in the Australians to bat.

Scores:

AUSTRALIANS' FIRST INNINGS:

Brown l b w Crisp 2;
Fingleton c Crisp, b Hovorth 41
Bradman 182 not out;
McCabe. b Perks 34.
Bradcoak (not out) 26.
Extras 20;
Total 305 (for 3 at tea).
—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Baisakh 1. 1994
Muslim: Safar 29, 1357
Parsi: Avan 28, 1307
Hightide: —; 12-52
Lowtide: 6-10; 18-50
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

HINDI CLASSES

Classes will be held to-day (Sunday), between 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. in the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road (Girgaum).

WAIKAR SANGHA

A meeting will be held in the Sangh's premises, At Parekh Building, Thakurdwar, Zavba-Wadi to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

As intimated to the members already, the third Prize-Debate on Socialism, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. Sharp, at K.V.F.N. School, Fort, Mr. V. S. Ulliargoli will preside.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

An Extra-ordinary general meeting of the Union will be held in the premises of the Maratha High School, Opera House Tram Terminus, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the Shop Assistants' Bill.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA

There will be a Harikatha Kalashepam "Sitakalyanam" by Sjt. B. Simhachala Bhagawatar of Urlam in Telugu at the Mahasabha Premises, Kuver Kunj, 1st Road, Parsee Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "Great Britain is the greatest trouble-maker of the present time" when Mr. T. K. Menon will move the proposition and Miss. G. B. Pavre-Sethna will oppose it.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the above Institute there will be a public lecture by Prof. N. S. Rao, B.A., of the American Mission School for the Blind on "The Romance of the present Indian Educational System" to-day (Sunday), at the Institute premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. L.K.S. Iyer will preside.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at Anjuman Islam Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). When Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan will be presented an address appreciating his services to Jamiat and the Muslim Community, rendered in different capacities and congratulating him on his recent appointment as Agent to His Majesty King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, the Sovereign of Saudi Arabia. Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Robber Barons" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Danger Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
EROS—"She Married An Artist". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sailing Along" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dick Tracy" Time as usual
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 2-30 and 5-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-50 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Monte Carlo". Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m. only. Genl. Platoff's Don Cossack Choir at 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra" Time as usual.
PATHE—"Fit for a King" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Slight Case of Murder." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" To-day 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
From to-morrow 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

'G' WARD DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the "G" Ward District Political Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the "G" Ward District Congress Committee's Office to pass the accounts and the Report of the Political Conference

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI.

The 35th Annual General Meeting of members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered Office of the Mandali, 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STUDENTS PARSEE UNION.

A meeting of the University Students Parsee Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Masters Tutorial High School when Mr. M. P. T. Acharya will speak on "Russia, yesterday and to day". After the speech other business before the Union will be transacted

ADVOCATE CHINIWALA LECTURE

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor, Cawasji Patel Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will give a talk on "What is Druj". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

BABU PANNALAL JAIN HIGH SCHOOL.

The Unveiling ceremony of the bust of the late Babu Jivanlalji Pannalal will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 5-0 p.m. at the school premises, Tramba Kanta, Pydhonie.

MANAV-SEVAK SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The twelfth annual review of the Society of the Servants of Humanity (Manav-Sevak Samaj), will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall premises of the K. B. Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Masters And Their Message" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15.

PROHIBITION MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Prohibition League, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Tapidas Maidan Sayani Road, Mr. B. L. Sarang, President of the League, will preside and Messrs. Amonekar, M. R. Ibrampurkar the Gen. Secretary Veer Bharat Harijan Sangh, Nandurbarkar and others will speak on the social economic and political aspects of Prohibition.

"MAY DAY .. CELEBRATION"

Under the auspices of the All India Trade Union Congress and Congress Socialist Party "The May Day" will be celebrated by a public meeting of workers to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. On the Gandhi Maidan, near the Elphinstone Mills, Saitan Chowki. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central) will preside and Messrs. Nimkar, Jamnadas Mehta, Masani, Dange, Mirajkar, Julmiram Chowdari, Maniben Kara and other labour leaders will address the meeting.

MEETING AT PAREL TO CONDEMN MYSORE FIRING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Labour Committe and "F" Ward District Congress Committee, a public Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamgar Maidan, opposite K. E. M. Hospital, to condemn the firing at Vidhuraswatham, in Mysore State, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside and Sjt. Govindrao Deshpande(M.L.A.; Dr. Antrolkar, M.L.A.; Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar; Sjt. Dongre Bar-at-law and others will speak.

ST. JOHN AMBULNACE.

Under the auspices of the Jewish Centre, lectures in "First Aid to the Injured" for Males will be given by Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, every Sunday from 1st May 1938 from 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, at Victoria Garden Road, Byculla. The course consists of a series of 8 lectures, fully illustrated on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous System, Fractures, Drowning and Poisoning, etc.

A Home Nursing class for Female will also be held by Dr. May Sampson from the same date in the above School's premises from 5 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) There will be a series of about 12 interesting lectures. No fees are charged.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all Mails for Hongkong, and Shanghai per s.s. "Conte Biancamano" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 and 12-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 2-5-38.

Hon. Mr. Nurie's Appeal For Students' Literacy Campaign

The Secretary of the Literacy Committee of the B. P. S. Federation writes:—

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, has issued the following appeal.

"The Bombay Presidency Students' Federation have launched a vigorous literacy and Adult Education Campaign in the villages of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak

"Real India is rural India, and the students deserve to be congratulated for coming forward with a genuine scheme for constructive work, and choosing villages as a centre of their activities

"Illiteracy is the national curse and a blot on Indian society. I appeal to the generous public of Bombay to contribute wholeheartedly towards the 'fight for literacy,' and encourage the students who have thus given a bold lead in the cause of our national rejuvenation.

"The noble efforts on the part of the Bombay students deserve our support all the more in that the drive against illiteracy constituted an integral part of our Congress programme and I strongly commend the cause to the generous public."

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Informal General Meeting To-day

An informal General Meeting of all the members of the Party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 A.M. at the Party Office to meet Comrade Jayaprakash Narayan, the General Secretary of the A.I.C.S.P.

PATIT PAWANDAS NIGHT SCHOOL KURLA

Scouter, K. D. Paithankar S.T.C., the President writes:—

The meeting of the Management Board of Shri Patit Pawandas Night School will be held to-day (Sunday), at about 7-30 p.m. to consider the affairs of the School when the members are requested to attend the meeting punctually.

SERMON ON JNANESWARI.

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will condcut the weekly public class on Jnaneswari at the Ashram to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

C. S. P. GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

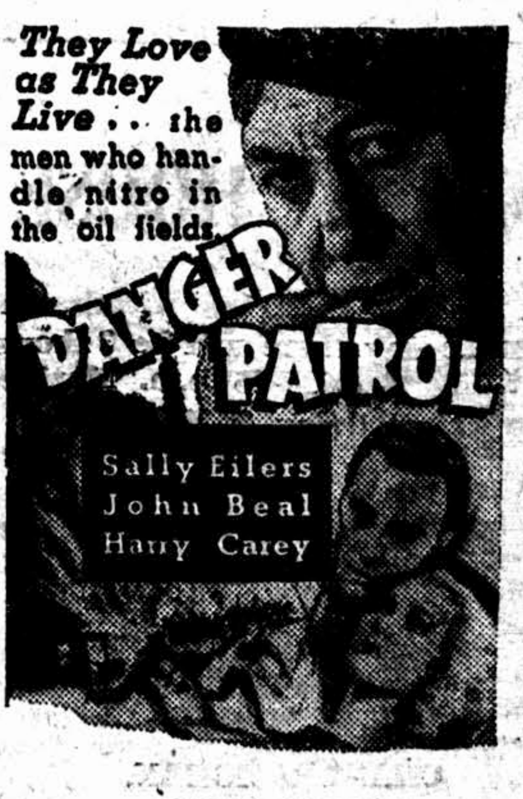
The adjourned General Council Meeting of the B.C.S.P. will be held on Friday, 6th May 1938, at 7 p.m. at the Party Office.

Air Services To Kathiawar

The Schedule plane of the Air Services of India Ltd. left Juhu on Monday morning at 7-15 A.M. and came back the same day to schedule at 11 A.M. with Kathiawar Passengers

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Edward G. Robinson
in Warner Bros'.
"A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"
"Never seen a funnier picture!"
Also
"MARCH OF TIME"
—the why and wherefore of the important events of the day

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


They Love as They Live .. the men who handle nitro in the oil fields
DANGER PATROL
Sally Eilers
John Beal
Harry Carey

THE BROADWAY
Kingsway-Khodadad Circle, Dadar
TO-DAY MORNING SHOW
AT 10-30 A.M.
Stirring Story of a Sinner's Salvation
'BHAKTHA TULASIDAS'
with
(TAMIL)
MASTER M. K. RADHA
K. S. SABITA DEVI
Love turns turtle from Woman to God!

Upto Tuesday at 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"THE ROBBER BARONS"
The intrigue among the money monarchs . . . their gala revels . . . post-Civil War Wall St. frenzy. . . .

From TO-DAY:
For ONE WEEK only:
"To Create the Lively and Enlivening atmosphere of New Theatre films, preparatory to the release of "Dharti Mata""
"CHANDIDAS"
Starring:
SAIGAL, UMASHASHI, NAWAB, etc.,
"CHANDIDAS"
Brand new copy: India's First Record Making Film
Daily: 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA
Talkies Lamington Road

AWAIT
This Screen Event!
PRABHAT'S
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
with
SHANTA APTE,
RAM MARATHEY,
PARASHRAM, SHANKER,
COMING SOON AT
CENTRAL
Cinema Girgaum

OPERA HOUSE
As Curfew Order is withdrawn from To-day there will be 3 shows at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m. Matinee on Sat., Sunday & Holidays at 2-30 p. m.
HUNS PICTURES'
"JWALA"
Starring:
CHANDRAMOHAN,
RATNAPRABHA

Mysore Dewan For Viduraswatham

Independent Inquiry Into Firing Likely

BANGALORE, April 30.

The Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail accompanied by Mr. Rajagopalachari, first member of the Executive Council, left this morning for Goribidinur and Viduraswatham Village, the scene of the recent police firing.

It is understood that the purpose of their visit is to make independent enquiries.—A. P.

GAG ON DIST. BOARD PRESIDENT

Mysore Govt.'s Ukase

BANGALORE, April 29.

The Mysore Government have addressed a communication to the President of the Bangalore District Board informing him that it has come to their notice that he is interesting himself in political agitation against Government and taking part in activities of a subversive nature, and that unless he desists from such activities, Government will be constrained to take action to remove him from the office of President.—A.P.

PLEA FOR NEW FEDERAL SCHEME

Premier To Move Resolution In Bihar Assembly

PATNA, April 29.

The Prime Minister of Bihar will move the following resolutions in the current session of the Assembly.

"This Assembly recommends to the Bihar Government that the opinion of this House be communicated to His Majesty's Government, that it is politically and morally impossible for the people and Government of this province to tolerate the imposition of the scheme of Federation, and that this Assembly hopes that the Government of Great Britain will respect the wishes of the people of India and immediately devise means even for transitioned purposes to set up a Central Government free from the objectionable features of the Federal scheme of the Government of India Act, to be evolved in consultation with responsible Provincial Governments and national leaders.

TITLES MUST GO.

"That titles of honour or titular distinction on any person in the Province by His Majesty or the Governor-General be discontinued."—United Press.

Man With Broken Spine Takes To Air

LONDON, April 29.

A special ambulance awaited the arrival at Southampton of the Imperial Airways flying boat from India this evening to convey a man, who had travelled from Karachi with a broken spine to London for special treatment, named Darroway Smith. The man was under the examination of a specialist in London a little over two and a half days after leaving Karachi.—Reuter.

JAIPRAKASH IN KARNATAK

Stresses Need Of Party In Congress: Kisans Greet Socialist Leader

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, April 29.

Jayaprakash Narain, General Secretary, All-India Socialist Party, commenced his Karnatak tour on 25th instant. He addressed meetings at Mangalore, Karkal, Ranebennur, Gajendragad, Kurtakoti, Hubli, Dharwar and Gadag. He discussed the Congress Socialists Party's future programme with the Provincial Congress workers in Hubli and Dharwar. At all meetings he insisted upon the necessity of the party remaining within the Congress explaining the role that the Party had to play in the future struggle.

Thousands of Kisans greeted Mr. Jayaprakash everywhere.

He is to-day addressing a meeting at Belgaum and the Gokak Mill workers. He then proceeds to Bombay "en route" to Patna.

SIKAR RULER AT AJMER

AJMER, April 29.

The Delhi Express, which arrives at Ajmer at 9-16 p.m. came about two and a half hours late, bringing the Hon. Resident in Rajputana from Sikar, where he had gone this morning to effect a solution of the tangle.

The Hon. Resident has brought with him the Rao Rajah of Sikar. The Rajah smilingly alighted from the train and drove direct to the Bhinai House, where he will be putting up.

Thanks are due to the Hon. Resident of Rajputana, whose timely intervention and tactful handling of the situation have been responsible for saving Sikar from the threatened bloodshed.—United Press.

SASSOON MILL ON STRIKE

(From A Correspondent.)

The Sassoons have started a further offensive on the workers. In the Ring Department the Frames in a Department have been increased from 12 to 15; and formerly then used to be 4 Tarawallas and 13 Doffer boys. Now after the increase of Frames, the tarawalas have totally disappeared and the Doffer boys have been brought down to 8

The workers of this Department from the Alexandra Mills went on strike on Thursday. The conciliation court has turned down the workers demand for a 'status quo'. The strike continues, and hence the E. D. Sassoon, United and Alexandra Mills are totally closed

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) is holding meetings

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF HOSPITAL LIFE

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Francis Pask, of Elgin (Illinois) was sent to a hospital "for three weeks" He is still there

In February, 1913, Mr. Pask, an active man of 53, fell from a roof. His injuries were not very serious, and he was expected to be discharged from hospital within 21 days at the outside

Paralysis developed He lost the use of his legs. Now, at 78, he is still a patient. He is allowed to sit in a wheel chair for an hour each day. "Pearsons Week-

TRAGEDY AT ALLAHABAD

Alleged Murder Of Millionaire

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

A sensation has been caused here by the brutal murder of Ramnath who is said to be a millionaire in the District of Ferozepore, Punjab.

The said gentleman had come here, in connection with a litigation.

He along with two other companions went to the Ganges for a bath this morning, and when they were returning, one stranger stopped the 'Ekka' and asked the driver for a seat.

On the driver refusing to accommodate him, as there were already three persons on the 'ekka' the stranger whipped out a knife and it is alleged stabbed Ramnath.

Ramnath bled profusely, and was taken to the Police Station in Daraganj, where he died. It is alleged the assailant was pursued by the passers-by, and arrested.

The police are investigating.

It is further alleged that the crime was premeditated, and the alleged assailant had followed Ramnath on purpose.

WE MEAN
By

STATE EXPRESS
The forthcoming
SPEEDIEST
SMARTEST
PRAKASH
PICTURE PACKED
EVERY INCH WITH
ENTERTAINMENT
Shortly to be opened
at
SUPER CINEMA

LOVELY LEELA
IN
KANHOPATRA
3RD WEEK AT
PLAZA—Dadar
Time As Usual

"Disrespect To Fundamentals Of Private And Public Life"

Relief To The Workers Means Loss Of Rs. One Crore To Industry

Chandavarkar's Criticism Of Bombay Ministry From 'Liberal' Standpoint

Money-lenders' Bill Severely Criticised

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar in the course of his Presidential Address at the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, which opened at Satara, on Saturday, said:—

The gospel of liberalism has fallen on evil days not only in India but all over the world. The world swears to day by leadership and political method that do not commend themselves to the principles of liberalism. Well, so much the worse for liberalism. some may say. But we who call ourselves Liberals must. at least. but sure where we stand. and why we stand there. Liberalism implies, in the first instance, an appeal to reason: next, a passion for individual liberty, and for what Burke would have called. regulated liberty; then, a keen sense of justice and fair-play between man and man; and last, but not the least, flowing from a combination of these, toleration for all.

In India, as elsewhere, we witness, to-day, a scant respect for these fundamentals of private and public life. Slogans, sentiment, and rule of the thumb have displaced an appeal to reason and conscience; power and voting are preferred to fair-play and justice; passion for individual liberty is offered, if at all, only lip sympathy. When people swear by liberty what they really mean is liberty only for themselves and tyranny for the rest. And last there is neither respect nor regard for honest difference of view-point, and of methods of agitation and work. They behave, as Gokhale put it in a memorable address years ago, on the principle that those who are not with them are against them.

How can liberalism take firm root and spread in a soil that is sown with these ideas? How can it thrive in an atmosphere surcharged with petty-minded communalism,, and a lust for power at any cost? It was this feeling that had almost made me decline your invitation. But then, I felt at the same time, that though ours may be only a cry in the wilderness, we must not fail to utter the cry and do our best. poor and attenuated in strength of numbers as we are. to sound a warning note and rouse people to a sense of their own responsibility in the matter.

Liberal vs. Congressman

As between the Liberals and the Congressmen in India from those days till now, ,there is a difference of method and outlook that is vital And it can never make for real union between the two, and for mutual respect. If either surrenders his deepest convictions and sincerest views and crosses over for the so-called fusion, unity and a united front. I am reminded here of the words of perhaps the greatest of our political leaders—patriot and statesman both—which are as much true to-day as they were, when first uttered. "For God's sake let us have done with all inane and slobbery whine about unity when there is really none. Let each consistent body of views and principles have its own Congress in an honest and straight-forward way and let God, i.e. Truth and Wisdom judge between us all". That is my plain and straight-forward answer to those who will advise the merging of the Liberal Party in the Congress. on the plea that the Congress is behaving to-day as the Liberals did in 1923.

The Situation As I View It

Let me make you understand clearly that the situation as we find it in the Province or the country to-day is not of our own making. It is the creation of the Congress that accepted Office, and of the bureaucratic Government working from 1923 till 1937 that made the Congress what it is to-day. You may not have forgotten the proud boast of an ex-Secretary of State for India when he said that he would have no parleys and consultations with those who were not able to deliver the goods.

Now for a clear understanding of the situation and whither it is going to lead us, I mention these heads as follows. (1) Congress in relation to the individual voter; (2) Congress in relation to the voter's representative in the Assembly; (3) Congress in relation to the tiller on the soil, and the man in the factory; (4) Congress in relation to the new generation in training at school; Congress in relation to the citizen, the merchant, and the intellectual class as a whole. These cover, as you will notice, all heads of the administration, practically speaking.

As I have said above. the situation as it obtains to-day in the country is, on one side, the creation of the Congress. The Constitution that we are asked to work is the gift to the Congress from the powers-that-be in England, as a return for the Congress policy of Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience.

As the President of the Sholarpur Conference in 1936 pointed out, "The irritating safeguards and reserved powers in the present Constitution" are the fruit of the noisy agitation carried on by the Congress for the last so many years. And now that the Congress has come into office to work the same Constitution let us see what it has done to redeem its pledge to the masses You all know by now what the Congress Manifesto had promised to the voters if they returned the Congress candidates in large numbers to the Provincial Assemblies all over the country. It had practically promised a new heaven and a new earth to its constituents.

Where is the new heaven and the new earth promised to the electorates and the people on the eve of the election? To refer to fundamentals, has the Congress Ministry, speaking for this province, succeeded in wrecking the Constitution? We know for a fact, the Prime-Minister's approval of accepting office, of sticking to it, and never going out of office for a good long time to come. He described course as the wisest that the Congress could follow in the present circumstances, immediately after his return from Haripura. Perhaps they desire to blow over the Federation. In the words of Mr. Asquith, we shall wait and see.

The Congress In Office

One compliment at the start I can never withhold from the Congress Ministry of this province, and that is, that it knows very well indeed how ever to keep itself in the lime-light, to establish a day-to-day contact with the people at large. Has not the Congress President told us, time without number, how the membership of the Congress has risen by leaps and bounds to the enormous number of 35 lakhs of people since its advent to office? That is, again, a confession that the Congress has won with the people more, now that it is working the Constitution, than it had done in the height of its power outside the Councils.

Again, I must admit that the Ministry in office, taken together, so far as this Presidency goes, is much better, much more alert and conscientious, much more alive to its duty by the people than the Ministry that went out of office with the inauguration of the new reforms and many a Ministry preceding it, though we cannot say that it is better than the first Ministry in office under the diarchy introduced by the Montagu Reforms. And as much can be said with confidence of the first Legislative Council under that regime as compared with the first Assembly under the forms of 1935. Whatever may be the fruit of nursing the constituencies that has fallen to the lot of the Congress as the result of the elections preceeding the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, the numbers it claims to its credit are not distinguished either collectively or singly by intellectual calibre, or by a sense of duty to the electorates that returned them to the Assembly. And that for the simple reason that the candidates set up by the High Command were chosen for no other merit than blind obedience to the mandates of that body. And the result of this has been that they do not understand or realise their responsibility as representatives of the people. They consider their task to be no other than to act as drilled sergeants, at the entire disposal of the zone dictator and his ukases. That is, I am afraid, neither parliamentary self-government nor democracy. It may be, under cover of these, anything else; but it is not a Government of the people, for the people, by the people, even within the inevitable limits imposed by the New Act. Nor will it ever be, if the same order of things continues for a long time. It is not Democracy as understood by the best patriots in the West like Mazzini of old, or authorities on representative self-government like Mill or Bryce If liberty and democracy stink like dead carcases in the nostrils of the Congressman to-day, then let him say so once for all and be done with it. But if he sincerely believes in democracy as against the methods of Fascism and Communism however cleverly disguised they may be, then we must say plainly and emphatically that the Congress policy to-day is the negation of Democracy, and may prove in the long run, even in matters of administration and legislative policy, nothing better than the tyranny of the majority—the worst kind of tyranny as Mill saw it long ago, and as writers like Joad have pointed it out to-day once again.

And what is peculiar to this form of tyranny under the Congress Raj is that this tyranny, strangely enough, spells an abject surrender to a clamourous minority in the country, as in the example of the C. P. Assembly and its Ministry in the now notorious Shareef-Jaffar Hussein episode.

Civil Liberty Or Fascism?

While acknowledging to the full that the removal of restrictions on the Press may mean return to the era of freedom of speech and writing, one cannot say that the Government of the day is inclined to tolerate honest criticism of its measures in the House and outside it any way better than its predecessors in office. In this connection, I may refer too the "Lokashakti" Circular. Bearing in mind the fact that much of the special emergency legislation in the previous regime was directed and dictated by Congress activity, is it any matter for congratulation or glorification that so soon as the Congress came into office, it should have been done away with? Some of it was such as would have lapsed within a few months, and the Congress has only taken the credit to itself by anticipating the fact by shortening its period of continuation. Speaking for the tiller of the soil, with the exception of the grazing fees, certainly a longstanding grievance, he has not benefited under the new regime more than he had done in the past, for the land-tax has not been reduced, the land-revenue code is not yet revised, and whatever benefit he may derive from moneys allotted for rural uplift is only in continuation of the policy and programme launched already by the former Government. Schemes of irrigation and water-supply are still under contemplation. and it is only when they materialise that one can really say anything of their worth or otherwise to the agriculturist and the man about the village. In this connection we cannot help protecting strongly against the plan and policy of restoring lands forfeited to the State in consequence of the Civil Disobedience Movement, and more so because these lands have been sold off and have to be repurchased by the State at a tremendous cost. That obviously means, as the moneys for the same have to come ultimately from the pockets of the tax-payer, robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Democracy implies a faith which society can evolve gradually and by mutual discussion and persuasion rather than by breaking each other's heads. But civil liberty pre-supposes that there must be an atmosphere of non-violence in which people can discuss each other's opinion freely without physical violence or the coercion of the individual or mass violence."

The Congress movement from 1930 onwards cannot be said to be without its outburst of violence or without the coercion of the individual or mass violence, as those who have seen it working out in Bombay may truly say Therefore the application of Sec. 144 was as advisable then for the maintenance of peace and order as the Home Minister found it recently. If the essence of civil liberty consists in freedom for people to discuss each other's opinion freely without coercion by the individual and the masses, then one cannot help concluding that even to-day and in the Congress regime such a freedom is as

(Continued on page 34)

Claim For Rs. 1,25,000 For Husband's Death

Marwari Businessman Killed In Riot: Many Other Claims Amounting To Rs. 3,00,000 Submitted To Court

A young Marwari woman, in an advanced state of pregnancy appeared to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and presented a claim for Rs. 125,000 as compensation for the loss sustained on account of her husband's death during the riot.

Kastooribai, the woman in question, in her application stated that her husband was stabbed by the rioter on April 17, and succumbed to his injuries within a few hours.

The deceased was a partner of Messrs Manalal Bhagirthdas and Sons, doing business at Kalbadevi in the Taravani business, linseed and wheat. The deceased's firm is a member of the East India Cotton Association, holding a card for Rs. 25,000 and they are also members of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Cotton Brokers' Association and Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

The applicant, further stated that her husband had a share of 8 annas in a rupee in the business and he was at least making a profit of Rs. 250 a month. The linseed market was closed for one day as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The deceased was only 21 years old He was strong and robust in constitution. Had it not been for the "brutal and fatal" injuries at the hands of the rioters, her husband, she said, could easily have lived 50 years more in the ordinary course of things.

The applicant is only 19 years old and was married to the deceased in 1937. She was in an advanced state of pregnancy and was entirely dependent on her husband. She had been rendered absolutely helpless by her husband's death. The deceased was also the main source of support and maintenance of her father-in-law.

The applicant, therefore; claimed Rs. 1,25,000 as compensation for herself, for her father-in-law and for "the child that may be born."

Another Claim For Rs. 40,000

Another claim application for Rs. 40,000 was also made to-day by Bai Saraswatibai, mother of Dattaratraya Gajanan Kamat, who died on April 25, as a result of a stabbing attack on April 17 by the rioters, in her application stated that the deceased was employed in the United Engineering Corporation and was earning a monthly income of nearly Rs. 125. She and other members of the family were entirely dependent on the deceased, and his death had rendered them helpless. She therefore claimed the abovementioned compensation.

In all, claims of the value of more 3 lakhs of rupees have been submitted to the Court till now.

MAKING HOME SAFER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Boys and girls of the Wodehouse Road Convent School combined education with entertainment this morning in the Conference Hall of Electric House when Mr. J. P. Blackmore, a Member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India gave them a Lecture Demonstration on Home Safety.

"The seriousness of the home accident problem", said Mr. Blackmore, "is not generally realised; as a matter of fact, accidents in the home are second only to those on the road in the list of principal causes of accidental death".

In conclusion, he observed that thoughtlessness and carelessness were the primary causes of home accidents and declared that these could be overcome by education and training in safe habits at home and in the school.

The demonstrtion was followed by an exhibition of films covering road and water safety.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATION BOARD

Headquarters To Be At Shegaon: Office-Bearers Elected

WARDHA, April 30.

At a meeting of the All-India Education Board held here, office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for next seven years were elected. Dr. Zakir Hussain was elected President; Mr. Shri Krishna Jaju, Treasurer; and Mr. Arya Nayakam Secretary.

Its headquarters will be at Shegaon, where Mahatma Gandhi will guide it in launching his basic education scheme. An experimental school will be started at Shegaon and another at Jamia Malia for training teachers and research work.

The Board has approved and adopted the basic education scheme and authorised the Managing Committee to amend it wherever necessary.—United Press.

JAIL DELIVERY IN BENGAL

Twenty-one "Terrorist" Prisoners To Be Released

DARJEELING, April 30.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the release of eleven out of 21 terrorist prisoners whose term of imprisonment would expire within six months, has been decided upon by the Cabinet which is just now engaged in considering the whole question relating to the release of political prisoners in the light of the negotiations recently carried on by Gandhiji with the Home Minister, Bengal Government.

It is understood that instructions for their immediate release are being sent by Government to the officials concerned.

Cases of other classes of political prisoners, whose term would expire between one year and 18 months are, it is understood, being individually considered.—United Press.

3rd
CROWDED
WEEK

3 SHOWS DAILY FROM TO-DAY
5-15; 8; 10-45 P. M.
Matinee TO-DAY at 2-30 P. M.

Her Mother-instinct was very powerful since childhood.

She poured her love on her dolls.

When She grew She yearned for a Child

Fate deprived her twice of this bliss

And She fought with fate.

She courted misery and sufferings.

AND SHE CONQUERED FATE

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On Brink Of War And Catastrophe

Jawaharlal Condemns Brutal Gangsterism Of Fascism

"India Not To Be Party To Anglo-Italian Pact"

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a statement on Foreign Affairs, refers to the weak and helpless condition of the League of Nations, and states the world hovers at the brink of war and catastrophe. International morality, feeble as it always was, has ceased.

"BRUTAL GANGSTERISM"

Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain and Austria, the Pandit continues, are bloody witnesses of the new order of unabashed and brutal gangsterism which Fascism is seeking to impose upon the world. The League is paralysed, and can only think in terms of localising a conflict which spreads continually.

India, Pandit Nehru declares, engrossed as she is in her own problems and struggle for freedom, cannot be a passive spectator of this tragedy, which will powerfully affect her own future, destiny, and must wake her voice heard among the nationals.

ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT CONDEMNED

Pandit Nehru condemns the Anglo-Italian Pact to recognise the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, and says that India cannot be a party to this policy. India will not recognise the Italian Empire over Ethiopia, and the League of Nations must be aware of India's stand in the matter.

He adds that the representative of the Congress on the Executive of the International Peace Campaign has been informed of India's views, and an emergency meeting of the Executive Campaign has been called at Geneva on May 7, prior to League Council meeting.—A.P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL FLYING TO KASHMIR

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave Allahabad to-morrow for Hardwar wherefrom he will fly to Kashmir. He will be out of Allahabad for about eight days. —United Press.

JOGEN HAZRA GIVES UP HUNGER-STRIKE

RAJSHAHI, April 29.

Jogen Hazra, a political prisoner confined in the Rajshahi Central Jail, who resorted to hunger-strike since April 18 for not being placed in Division II, broke the fast yesterday on an assurance given by the authorities that his grievances would be redressed.—United Press.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN MAGURA

Clash Between Namsudras And Muslims

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Serious Namasudra-Mahomedan rioting has broken out at Magura (Jessore), according to messages received by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, at Calcutta, and a telegram received by the Associated Press, Calcutta, from the Secretary of the Magura Bar Association.

The Bar Association Secretary says:—

ALARMING REPORTS.

"Serious rioting by Mahomedans and Namasudras originated at Kulia, and the neighbouring villages, in Magura sub-Division, rioting is gradually spreading Alarming reports are being received."

The telegram to the Hindu Maha Sabha Calcutta, says:—

"Serious Namasudra—Mohomedan rioting in Mutangrah and neighbouring villages in Magura sub-Division riots widely spreading."

On receipt of the telegram, the Sabha has deputed one of its Assistant Secretaries to enquire into the situation.—A. P.

Travesty Of What Gandhiji Said

Sardar Repudiates Press Statement That Mahatma Would Lead Mysore Movement

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement:

"I have seen in this morning's papers a statement alleged to have been made by Mahatma Gandhi to the effect that he is prepared "personally to lead the movement in Mysore" wherever he happened to be in India. This is to say the least a travesty of what Mahatmaji told Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekhara Setty.

I was with Mahatmaji yesterday when the "Associated Press" referred this message to him for confirmation. Gandhiji was very upset at the way in which his words had been twisted and asked the "Associated Press" to get the message cancelled.

What Gandhiji actually told was that he should keep him informed from time to time of the development in Mysore so that he may be able to advise and guide the people of Mysore from wherever he was. How this could be twisted to mean that he is personally prepared to lead the movement is beyond my comprehension.—A.P.

Mahadev Corroborates Sardar's Statement

SAWAIMADHOPUR, April 30

Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Mr. Gandhi's Private Secretary issued the following statement on his way to Peshawar:—

"I see in the press a telegram from Bangalore purporting to give Gandhiji's reply to the representatives of Mysore. The Associated Press at Bombay was good enough to draw my attention to this apparently misleading report and I told their representative that the words put into Gandhiji's mouth were not uttered by him.

The Associated Press, Bombay, assured me that the words attributed to Gandhiji would not be published, and that they would wire to the other offices in India accordingly. I see, however, that the mischief has been done, and I must, with Gandhiji's authority issue this contradiction. I was present when the Mysore representative came to see Gandhiji. How he could so wholly misunderstand what Gandhiji said passes comprehension. The only thing correct in his version of what Gandhiji said is the sentence about non-violence. Then he said the death of a large number of people is not too high a price to pay for freedom and he asked the representative to keep him in touch with day-to-day happenings even by telegrams to Peshawar, for Gandhiji said, inspite of his pre-occupations, he would be able to guide and advise from a distance.

In the heat of excitement caused by the news from Mysore the Mysore friend seems evidently to have misunderstood Gandhiji to say that he would go to Mysore to lead the movement."—A. P.

GANDHIJI TAKING A SUN-BATH AT JUHU. THE BOMBAY PREMIER IS SEEN IN DISCUSSION WITH MAHATMAJI.

Our Countrymen Abroad

MANY INDIANS TO RETURN FROM BRITISH GUIANA

But Others Prepare To Celebrate Centenary Of Immigration

ETAWAH (By Mail).

Information has been received in the office of the Indian Colonial Association from British Guiana that arrangements are being made for the chartering of the return ship "Ganges" for the conveyance of the Immigrants to India. It is probable that the ship may sail from Georgetown in September of this year.

Registration of immigrants entitled to be provided with return passages was to have commenced from March 1st, and it will include also destitute and disabled immigrants also.

Another message from there indicates there is now a feeling in the Indian community not to come back to India and settle there permanently. It has been made manifest by the resolve of about fifty Indian immigrants, who are not anxious to return to India, and who approached the Government of British Guiana some time ago for some lands They did not meet with favourable response from the government. Those men are now asking for some lands to be given to them elsewhere, and they propose to see His Excellency the Governor of the colony in this connection

CENTENARY OF IMMIGRATION

A batch consisting of about 250 Indians of the Dutch Guiana is likely to pay a visit to British Guiana to witness the celebrations of the centenary of the Indian immigration there, which is to be celebrated with great eclat in the month of May this year.

The Bharat Udaya an association of Indians has decided to arrange for it.

NATAL TOBACCO-GROWERS

A deputation representing the Natal Indian Tobacco Growers and Dealers Association met the National marketing council at Pretoria, and laid before the council a memorandum setting out the disadvantages suffered by the Indian Growers of tobacco of Natal

The deputation consisted of Mr. R. B Shetty, Chairman of the Association, Mr V M. Pillay, Secretary, and Messrs. P. Pillay, S. R. Naidoo and P. Naiker.

It was pointed out in the course of the memorandum that cultivation of tobacco was entirely in the hands of the Indians, whose only source of livelihood it was. If the scheme comes into operation a large number of Indians and their families engaged in this business would be thrown out of it.

The deputation was given a sympathetic hearing and it was assured that their position would be carefully investigated.

SUBSIDIES FOR PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Bombay Govt. Extends Scheme To 200 Centres: Provision, For Ayurvedic & Unani Systems

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

As an experimental measure the Government of Bombay sanctioned in October 1936 a scheme for subsidising private medical practitioners in six selected centres in six districts in this Province where the need for arrangements for medical relief was most felt.

The subsidised medical practitioners in these cases were all persons professing the allopathic system of medicine.

GOVERNMENT HAVE NOW DECIDED TO EXTEND THE SCHEME SO AS TO HAVE ABOUT 200 CEN TRES IN ALL AND TO SUBSIDISE. FOR SOME OF THE NEW CENTRES TO BE OPENED, AYURVEDIC AND UNANI PRACTITIONERS WHO MAY GET THEMSELVES REGISTERED.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSIDY

The conditions of subsidy in the case of allopathic medical practitioners will differ slightly from those sanctioned in the case of the original scheme of 1936. Under the new scheme each subsidised medical practitioner professing the allopathic system of medicine will ordinarily be in charge of three or four villages easily accessible by road or rail, and he will be expected to visit them on definite days of the week. He will be subject to such rules or orders as have been, or may from time to time be, prescribed by Government. He will receive a subsidy of Rs. 50 a month plus a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 25 a month if his duties are not confined to one village area. He will also receive an annual grant of Rs. 350 for medicines and instruments.

The total cost of subsidising each medical practitioner will thus amount to Rs. 1.250 per annum on the assumption that he will ordinarily be allotted three or four villages. Four-fifths of this cost (or Rs. 1,000 a year on account of each subsidised medical practitioner) will be borne by Government. and the remaining one-fifth will have to be borne by the District Local Board concerned. Government have decided to give the benefit of the increased subsidy to the six centres already opened. This will mean that Government will pay a subsidy of Rs. 1.000 per annum in respect of each of the six centres already opened instead of one of Rs. 650 per annum which they originally agreed to pay.

PAYMENT OF SUBSIDIES

The conditions relating to the payment of subsidies to ayurvedic and unani medical practitioners will be the same as those relating to the payment of subsidies to medical practitioners of the allopathic system, with the difference that the ayurvedic and unani practitioners will be paid a subsidy of Rs. 30 per mensem each plus a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem each, and that the allotment for medicines to be placed at the disposal of each such practitioner will be Rs. 150 per annum.

The Surgeon-General has been asked to bring the scheme to the notice of all the District Local Boards in this Province and, in consultation with them, to submit to Government detailed proposals for the opening of the 200 new centres proposed, mentioning, 'inter alia,' the names of the villages in each District in which it is proposed to open the new centres and the type of medical practitioner (allopathic, ayurvedic or unani) proposed to be subsidised.

In deciding the type of medical practitioner to be subsidised, due regard will, as far as possible, be paid to the wishes of the local population. No new centre will be opened within a radius of five miles from an existing public dispensary or in a place where a private practitioner has set up practice or where a private dispensary already exists. The location of the centres will be settled after obtaining the views of the Civil Surgeon and the Revenue Divisional Officer in regard to the urgency of the need for medical relief at, and the suitability of, the places proposed.

Rules relating to the appointment and conditions of service of subsidised medical practitioners of the allopathic type have already been issued last year. Rules governing the appointment and conditions of service of subsidised medical practitioners of the ayurvedic and unani types will be issued in due course.

The ultimate annual cost of the proposals indicated above is estimated to be Rs. 1,63,500.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Dr. Solanki Elected

For a second time in the course of a month, the members of the Schools Committee assembled in the Corporation Hall to elect a Chairman for the incoming year.

This election was necessitated owing to the death of Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, who died a few days after his election as the Chairman of the Schools Committee.

There were three candidates in the field, and they were: Mr. I. S. Patel, Dr. P. G. Solanki and R. A. Gole. The first ballot resulted in Dr. Solanki getting five votes, while the other two candidates got four votes each. Mr. M. M. Killedar, who presided gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Gole. Mr. I. S. Patel was thus eliminated.

The second ballot resulted in the election of Dr. Solanki as Chairman getting seven votes while Mr. Gole got six votes.

GIRGAUM MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

A local Correspondent writes:—

A vacancy has been caused in the Municipal Corporation from the Girgaum Ward on account of the sad death of N. A. Karanjawala. It is understood that Mr. R. S. Nimbkar intends to contest in the by-election to be held on the 17th inst Mr. Nimbkar is the General Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union, has to secure redress of the various grievances of the Municipal workers. The question of the minimum living wage for Municipal employees is pending final disposal and Mr. Nimbkar on behalf of the Union is for the present engaged in fighting out corruption in the Bombay Municipality. It will be good if Mr. Nimbkar is returned to the Corporation even for a short period as the new elections are to take place in next January."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.

a.m.

7-0 Time Signal 7-0 Call of Dawn 7-10 Barkat Ali 7-20 Panna Devi 7-40 Vilayat Khan 8-30 For Our Young Listeners

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 A Programme of Film Music.

p.m.

1-0 Operate Selections and Arias

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m.

6-0 Symphony in Strings 6-10 Musical Cocktail 7-0 Readings from 'Alif-Laila' 7-10 Vilayat Khan 7-30 For Villagers Zeibunnisa News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Vilayat Khan 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I 7-30 Variety Programme 8-15 to 9-15 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Three Masterpiece

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,3?5 kc/s for Transmission II.

a.m.

1-30 Amirbai Karnataki 11-55 Bombay Orchestra

noon.

12-0 Faiyad Khan of Baroda Classical music.

p.m.

12-30 For Children (Marathi) 1-0 Recorded European Music 5-30 Air Chorus 5-35 Variety Programme 6-5 Veena on the Tambora 6-10 J. L. Ranade of Ahmednagar Khayal and Jalad: Bhimpalasi 6-30 Evensong 7-35 Moods 7-45 Instrumental Interlude 8-0 J. L. Ranade 8-30 Gat Tora on Tabla Air Instrumentalist 8-35 Amirbai Karnataki 8-45 Amirbai Karnataki and Nandrams Duets 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Songs of Countryside Air Vocalist 9-30 News 9-45 Calling Our Listeners 10-0 Faiyaz Khan of Baroda Classical and light music

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1m., 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

a. m.

8-36 Ali Husain and Party. Sonai Concert. 9-1 Satyabanji. An Ode to Seeta 9-16 Ram Chandra Pal. 9-41 Purna Ch. Chakraborty. 9-51 Kamlabala. 10-11 Music Lesson. 10-51 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Boston Promenade Orchestra.

p. m.

5-36 By the Scholars of Union Chapel. 6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Suprabha Ghosh. 7-43 Bina Chowdhury. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Kumar Sachin Deb Burman. 8-44 Radharani. 9-6 News. 9-21 A Vocal Recital. 9-26 Calcutta's Green Belts: How to Improve them! Talk by S. Percy Lancaster. 9-51 Barber of Seville

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.

p. m.

1-0 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 1-10 Zubaida Begam. 1-25 Kishan Lal. 1-45 Mehr Baksh and Ummat. 1-45 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay. 2-0 Sitar By Hamid Parosi. 2-15 Duet. 5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Subeda Begam. 6-0 Khabare Atare. An hour with villagers. 7-0 Kishan Lal. 7-20 Clarionet, Rabab and Tabla. 7-25 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay. 7-45 Calling Our Listeners: 1 Talk in Hindustani by Station-Director. AIR, Peshawar. 8-0 Zubaida Begam. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-30 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay. 8-50 Interlude of Instrumental Music. 8-55 Kishan Lal. 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Calling Our Listeners: 2 Talk by Station Director, AIR, Peshawar. 10-0 Peshawar Galaxy. 10-55 Hamid and Prem.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1086 kc/s.

p. m.

6-0 Light Music. 6-15 Haidar Bakhsh. 6-20 Classical Music. 6-45 Light Music. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Religious Music. 7-50 Sardar Husain. 7-55 Light Music. 8-15 Calling Our Listeners. Talk in Hindustani by the Station Director. 8-30 Light Music. 8-50 Classical Music 9-15 News Weather Report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Calling Our Listeners. Talk by Station Director. 10-0 Light Music. 10-15 Classical Music. 10-40 Light Music.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p. m.

6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 S. C. R. Bhatt. 7-0 Anil Krishna of Allahabad. 7-10 Shameembai. 7-30 Mujaddid Mian. 7-45 The Dancing Girl of Ancient Egypt. Talk in Hindustani by Niaz Fatehpuri. 8-0 S. C. R. Bhatt. 8-20 Shameembai. 8-40 Mujaddid Mian. 9-5 Yusuf Ali. 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 S. C. R. Bhatt. 10-0 Anil Krishna Ghosh. 10-30 Mutriba. 10-30 Behag.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p. m.)
21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.96 m).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSO (to 8-30 p. m.)
15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p. m.)
11-75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

p. m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Green Fields and Pavements. Talk by Henry Williamson. 7-45 English Country Dances. 8-0 Survivor. 8-30 Reginald Foort at B.B.C. Theatre Organ. 8-50 Weekly Newsletter, and Sports. 9-15 Military Service.

10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programme.

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.)
GSC 9-58 Mc/s (31.32 m.)
GSB 9-51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

F. A. CUP FINAL

Preston Defeat Huddersfield

LONDON, April 30.

In F. A. Cup Final, at Wembley Preston defeated Huddersfield by one goal to nil after extra time.—Reuter.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Beards Are Best!

By N. J.

A barber in a small provincial town in Latvia is reported to have sold his beard by public auction. The man was well-known locally for his beard, which measured 38 inches and which he carefully cultivated. Friends suggested he should turn it to good account by selling it by auction. It fetched 38 shillings or 1s. an inch.

The shaving off of the beard was performed ceremoniously in public, and the town band played solemn music for the occasion. The barber does not regret the loss of his beard as the incident has helped to advertise his business, and his shop is now overrun by customers.

* * *

Shaw's Beard

Which reminds me that I must redeem the promise on this subject which I made some weeks ago while writing about the Return of the Moustaches. It is natural that the growing popularity of the moustaches should also be shared by the beard as well, for the latter is but the adjunct and extension of the former. True a large majority of men show an undue partiality for the tufts on the upper lip, while being very particular to remove every morning all traces of the hirsute growth on the chin. This is, to say the least, equivocal and unfair. A true he-man ought to treasure and carefully tend nature's distinctive gift to his sex. The beard is the hall-mark of the male and lends authority and dignity to his countenance. Most great men of history have revelled in their beards—Jesus and Mohamed, Socrates and Tolstoy, Shakespeare and Shaw, to instance only the intellectual types. The last-named, though living in those decadent days, is, perhaps, the most devoted to his hairy appendage. Recently he was warned that it was difficult to fit bearded men with gas masks and that those with long beards must be prepared to sacrifice them, or be ready to be gassed! Courageous and characteristic was G. B. S. reply. "I prefer to chance it," he observed. "I am certainly not going to cut my beard off and I am rather sceptical about gas masks. I dislike the style of their appearance. I have never shaved and I am not going to start now." In other words Beards Are Best!

* * *

Latest Fashion

The devotees of the beard, those who have valiantly stuck to their guns so long, ought to be glad and proud, however, that their hirsute style is coming back into its own. Here is how a columnist in a London paper heralded their reappearance: Beards, my dears, are the latest in masculine fashion, chic, modernity and "je ne sais quoi." You can't dodge them. They thrust themselves at you in the most unexpected places. They flourish abundantly in the West End—mousy ones, ginger ones, black ones, tawny ones—lending—the fungus wearer hopes—distinction and tone to the dial.

So the wheel has now turned full circle and the beards are staging a come-back in all their glory. The insidious campaign against them can be traced back a good many centuries. A certain St. Wulfstan, who was Bishop of Worcestor in pre-Norman times, first set the de-bearding ball rolling. He seems to have had almost a pathological hatred of hair and he rebuked with the greatest security all those who sported long tresses or beards. When any of his hairy flock appeared before him for receiving his blessing, he used to cut a lock of their hair with a knife, which he specially carried about him for that purpose, and commanded them, by way of penance for their sins to cut all the rest of their hair in the same way.

* * *

A Luxury

This clerical bias against tresses and beards gradually, if imperceptibly, pervaded all other strata of society. We are wont to look upon the Victorians as hairy animals, but even then beards were looked upon with disfavour by the commercial magnates. In the middle of the last century the Committee of Lloyds took strong exception to the beards, moustaches and whiskers on the faces of their staff and the managing director was instructed to unite a private letter to one of the culprits suggesting that he should remove "that which imparts something of a military character to your appearance, so inappropriate to those occupied in business affairs."

So the beards gradually were pushed into the background, and even Russia, where the razor was almost unknown until a couple of decades ago, bids fair, under the influence of Bolshevism, to be a clean-shaven nation. There was once a serious proposal made, I read somewhere, that all hairy citizens who stick to their facial adornments should be taxed—the idea being that a flowing beard is merely a luxury, which all good Bolsheviks should abhor!

* * *

Beards And Budgets

This proposal is not so novel as it sounds. For Henry VIII, though he himself sported a beard, used to levy a regular tax upon those who were addicted to their facial glory. This practice was continued by Elizabeth also, and there is no reason why on enterprising Chancellor of the Exchequer should not revive if to balance his budget. After all the motive power behind a flowing or finely trimmed beard is—Vanity! Women do regard it as a sign of manliness, even though they may occasionally fall in for a clean-shaven Romeo. Not for nothing do the virile Sikhs think it a sacrilege to shear their five sacred K's of their religion.

And finally do you know that in days gone by, beards were in great demand by the fair sex?—Love-lorn maidens used to beg their sweet-hearts' beards in order to stuff pin-cushions with them. Rather a prosaic memento—but pointed!

Master Chhagan, student of Shree Samartha Ramdas Sathi Mandal, representative of the Sardar High School Scout Club, who won a silver cup for proficiency in acrobatic feats at the Holika celebration, held at Mugbhat, Girgaum.

News From Baroda

STATE ASSEMBLY SESSION

Demands For Rural Uplift And Jail Reform

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail).

The second session of the State Representative Assembly of the current year was held on the 25th instant under the presidentship of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari when 27 members attended.

The house disposed off 16 resolutions. Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai urged the House to accept resolution about granting a right to the members to visit Government offices for gathering informations and to instruct departmental heads to provide necessary information and it was much discussed The Government agreed to issue a circular to the Subas of all Districts to talk freely and frankly with members and facilitate their work

Two resolutions pleaded for elected presidents for village Panchayats when after an interesting discussion Dewan stated that Government recognised that there was a sentiment of the House in favour of it and would consider the proposal, but it would also see that two authorities may not lead to conflict and hinder the work.

Mr. Mohanlal Odhavji of Amreli urged lesser nominations in Municipalities, Panchayats and the Assembly. Sjt. Chhotabhai Sutaria put an amendment to keep one-fourth nomination, which was accepted by the mover. The Dewan stated that the best solution was to appoint District Committees to examine the whole question and finally, it was decided by the House that the Committees should report written three months.

JAIL REFORMS

The last resolution of the day was one relating to reforms in Jail administration moved by Sjt. Chhotabhai Sutaria. The need for nutritious food, right type of labour, education in cottage industries, proper library and special classification for prisoners not convicted for moral turpitude were some of the suggestions. Mr. Sutaria was supported by Mr. A. S. Pradhan. Mr. S. V. Mukerjea explained how many of the suggestions were already being carried out by the Government.

RURAL UPLIFT

The adjourned meeting of the Assembly was held next day, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda presiding.

Mr. Chhotabhai Sutaria submitted certain concrete proposals for rural uplift and the President stated that Government was doing its best and was seeing that smaller villages get many benefits. The spirit of resolutions for (1) more rural libraries, (2) better facilities to Unani and Ayurvedic Medicines, (3) more school buildings in backward villages, (4) extending Diwali holidays to three weeks and (5) more grants to Vyayammandirs and Children's schools were accepted by the Government. The plea for having a nominal fee for analysis of water and ghee was discussed and Government stated that it would consider it sympathetically as it was opening shortly a Central Analytical Institute.

After some more discussions the House adjourned for the day.

SHIKARKHANA NUISANCE

Under the auspices of Dhaniavi Shikarkhana Relief Committee a public meeting was held to-day noon at Village Varnama, Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai presiding. Messrs. Chimanbhai Amin, Nanubhai Patel and Pranlal Munshi spoke on the occasion and urged people to continue the agitation till their demands are met by the Government. The President exhorted the gathering to be united and to continue the propaganda in order to make the authorities come to an early decision as it affected people of about 30 villages whose crops were being spoiled by deers because of lack of adequate protection.

ADDRESS TO MISS NEEDHAM

The Miss Needham Memorial Committee will present an address to her under the presidentship of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari. Miss Needham, who is the Principal of the Maharani Girls High School, is retiring very shortly after serving in Baroda for a long period. The Baroda State Secondary Teachers' Association was at home to-day evening when Miss Mabel A. Needham was presented with an address in a beautiful casket, Raj Ratna S. V. Mukerjee, the Revenue Commissioner of Baroda State presiding.

Presidency Health Conditions

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending April 23.

CHOLERA

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 4 attacks and 1 death against 11 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week. Satara district has 3 cases only against 3-0 and Poona 1-1 against nil.

PLAGUE.

Eleven cases and six deaths from plague were reported during the week against 13-8 in the previous week. Dharwar district had 6-2 against 1-0, Satara 4-3 against 7-4 and Kanara 1-1 against 1-0.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Kolaba 171-7; Ratnagiri 142-14; Poona 69-7; Satara 56-7; Thana 21-2; Surat 15-4; Sholapur 11-1; Ahmedabad 10-6; Ahmednagar 8-1; Bijapur 7-3; East Khandesh 7-0; Nasik 4-1; Bombay Suburban 4-0; Kanara 2-0; West Khandesh 1-0 and Bombay city 95-51. Total 623 attacks and 104 deaths against 737-130 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Five cases and four deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the province during the week against 10 cases and 4 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 3-1 and Ahmedabad town 2-3

INFLUENZA.

Twenty-seven cases and six deaths from influenza were reported in the province during the week. Nasik district had 22-4; East Khandesh district 5-0 and Bombay city 0-2

About Studios And Stars

ROBERT TAYLOR

He Appeared Opposite Garbo In "Camille"

ROBERT TAYLOR

EVEN AT COLLEGE THEY CALLED HIM "SHEIK"

By Brian Young

Robert Taylor, who achieved world-wide fame overnight, when he appeared opposite Greta Garbo in "Camille," and whose latest success is "Yank At Oxford," is comparatively a new-comer to Hollywood. The following article describes his early career.

A dignified screen star recognised by his public only as the ultimate of fashion, frequently stares unbelievingly at a likeness of himself taken during his infancy

Some well-intentioned neighbour back home has dug it out of the family album. Sooner or later, all the memories of childhood come to light. The calf-love romance and the parlour tricks that sent the village into sitches, all come back.

At the instant that a hometown boy assures his future, he recalls the incidents of his past.

Open Book Of Life

No star in Hollywood presents a book of life so completely open as Robert Taylor. Because he is so young and has reached such unusual heights in his calling, the boy from Filley, Nebraska, is remembered not only by his elders. but by a large group of his own generation. His past is virtually contemporary.

"It's a subject that never occurred to me before," Taylor observed, "but if there were anything in the past of an actor, he couldn't hope to cover it up. Everything I ever did as Spangler Arlington Brugh—and plenty I didn't do—is down in the book for Taylor".

Only five years ago, he was a student at college. There, his closest friend of the faculty was Professor Robert H. Gray, who had known him as a boy.

As a student, Taylor sang over the radio with a group who called themselves "The Harmony Boys". Still farther back in his boyhood, as a high school pupil, there were his classmates who still remember his first love affair.

"The Sheik."

At college, as recently as 1931, the big laughing youngster from Nebraska was called "The Sheik", because of his good looks and good nature. Earlier than schooldays, too are memories of his boyhood days, still recalled by kindly neighbours who watched the little Brugh boy swiftly growing up.

"Sometimes, I get letters from people whose names I have, frankly, forgotten", he said "When they remind me of incidents back in my boyhood, though, I remember, Not long ago, I had a letter from a grocer in Beatrice. I remembered his name at once. But I had forgotten, until he mentioned it, that I once threw a ball through his front window. At the time, he said I did it maliciously. I remember how angry he was. But he forgave me in the letter.

Taylor smiled reminiscently. "It would be fine", he added, "if they'd always forgive all they remember, wouldn't it?"

Step by step, his life up to the time of his opportunity on the screen may be traced very clearly. "Journey's End" was journey's start!

Fellow students at college remember when he first appeared in the college production of "Journey's End". From that, he stepped into the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios. His starting salary was a few pounds a week and he studied dramatics in the studio school.

(Continued in col. 1)

(Continued from col. 4)

His spectacular rise to stardom has been described in detail and is familiar to millions. He claimed his ascent not long ago in the role of Armand, opposite Greta Garbo in "Camille"

Wherever he goes, Taylor is always in the spotlight. It has been like that since his swift popularity became phenomenal within two years. He accepts the price of fame with laughing philosophy. Yesterday and to-day belong to the world at large, and he has his hopes and plans for the future

The white light of publicity flashes back and spreads its fan rays on both sides, but it doesn't pierce ahead.

KATHRYN MARLOWE,
a United Artists feature player, who will be seen in several of their forthcoming releases.

LEELA CHITNIS.
who will be seen next in Minerva Movietone's 'Jailor.'

WHERE BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN-DEEP!

Hollywood Chorus-Girls Use Three Tons Of Face Powder In A Year

Hollywood, where fame seldom is more than skin deep, will spend dol. 739,000 on its face during 1938.

This estimate recently by Wally Westmore, one of the film city's leading makeup authorities, equals the cosmetic costs of a dozen American cities twice Hollywood's size..

Nearly three tons of face powder—4,800 pounds, to be exact—will be used by Hollywood chrorines and dramatic actresses between now and next New Year's eve. That's enough power to keep the shine off the nose of every co-ed in America for the next five years!

LIPSTICK AND GREASE PAINT

Lipsticks for every young woman in the country under 25 could be moulded from the 12,860 jars of the expensive paste which Hollywood uses. The film city's mouth-rod is daubed from containers five times the size of the average purse lip-stick and is outlined with a brush. Hollywood uses only three shades, whist most stores sell it in at least a dozen.

Many Carlisle, for instance, is playing an unsophisticated Miss opposite Bing Crosby in "Doctor Rhythm", and wears a light shade that makes her look demure. Gail Patrick, on the other hand, is a sophisticated woman of the world in "Dangerous to Know", and wears the darkest shade which acts as sort of a lure to the screen male, in this case Akim Tamiroff.

Practically no cheek rouge will be used by players before the cameras, Westmore disclosed. The red powder is all right for street wear but it makes movie stars look artificial.

The film city will use 51,840 tubes of greasepaint, each weighing three quarters of a pound. Most of this brownish goo, in all shades, will be smeared on faces which otherwise would appear too white for delicate lenses and sensitive panchromatic film.

Eye shadow consumption will go into four figures and hundreds of thousands of pretty optics, from 3,650 cartons which Hollywood will buy this year.

That is more blacking than will be used to offset the eyes of a country's sirens in three romantic summers!

"Body Makeup".

One article of beauty not used outside of moving picture production is body makeup fluid of which 3,000 gallons will be consumed—mostly by chorines in muscles. It's used on those shapely legs and shoulders that flash before the camera.

Fifty gallons of body makeup will be applied to legs during "shooting" of a single picture at Paramount — "Tropic Holiday". This picture features Dorothy Lamour, Martha Raye, the Ascencio Sisters and more than 100 Mexican beauties whose skins are even lighter than most American film dancers, the makeup expert revealed.

Around Theatre & Film Land

HIS AIM IN FILMS

Darryl Zanuck Wants Pictures Dealing With Life

"World Film News" asked Daryl Zanuck to tell them what he was trying to do for the cinema. Here is his reply.

"My aim in the motion picture world is to strive to create the finest possible entertainment for the greatest number of persons throughout the world.

"In many ways the production of films corresponds to other industries, but the similarity has to do mostly with the organisation and preparation of material. The finished product in Hollywood superimposes upon an industrial background the artistic temperament and interpretations of thousands of creative men and women.

"Timeliness is the greatest single factor a film producer must consider. Newspaper headlines which reflect the public's pulse throughout the world are the barometers by which every alert screen executive takes his reckonings and sets his course.

"Behind the smashing headlines of the first pages are the personalities and ideas which grip the imaginations of the millions. By weaving stories around those events which make news, the screen producer creates pictures that the millions will want to see.

"The general public is interested primarily in events that touch their lives, with which they are familiar. Films that artistically interpret them are ones that prove the most successful.

"While dramatic stories are being written, each producer must continualy build personalities that have ability, colour and freshness to properly and fully interpret these stories. New faces must be brought continually to the screen along with new ideas.

"The public, whether in Burma London, New York or Sydney, is interested in achievement. The dramatic history of a great institution, such as Lloyd's furnishes natural cinema material as we used in 'Lloyd's of London.' We are following that same psychology in filming the powerful history of the great fire that destroyed a great American city in 1871—'In Old Chicago.' The destruction of a big city and the human courage and faith that rebuilt it are natural cinema subjects.

"In improving motion pictures the film producer must keep up with the ever-changing tastes and desires of the public throughout the world and continue to mount each picture as artistically as the subject warrants."

(Continued from col. 4)

Francoise Rosay in the truest, least, truculent enactment of insanity the French screen has ever recorded. The sum of the plot sounds sinister, literary, and melodramatic. Because of the energetic, dry directing of Duvivier this movie bulges merely with excitement, surprise, and adult, humane humour.

(Paris Correspondent of "The New Yorker")

News From New Theatres

Interesting Scene From "Dharti Mata" Shot In Studio-Made Paddy Field

(From New Theatres Publicity Department).

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Nawab (Hindi Version), Amar Mullick (Bengali Version) as Jadu, the village headman and Uma (Both Versions) as Gouri played in a scene in "Dhartimata" which was shot in an artificial paddy field last week. This beautifully laid out artificial field extending, it appeared, to the horizon, was the handiwork of Mr. P. N. Roy. The paddy swayed to the gentle breeze in the calm of the dark night with the occasional charpings of the cricket breaking it. The village headman, on vengeance bent, was there to destroy. Awe inspiring. And then. Gouri the good girl appears. Her purity,, her innocence, her goodness stand her in good stead where all the weapons of the world would have failed. The village despot quakes before the idol of purity and innocence. His iron heart melts before it. His vengeance departs. His hand of revenge is held. He turns back from his evil design. With it the drama takes a turn. The cruel, selfish despot exists no more

"ABHAGIN."

Director Roy, with his scenarist and assistant, Phani Majumdar, was seen busy, throughout the last week, shooting scenes on a big and elaborate open-air-set, representing the part of a busy street, at Benares. About 100 extras were employed some of them, who had to pass as beggars and professional 'Sannyasis', were recruited from the 'real stock'.

The whole place looked like a busy street, with various shops and stalls, shown here and there, temple on one side, and all other characteristic features, carried out to the minutest details

At a corner of the big set,. we came across a nice working young man who was seen purchasing some painting materials from an adjacent shop. He was 'Suresh', the artist friend of 'Promotho', an altogether new character, who plays an important part in the photo-play. It is where the artist caught sight of Sandhya, watering the stone-slabs at the foot of a big tree, in a devotional mood. The young artist could not resist the temptation of sketching the portrait of Sandhya. It was nearly finished when Sandhya suddenly became conscious of the situation and left the spot with a blush. It was still a surprise for both of them, as none of them could guess that they were soon going to be introduced to each other, through their common friend Promotho.

Bhanu Banerjee is playing the role of the young artist in the Bengali Version and Hasmat in the Hindi.

"THE STREET SINGER."

Phani Majumdar is as busy as ever and though the hero of his picture, Saigal is recouping his health in the Assamese plateau and the director cannot work according to set plans and schedule, still our young director is shooting with the two "juveniles" i.e. Saigal and Kanan as they appear in their childhood days in the picture. Both the juveniles are real "finds". Exterior shooting was indulged in and some entertainment was provided for onlookers when a side street in Calcutta was converted into one that of Allahabad Tongas, Ekkas, and pan shops complete.

FILMS WE DO NOT SEE IN INDIA

4. 'Un Carnet De Bal'

Un Carnet De Bal (Invitation To The Dance.)

A French production directed by Julien Duvivier and featuring Harry Baur, Raimu, Louis Jouvet, Fernandel, Blanchar, Francoise Rosay.

This is not only one of the major films the French have ever made, but also one of the grandest films Hollywood never made. Mechanically, the story is built on the same structure as "The Bridge of San Luis Rey", i.e., it uses an object, once associated with a group of people, as a focus for pursuing the tangents of their various lives. This film's focus is the girlish, first-dance programme of a rich, ripe widow who traces the scattered lives of eight young waltz partners who had once sworn to love her forever. Owing to the brilliant all-star cast, these partners turn out to be some of the greatest male actors of France—Louis Jouvet, in the superb role of a cynical night-club owner and thieves' mouthpiece; Harry Baur, as a musical monk; Raimu, as a Midi mayor about to marry his cook; Fernandel, as a barber with a passion for card tricks; and Blanchar, as a one-eyed abortionist on the waterfront of Marseilles. Two of the waltzers have already died, one leaving a crazed widow, played by

(Continued in col. 1).

MASTER PRABHAKAR, who plays the title role in Shalini's Dhruv Kumar," next attraction at Majestic.

Hollywood Girls Come To Town

The gi[illegible] will be seen in "[illegible]", soon coming to Bombay, at the Capitol.

ART AND THE PEOPLE

UNIVERSITY AND ART — REPRESSION OF CREATIVE PROCESS OF ARTISTS — LIMITATIONS OF ACADEMIES AND ART SOCIETIES — TWO ASPECTS OF ART-EDUCATION — "MASTER AND APPRENTICE" SYSTEM — TRAINING OF PEOPLE IN THE APPRECIATION OF ART

By D. G. Vyas

Introduction of Fine Arts—Painting, Sculpture and Architecture—together with Applied Arts as optional subjects for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Calcutta will open a new chapter in the history of art education in India. The decision indicates increasing interest in art evinced by intelligentsia of Bengal. Those who are enamoured of the principle of recognition of art by University will hail it as a divine approach to the problem of art. The scheme proposed by the University of Calcutta should not be accepted as a last word on art-education unless its implications are fully appreciated.

Outlook And Self-Expression

University mainly stands for literacy and scientific education. Domination of art-education by a body which does not consist entirely of artists will reflect literary and scientific influences in the sphere of art. Course of studies of art will possibly be mechanised like other academic courses with the result that self-expression will be reduced to servile adaptation to rigid style of art-education and fine art will be retarded from growing and will even shrink to the level of a mechanical process.

Effect Of Curriculum On Prospective Artists

Curriculum for the Matriculation will not only become stodgy in view of art being one of its constituents but art itself will be relegated to a position of secondary importance. Moreover study of other subjects not auxiliary to art will have deleterious effect on the creative processes of those students who might happen to be prospective artists.

Academic Qualification And Art-Steretyped

Academic distinction is a means to an end, but to regard it as an end in itself is a great fallacy. Self-satisfaction which results from it is responsible for stagnation of the spirit of scholarship and research. Academic qualification will be exhibited as a halemark of artistic efficiency however poor it may be. Art of an artist will be judged by his qualification and not by the quality of his art. Thus the reaction of academic premium attached to art will be production of art-stereotyped.

Students should select those branches of education for which they have a natural aptitude. It is a basic principle of education but is sadly neglected in a majority of cases. Success in examination but failure in life can be attributed to neglect of this principle. Art under the tutelage of University will offer an adscititious allurement to students having no definite aims or ambitions.

Western Outlok And Fate Of Art

Intellectual devitalisation has been, to some extent, one of the pernicious effects of the modern system of education. Western ideology which is getting deeply ingrained in the minds of budding students is blighting their faculty of original thinking. Problems of India are thus approached with an alien outlook. Art has not escaped this tragedy, but if yoked to academic courses of studies it will, possibly, loose more of its individuality and vitality. Politically free India should be culturally free as well.

Art presupposes aesthetic instinct. Those who are endowed with this "natural gift" are always in a minority. Artists are born and not made. Proposition to manufacture them in a mechanical manner is a mockery of art.

Psychological Point Of View

Art-education and ordinary education are fundamentally different from each other. From psychological point of view they are poles apart. Enthusiasm of some art-lovers to treat them both on the same level betrays their lack of appreciation of the true value of art. The argument on which demand to open additional primary schools is based, cannot be adduced in favour of opening new art-schools in smaller towns, but art-galleries and museums in different towns should be esteemed as important items in the programme for popularising art. The principle of mass-production cannot be applied to art. In the sphere of art demand should precede supply. Overstocking the market with artists without demand for them will swell the rank and file of the unemployed and will result in impoverishment of art.

Education Not Complete Without Art

Some standard of modern education as a cultural background of art-education cannot be depreciated but it should not be regarded as an absolute necessity either. The least educated can, at times, make the best artist. But on the other hand no programme of education can be complete unless it is inclusive of art in some form or other.

Growth of art depends upon its appreciation by people and not upon super-abundance of art-mediocrities. Excellence of art can be estimated by the quality and not by the quantity of artist. A small group of art-giants can produce a virile art which a myriad of art-midgets cannot do.

Plight Of Artists

Indian art of painting, thanks to revivalistic movements is receiving increasing attention day by day. Sculpture as an independent as well as decorative art has almost lost ground. Architecture has very little of Indian traditions. An artist whether painter or sculptor without any influence has to struggle hard to keep the wolf away from the door. Such a plight of artists signifies the depth to which popular interest in art has sunken.

Anxiety of Universities to help the cause of art directly cannot be under-estimated but they can contribute much more to the revival of art in an indirect manner. Introduction of the theoretical aspect of art as a subject for higher literacy examinations will have the effect of producing scholars, historians and critics of art and the part which they will be able to play in evoking public interest in art is not difficult to imagine.

Academies Of Art

Art has been controlled by academies in some countries. The disadvantage of such a system is that it becomes ancillary to royalty, aristocracy or any other order of society that can exert its influence over it through academies. Sectarianism in art militates against its freedom and progress. Art is heritage of mankind. Art-ideal should essentially be art-universal.

Boards consisting of artists and art-lovers as well as art-societies are least qualified to preside over the destinies of Art. Art-societies should be conscious of their limitations. They can render greater services to art by becoming important links between artists and art-lovers instead of appearing in the role of advisory or educational bodies.

Collective System Of Art-Education

Education of artists and cultivation of interest of people in art are two aspects of art-education. Collective system of art-education will subject art to limitations and restrictions which will have inhibitory effect on its growth. Art-unfettered is art-progressive. The place of education of artists is a studio or an art-school and not a school for Matriculation Examination. The art which remains the ideal even to-day has sprung from the "master and apprentice" system of education.

Art-Schools

Traditions of art-education which have stood the test of truth through centuries have been transmitted to a modern school of art—a landmark in the process of evolution of art. Art-schools in India, by virtue of the impetus given by them to Indian Art have proved themselves indispensable to the progress of art-education. Public funds, whenever available, should be utilised for consolidation and expansion of the existing art-institutions.

"Master And Apprentice" System

"Master and apprentice" system which was the foundation of education in India has not become extinct yet. It should be revived in the interest of art. Artists who overcrowd cities and suffer through paucity of commissions should be induced to open their own schools in small towns. The effect will be employment to them and encouragement to art.

Training of people in the appreciation of art is the crux of the problem of art-education. Apathy of people towards art is too well known to need any emphasis. A movement to produce excellent art should aim at producing a restricted number of crerative artists but a vast number of art-lovers. Universities and academies, instead of tinkering with the problem of education of artists can tackle its popular aspect more successfully. Art-societies should not allow their aspirations to soar higher than the level of their abilities. The sphere of their activities should be production of art-lovers and not artists.

CZECHS TO BE ABANDONED TO THEIR FATE?

LONDON, April 29.

It is learned in British quarters that British and French Ministers have agreed that the League should not be asked to go back on any principle, but it is necessary to adopt a realistic attitude in regard to Aoyssinia and recognise that only force or threat of force could undo the Italian Sovereignty. They have therefore agreed that members of the League should be asked to take steps in regard to the recognition of the Italian Conquest.

The French Ministers explained their great anxiety in regard to the course of Civil War in Spain and indicated the directions in which they thought they might be able to assist the Non-Intervention Committee, especially in regard to the questions of the re-imposition of the control of French Frontier and that they realised the difficulties of this plan which the Non-Intervention Committee had already discarded.

CZECHS ABANDONED

In regard to Czechoslovakia it was agreed to see if means could be found to assist a peaceful solution of the problem. The British emphasised that while they would lean their full influence on the side of peace. Great Britain could not assume any further commitments in respect of a problem other than those already outlined in parliament in the general statement of British policy. At the same time the view was expressed that if an agreement was to be reached between the Czech Government and the Sudeten Germans it could not come solely from the side of Dr. Benes, but Herr Henlein too must make some contribution. It was accordingly agreed to explore every possibility of exercising influence in all quarters which might appear useful and try to discover elements which might be brought into agreement. In reply to the criticism that Czechoslovakia was not a British or French question it was pointed out that Britain had received very specific assurances in regard to Czechoslovakia from General Goering and the problem if roughly handled might involve a threat to European peace. It was decided that the question of economic assistance to Czechoslovakia and other central European countries, which the French Ministers raised should be left for both sides to consider separately and see what help it might be possible to give.—Reuter.

German 'Plane For Japan

TOKIO, April 29.

Two German Heinkel aeroplanes piloted by the Japanese airmen Mr. Yokoyama and Mr. Kato, who have flown from Berlin, left Taihoku (Formosa) bound for Tokio this morning. When they landed at Taihoku they had covered 7,800 miles at an average speed of 170 miles per hour.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim

SHANGHAI, April 29.

The Japanese claim that 51 Chinese 'planes were shot down during the battle over Hankow and only two Japanese 'planes were lost. It is stated that over fifty Japanese 'planes engaged eighty Chinese aircraft.—Reuter.

CHAURI CHAURA PRISONERS NOT POLITICALS

Official Reply In U. P. Assembly Resented

LUCKNOW: (By Mail).

The Lucknow Correspondent of the "A.B." writes:

Great resentment prevailed in the U.P. Assembly amongst Congress members over the replies given by Mr. Venkateshnarain Tewari, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier on behalf of the Government regarding Chauri Chaura Case prisoners not being regarded politicals, and some of them are stated to have approached the Speaker even with an adjournment motion to consider the matter. But it is stated that they were prevailed upon to move the motion first in a party meeting.

Mr. Harischandra Bajpai had asked: "Do Government treat Chauri Chaura and Gulanthi riots and Nanaura Murder Case prisoners as political prisoners? Will Government be pleased to give the names of the aforesaid prisoners who are still in jail together with the dates of the expiry of their terms of imprisonment? If the reply to the first part be in the affirmative. do Government intend to release these prisoners, and if so will Government give the approximate dates of their release?"

Mr. Venkateshnarain Tewari replied, "They have not been classified as political prisoners. A statement showing that there were six in the Chauri Chaura case of 1922, nine in the Gulanthi Riot case of 1930 and 12 in the Ananaura Tehsildar Murder Case of 1931 is laid on table. The third part does not arise." Mr. Bajpai then asked. "Will Government be pleased to give reasons for not classifying them as political prisoners?'

Mr. Tewari replied, "Because they did not commit those crimes as a result of political convictions."

Mr. Mahabir Tijagi asked. "Did they commit those crimes for private gains or out of political motives?"

Mr. Tewari replied, "They were convicted for attacking the police. burning thanas, looting Government and private property and murdering 17 police constables and 6 Chaukidars."

Members wanted to put more supplementaries, but the Speaker passed on to the next question on the order paper.

It is expected that the matter would come up at the party meeting which is being held just now.

A stormy meeting of the Congress party is being held in the committee room of the Secretariat to consider the U.P. Tenancy Bill and other matters. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been asked to address the meeting.

"REPEAL BURMA ACT OF 1935"

Myochit Party Resolution For House Of Representatives

RANGOON (By Mail).

The Myochit Party which was recently formed has decided to move the following resolution at the next session of the House of Representatives.

"This House recommends to the Government to make representation forthwith to the Government of the United Kingdom to take immediate steps for the repeal of the Government of Burma Act, 1935, for its replacement by a Constitution framed by a National Constituent Assembly convened on the basis of adult franchise"—United Press.

Assault That Proved Fatal

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICER

Sensational allegations were made against a Sub-Inspector of Police and a number of police constables at Dongri by a bhayya in the course of his bail application before the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court.

The application alleged that on the night of 21st April a Sub-Inspector of police attached to the Dongri Police Station entered the 2nd Lane Umerkhadi and began assaulting innocent persons in the lane with lethal weapons, that the Sub-Inspector entered a milk shop and severely assaulted Bhayya inmates therein. The Sub-Inspector gave a severe lathi blow on the stomach of one of the Bhayyas who soon after died on the lap of a brother bhayya.

After this the applicant and other Bhaiyas were arrested and put on charge of attempting to murder, grievous hurt, etc. The Police applied to the Court for the accused to be kept in Police custody in order, according to the present application, that the accused may be prevented from giving evidence at the inquest of the Bhaiya, who is dead.

THE MAGISTRATE ORDERED THE ACCUSED, AFTER HEARING THE APPLICATION, TO BE PUT IN JAIL CUSTODY, BUT THAT HE SHOULD BE BROUGHT BEFORE COURT TO ENABLE THEM TO GET LEGAL ADVICE BEFORE INQUEST.

LATER ON THE MAGISTRATE ORDERED THEM TO BE KEPT IN MAGISTERIAL CUSTODY.

The following is the full text of the application:—

The accused herein Ramdhar Matosahi begs to apply for bail under the following circumstances and on the following grounds:—

That on the night of the 21st April, 1938, one Bachaisingh Raghusingh a Bhayya milkman 27-year-old was taking food in Shop No. 48 in 2nd Lane Umarkhadi. There were other Bhayyas in the room and round about.

That a Sub-Inspetor of Police attached to the Dongri Police Station entered the said Lane along with other police constables and began assaulting the innocent persons in the Lane with lethal weapons. The said Sub-Inspector entered the shop and the Bhayya inmates of the shop were very severely assaulted. The Sub-Inspector gave a severe lathi blow near the stomach of Bachasing Raghusing and letf the shop, The said Bachasing was fast failing and the other Bhayya rushed near him. Bachasing died in the lap of a brother Bhayya within 15 minutes of the assault.

That the statements of available witnesses who had witnessed the assault were recorded on the very night of the incident by a Deputy Commissioner of Police. On the next day the dead body of Bachaising was handed over to the relatives and the inquest was postponed to the 3rd of May 1938.

That the applicant Ramadhar Matosahi is the head of the Bhayyas in the locality. As such he wields a considerable influence with the Bhayyas. and almost all the witnesses to the incident are Bhayyas.

That on the morning of the 23rd April 1938, applicant Ramadhar Matosahi was approached and his help was sought for the inquest proceedings.

That on the evening of the 23rd April, 1938, Ramadhar Matashi was called at the Dongri Police Station and was put under arrest.

That on the 24th April, 1938, Ramadhar Matasahi was placed before Your Worship on a Remand Application along with five others provisionally charging them for offences of attempt to murder, grievous hurt and rioting under Sections 307, 326, 147, 148, 149 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code. It is stated in the body of the said remand application that the accused were arrested in connection with the inquiries in recent cases of stabing, rioting, grievous hurt etc., which occurred in the Dongri Section on 21-4-1938 and that the Police wanted a remand of the accused in Police Custody as inquiries were to be made into their antecedents. Your Worship was pleased to grant the application of the Police and made an order remanding the suspects to Police Custody till 7-5-1938.

That on the 24th April 1938, after Your Worship's order for remand of the accused in Police custody, Ramadhar Matasahi was offered bail by the Police. That Ramadhar was sent along with Police Constables to arrange for bail but when the bail amount was produced at the Police Station, bail was refused to him.

That Ramadhar Matasahi is a milk-shop keeper. He has taken no part in the riots. There are no reasonable grounds for suspicion against him.

That Section 307 is mentioned on the Remand Application only for the purpose of keeping out Ramadhar Matasahi till after the 3rd May, 1938. That the Police Application for remand in Police Custody when all the suspects were and are being remanded in Jail custody does not seem to have been bona fide. That even to the knowledge of the Police and even according to the contents of the Remand Application there do not appear reasonable grounds for believing that the Suspect Ramadhar Matasahi has been guilty of "an offence punishable with death or transportation for life.".

That on the 25th April, 1938 an application was made to Your Worship for bail and in the alternative for remand of the accused in Jail Custody. That the Police Officer in charge then stated that the accused may have to be charged for the offence of murder and he opposed the application for bail. Your Worship refused the application for bail and granted the application for the transfer of the said accused into Jail custody.

Under these circumstances the said Ramdhar Matasahi begs to apply for bail and prays that Your Worship will be pleased to so release him.

The Magistrate refused bail but ordered the suspect to be brought to Court on 2nd and enable the Counsel to render legal advice before the inquest and asked the Counsel and review application on 7th when usual remand expires.

On Saturday the Police made an application to transfer the accused to Police custody. Mr. Gordhandas objected. Magistrate said the order will remain but from 2nd he will be in Magisterial custody.

KOLABA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Hon. Mr. Latthe To Open

(From Our Correspondent).

ALIBAG, April 30.

The Hon. Mr. A. B Latthe, Finance Minister has agreed to open the Kolaba District Conference to be held at Karjat under the presidentship of Achyut Patwardhan on May 5 and 6

The programme of the Conference has now been fixed. The Subjects Committee of the Conference meet on May 4 at night. On May 5 in the morning an agricultural exhibition and cattle show in connection with the conference will be opened. In the afternoon. the Conference will be opened by Mr. Latthe and the Chairman (Mr. Raut) and the President (Mr. Achyut Patwardhan) will address the Conference. The Subjects Committee will again meet at night and resolutions will be passed the next day, May 6

Models Of "Relief Maps"

Models of "Relief Maps" of various countries are of great importance to the proper teaching of Geography. Hitherto they were mostly imported from England but now it is good to note that they are being prepared in India also. Mr. Khurshid Yar Baig has made models of different countries, vividly giving details of all physical features which would prove to be of considerable help to teachers as well as students of geography. The models are coloured and the price is moderate.

"Nairang-i-Khiyal," published from Lahore, is one of the oldest and most popular Urdu literary journals and periodical journalism in Urdu owes much of its recent progress to the enterprise of the editor and publishers of "Nairang-i-Khiyal." At one time it was the only popular and illustrated Urdu magazine and thousands in Northern India have been introduced to the world of Urdu literature through the pages of "Nairang-i-Khiyal." It was the first to publish an Annual Number over ten years ago and ever since its special Numbers have been eagerly looked forward to in literary circles.

The Annual Number for 1938 maintains the usually high standard both in literary contents as well as in illustrations. Spread over 250 pages of large size with about two dozen Art plates and a multi-coloured cover it is moderately priced at Rs. 1-8. It is interesting to note that the Annual Number proved so popular that the first edition was sold out and now a second edition has had to be published.

We learn from Hakim Yusuf Hasan, the Chief Editor of "Nairang-i-Khiyal," that he is shortly bringing out a special Film Number of his journal and is busy collecting material for the same in Bombay. It is expected to be as bulky as the Annual Number and profusely illustrated but will be priced only at eight annas.

Roy Exposes Bogey Of Over Production

There Is No Limit To Consumption Of Sugar, He Tells Mill Workers' Conference

In the course of Presidential address at the Sugar Mill Workers' Conference at Gorakhpur on Saturday, Mr. M. N. Roy said:—

The scope of this Conference is very large. The delegates to this Conference represent about a lakh of workers employed in 150 modern factories. The sugar industry is the second largest industry of our country. It has attained this proud position within the very short time of seven years, thanks to the grant of protection. Previously, our country had a prosperous sugar industry which was practically destroyed in unfair competition from abroad. Upon the grant of the protection, the industry has recovered itself almost miraculously. As regards the production of sugar, our country to-day is said to be completely self-sufficient. But that is a superficial and deceptive view of the situation.

It is said that the miraculous growth of the sugar industry is due to the protective tariff imposed seven years ago. That is true to a very large extent. The industry has thrived behind the high tariff wall and most of the benefit has gone to the capitalists. But it cannot be always nurtured as a hot-house plant. It must learn to stand on its own feet. Protection is a double-edged sword. While promoting the growth of industry, it has had an adverse effect on the State budget. Higher import duties invariably reduce the customs revenue. Consequently, the Government of India had to impose an excise duty on the protected industry. That is a stupid bureaucratic method. Yet, there is a method in the madness. It is the anxiety to exclude foreign competitors from the Indian market, which British Imperialism wants to monopolise either directly or through the control of finance. However, the burden of the excise duty is ultimately passed on to the shoulders of the labourers, cane-growers and general consumers. But the price of sugar cannot be raised very much without foregoing the benefit of protection. In spite of the high tariff, the sugar imported from Java can still regain the Indian market if the price of Indian sugar will be raised much above the existing level. Therefore, the capitalists are demanding lowering if not, abolition of the excise duty. From this source, the Government of India derives nearly four crores of rupees which make up for the loss due to the fall of customs revenue. The sugar mill owners do not bother to think how the deficit in the budget of the Government of India will be filled up, if their demand for the abolition of the excise duty is granted. Of course, the Government of India refuses to grant the demand. Consequently the sugar owners are determined to pass on the bill to the cane-growers and the factory workers. The task of this Conference is to devise the ways and means for resisting that effort.

OVER-PRODUCTION BOGEY.

There is another task of still greater importance. Raising the bogey of over-production, the capitalists wish to restrict further expansion of the industry. Under the present condition of our country, further expansion of the industry may not be possible on the basis of capitalism. In other words, further expansion may mean diminution of capitalist profit But general welfare demands it. Further expansion will provide employment to others who are to-day eking out a miserable existence from land. It will mean extension of cane cultivation, which will bring some money to the pocket of the peasantry. A little more money in the pocket of the peasantry will give impetus to trade in all commodities. The consequence will be expansion of other industries. But this beneficial process required for real national welfare would be retarded if the capitalists had their own way. The talk of over-production is absurd The population of our country is so vast as sets practically no limit to the consumption of such an article of primary necessity as sugar.

CONDITION FOR EXPANSION

It is misleading to say that the country has become self-sufficient as regards the requirement of sugar. The fact is that the sugar produced to-day is enough to supply the demand. But the demand itself can be increased. Sugar is a primary necessity. A minimum quantity must be consumed to guarantee physical well-being. There are no reliable statistical data to make any definite estimate of "per capita" consumption; but observation of general practice warrants the assertion that for the great bulk of the people the rate is below the necessary minimum. That being the case there is a large margin for sugar consumption to increase. The poverty of the masses stands in the way. Economic betterment of the masses is the primary condition for the expansion of national industry. Meanwhile, consumption of sugar can be considerably increased by lowering the price. Instead of restricting the expansion of the industry by the actual demand, the demand itself should be stimulated. But the capitalist owners of the industry would not reduce the price, because that would mean lower rate of profit. Sectional interest not only make them disregard general welfare, but make them blind to their own larger interest. They are too short-sighted. Lower price will increase the consumption of sugar. Consequently, smaller rate of profit will be compensated with a larger total volume. It is surprising that the sugar mill owners cannot see this point.

INDEFENSIBLE.

They argue that in order to decrease the price in sugar, it is essential for the industry to have cane supplied at a lower price. As if the current price of cane is not low enough! However that may be, the present cost of production should enable the mill owners to reduce the price of sugar without touching the nearly empty pocket either of the mill workers or of the cane growers. The present cost of production is approximately Rs. 2/- per maund, which admittedly includes interest charges and profit. Therefore, the market price of sugar need not be much higher than Rs. 2/-. In the face of these facts, any cut in wages and reduction of the price of cane will be palpably indefensible. On the contrary, the mill owners are making much more than what is called a fair profit. They are getting their benefit thanks to protection granted by the Government. They are not entitled to have a loin's share of the benefit, which must be equitably distributed to all concerned with the industry, and a part must be passed on to the consumer in the form of lower price.

DEMAND HIGHER WAGES

The Conference, therefore, should demand higher wages for the sugar mill workers as well as a better price for the cane growers. But the demand will not be enforced only by passing a resolution. You shall have to organise the mill workers and enlist the co-operation of the cane growers.

You shall have to face a peculiar organisational problem. The form of your organisation cannot be the usual trade-union You must have your union. But owing to the seasonal nature of employment in the sugar mills, the union cannot be very strong. Other organs of struggle must be created. And they should be such as can serve as the common platform for the mill workers and the cane growers. Fortunately, such organs are already there. You shall have to make proper use of them. They are the local Congress Committees. As long as the administration of the province remains in the hands of Congressmen, the local Congress Committees can become the most effective instruments for mobilising the masses in a struggle with immediate and partial economic demands and for enforcing those demands.

The control of local Congress Committees will place you in the position to exert pressure upon the Congress Ministers with the purpose of obtaining legislative and administrative measure necessary for the protection of the interests of the cane-growers and the sugar mill workers.—United Press.

CLOVE BOYCOTT

The 'B' Ward Clove Boycott Committee's Secretary writes:—

As the rumours were created, to-day in the city and at Lakdi Bundar, that the Muslim merchants will come and forcibly remove the goods, according that since morning six o'clock many public and responsible committee members and volunteers in large numbers of different ward committees specially large numbers of Muslim volunteers of Muslim Azard Party of Madanpura under the head of Sjt. Hakim Ekarami and also large number of Muslim volunteers and members of Majlis-E-Ihhad under the head of Sjt. M. S. Chaudhry, Sjt. Khuresey, Sjt. Munsey, Sjt. C. T. Mudnana and other respectable members were present at the picketing not only that there are large numbers of independent Muslim brothers present at the picketing. Also about 2000 coolies and mukadams have assured the Congress of their support in the picketing. Sjt. Abdur Rheman Mitha is looking after the whole of picketing and making all kinds to 'bundobasht', also he is trying to bring about settlement with the Muslim merchants. If these Muslim merchants do not come to any terms of agreement and use their force to remove the goods, then Sjt. Abdur Rheman Mitha will go on hunger strike until his death.

It requires to be mentioned that Sardar Pratapsinghji was present for the whole of the day with his band of the Punjabi Sikh volunteers and also Comrade Bukhari was present with his Dock Workers' Union.

WITH HIS LEFT ARM OVER THE SHOULDERS OF MR. B. G. KHER, MAHATMAJI HAVING HIS MORNING WALK ON JUHU BEACH.

CHINESE RE-TAKE TANCHENG

Result of Sanguinary Fighting For 24 Hours

HANKOW, April 30

THE CHINESE CLAIM TO HAVE RETAKEN TANCHENG AFTER BITTER 24 Hour FIGHTING—REUTER.

BIG MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

Proof Of Nazi Solidarity In Czechoslovakia

...PRAGUE April 30.

The Sudeten deutsch is planning to make May Day the occasion for the biggest demonstration of Nazi solidarity ever staged in Czechoslovakia.

Excitement in German regions is running high. A party Communique enjoins every member to participate and says that the day belonge to the Fuehrer and Henlein, and the struggle for our Destiny.

It adds:—Victory is near.

Czechs are also holding celebrations on an unprecedented scale. The National Council has ordered all political parties except the Communists to unite in making the day a "Sign of National Union and belief in Democracy." Special permission has been granted to local authorities for demonstrations, and thus an awkward situation may be saved.—Reuter.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION CONFERENCE

Special Sessions At Dharwar

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, April 26.

It is now definitely understood that the proposed special sessions of the Karnatak Unification Conference will be held at Dharwar on the 21st and 22nd of May next. Messrs. B. Burli, G. Bhusanur and D. P. Karmar have been appointed secretaries to make the necessary arrangements in that connection. It is estimated that the Conference will cost the organisers about Rs. 1,000 and the amount is sought to be collected in the form of membership fees of the Reception Committee members in the Dharwar District. The membership fee is Rs. 2 per member. The choice of the President for the Conference is not yet made. Suggestion of names for the honour being invited from prominent Karnatakis all over the Province.

REVENUE MINISTER'S TOUR IN KARNATAK

From private advices received by Congress leaders here it is understood that the Hon. Mr. Murarji Desai will tour in Karnatak in the middle of the next month. The local Congress Committee is already busy making preparations for his reception both in the town and the Taluka.

ZANZIBAR DAY IN HUBLI

The Zanzibar Day was observed here on Sunday. A public meeting was held at night in the Nehru Chowk when several leaders addressed it explaining the causes of the boycott, and exhorting the audience to observe the boycott with religious punctiliousness. In all 130 local traders have signed the pledge not to sell cloves and sixty traders have allowed the Congress President to seal the stocks held by them at present.

CYCLE-LIFTER ARRESTED

A cycle-lifter has just been arrested at Annigeri and brought to Hubli by the local police. He is alleged to be responsible for the disappearance of most of the cycles about which complaints have lately been lodged with the police. Six of the missing cycles alleged to have been lifted by him and subsequently pawned with a Marwari pawn-broker have been traced and attached by the police. They are now in police custody and two of them have already been identified by their rightful owners. The police are confident that in a few more days they will trace the remaining missing cycles and arrest the culprit or culprits who lifted them.

ORISSA CABINET MEETS

Political Situation In Province Discussed?

PURI, April 30.

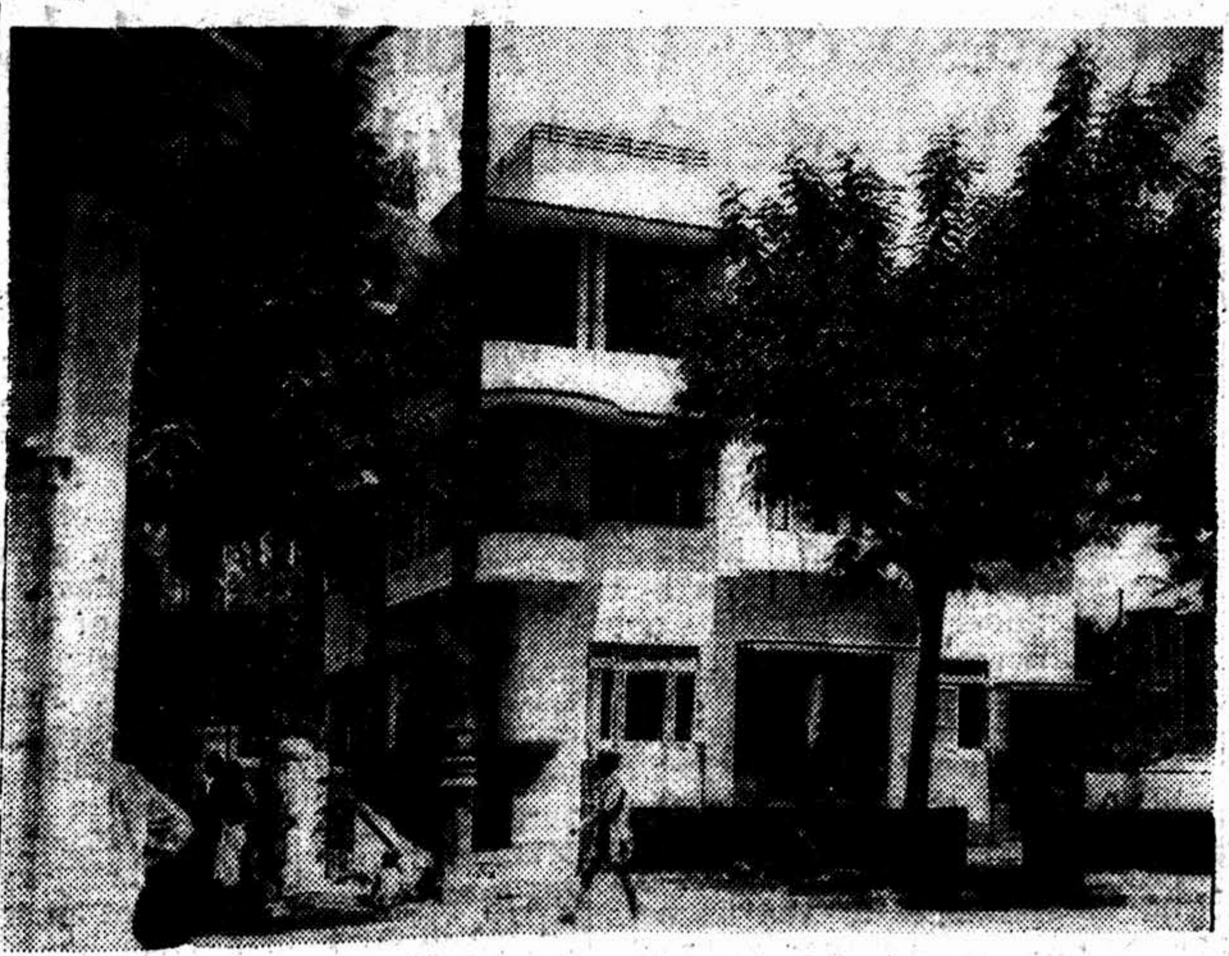
A meeting of the Orissa Cabinet was held this morning at Circuit House, Puri, when discussions continued for a couple of hours.

Though the proceedings of the meeting are being kept a secret, informed political circles believe that important matters relating to the present political situation in the province were discussed.

The Hon. Mr. Nityanand Kanungo and the Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dube, Ministers, are leaving for Cuttack this evening while the Hon Mr Biswanath Das, Premier, will remain for further discussion with the Governor.—United Press.

The Government have decided to introduce compulsory study of Hindi in 125 schools spread over 24 districts in the Presidency from the next academic year.

Hindi will be taught in the first forms in the lower secondary course in high schools.—United Press.



The new building of "South Indian Concerns" which runs a hostel and provision stores on Co-operative lines.

Viceroy Faced With Dilemma

Gandhiji's Statement Raises "Prestige Or Principle" Issue

WILL HUBBACK CANCEL HIS LEAVE?

(From Our Own Correspondent)
SIMLA, April 30.

"Nothing to say," is the official formula to all enquiries on Gandhiji's statement which reached Simla this morning. As the Viceroy is away from the headquarters and the matter is one which requires consultation with the Secretary of State, it is not likely that any statement or communique will be issued immediately. There is no information even whether any statement will be issued at all on the subject.

It is apparently realised that Gandhiji has so timed his statement as to give five days clear time to the Government of India to review the position finally. The natural deduction is that negotiations behind the scenes which have been going on for the last two weeks have failed to produce an agreement. Since his interview with the Viceroy, Gandhiji has evidently waited for a gesture but want of it has led him eventually to issue a statement reiterating the Congress position with regard to the appointment of Mr. Dain. The fact that there is no mention in Gandhiji's statement to the assurance said to have been given by the Viceroy regarding the future appointments can only be interpreted as meaning either that there has been no such assurance or that Gandhiji does not consider it material to the present case. My reading of situation is that there is no disposition to regard the door as definitely closed. Gandhiji's significant words at the end that "There are many ways of doing it gracefully" raises many possibilities—why should not Sir John Hubback cancel or postpone his leave or Mr. Dain himself retire from the impossible position which is certain to produce a constitutional crisis.

Press comments have shown that the public opinion in the country has unanimously and unequivocally protested against appointment of a subordinate as the Governor It may also be mentioned that no official statement has so far appeared to defend the principle of the appointment or reply to the Working Committee's objections. The only way to avert the crisis is for the Viceroy to step in and find the solution for the problem.

Prestige or principle? is really the question facing the Viceroy after Gandhiji's statement of Congress policy. Whatever happens it would be a big political mistake to try an experiment of a minority interim ministry again as the past experience would show. Though it is regarded as extremely unfortunate that within less than three months there should have been two occasions for major crisis, it is hoped that the Viceroy as in the case of Bihar and United Provinces would show statesmanship and avoid crisis.

Notice Served On Mysore Congress President

BANGALORE, April 30.

The Mysore Government have served a notice on Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Acting President of the Mysore Congress and the President of the Hassan District Board calling on him to desist from activities of a subversive nature, otherwise steps will be taken to remove him from the presidentship.—A. P.

Dr. Gilder To Tour Kolaba District

(From Our Correspondent).
ALIBAG, April 30.

In response to the wishes of the President of Kolaba District Congress Committee, Mr. S. V. Tilak, the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health has agreed to inaugurate the water supply week in Kolaba District in the last week of May.

He is convinced that tanks and reservoirs is the only remedy to solve water supply problem in Konkan rural areas. He will, therefore inaugurate the campaign of repairing and deepening the centuries-old tanks in the District.

TAXATION OF WAKF PROPERTY

Maulana Azad Brings About Compromise In Bihar

PATNA, April 30.

It is understood that negotiations between Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Muslim M. L. A.'s over the taxation of Wakf concluded in a compromise, according to which beneficiaries of Wakf Alal-aulad will be taxed and not the whole property. The tax will be realised from the 'Mutwalli' before the income passes to beneficiaries.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad leaves for Calcutta to-night.—United Press

ELECTRICITY FOR SIND VILLAGES

Supplementary Grant To Be Moved In Assembly.

KARACHI, April 29.

A scheme, by which electric current is expected to be supplied to every village and town in Upper Sind, is nearing completion and receiving final touches at the hands of the P. W. D. Minister.

The whole project which is estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs will be ready in the beginning of 1941. The P. W. D. Minister will move a supplementary grant in this connection in the Sind Assembly during the May session.

A committee of engineers will shortly be appointed to go into the details of the project.—United Press.

NO NAVAL BASE FOR KATHIAWAR

SIMLA, April 29.

Enquiries by the "United Press" show that there is no truth in a report emanating from Ahmedabad that the Government of India are considering a scheme for establishing a naval base in Kathiawar.—United Press.

State Congress Appoints Enquiry Committee

BANGALORE, April 30.

The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress at a meeting this morning appointed a committee to enquire into the Vidurasswatham firing and submit a report at an early date.

The prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. banning public meetings, assemblies and meetings of more than five persons etc. expired this morning. It has been decided not to renew it. One hundred and ten persons have been arrested for contravention of this order.—A. P.

THEFT THROUGH THREE PAIRS OF TROUSERS

Ever since 65-year-old John Robinson, of Havana, Ohio, was robbed a year ago he wore three pair of trousers when he carried much money.

Even those failed him recently. Three "women" grabbed him in his yard, cut with scissors through his two outer pairs of trousers and took his wallet, containing £16.

Police hinted the "women" might be males in disguise.—"Thomson Weekly News".

Hammer Attack On Wife

"Thick Skull Saves Her" Says Pleader

Reunited after four years apart, a Liverpool man and his wife were inspecting an empty house with a view to setting up a new home when the husband, it was alleged, attacked her with a hammer.

That was the story told at Liverpool when Joseph Cunningham, 46, tram conductor of Liverpool, was committed for trial at Liverpool Assizes accused of having attempted to murder his wife, Annie, in an unoccupied house.

Mr. J. R. Bishop, prosecuting, related that the couple were married 191[illegible] and parted in 1934. A week or two before the alleged attack Cunningham suggested they should try to live together again. The wife was quite willing, and on March 16 they met to look over some house and rent one.

They visited a cinema later to see a film called "School for Husbands" and were apparently on happy terms.

Meeting next day, they inspected a house in Ferndale road. While the wife was stooping to look at pictures left by a former tenant, Cunningham, it was alleged, attacked her with a hammer. She managed to get into the street, and when taken to hospital was found to be suffering from three severe head wounds.

"She has a particularly thick skull formation and in the doctor's view this undoubtedly saved her life," stated Mr Bishop. "The blows were so severe that in the ordinary way they would, it is believed, have caused a fracture of the skull, with possibly fatal results."

Cunningham, arrested several days later, made signed statement. When charged, he replied, "Why should I want to murder her?"

Mrs. Cunningham, describing the alleged attack told the Court.

"It felt like several loud explosions, one after the other. I felt as if I was being electrocuted. It went right through to my finger-tips—a sort of vibration.

"My husband was behind me all the time, and as I was moving I felt I was bouncing across the room. I turned to my husband for support, and he grabbed me by the throat. I realised that his mind must have gone and I fell or slid downstairs."

Replying to Mr J. A. Behn, defending, she said her husband had been ill from time to time.

He was a bad sufferer from neurasthenia, and had had fits.

On being committed for trial, Cunningham declared: "I don't want to say anything at present."

SUBHAS CANCELS ORISSA TOUR

CUTTACK, April 30

A wire has been received that the proposed Orissa tour of Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, has been cancelled as he will proceed to Bombay in connection with Gandhi-Jinnah talks.—United Press.

GONORRHOEA CURED

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Guaranteedly MEDICINE CHARGES
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"Disrespect To Fundamentals Of Private And Public Life"

(Continued from page 23)

far away as in any previous regime.

Where Is The Agriculturist?

Returning now to our agriculturist, let us examine a few of the enactments sponsored by the Congress Ministry towards his relief. And at the head and front of these stands the much advertised Money-Lenders' Bill. I am not here to discuss it clause by clause. That is not the purpose for which we are assembled here. We have to note here what general effect it will have on those whom it is meant to serve. As I see it, the effect will be far otherwise than what is envisaged by the framers of the Bill. And it may be briefly stated thus:—

There are very few provisions to be found in the Bill to protect the honest money-lender's interests. And yet the statement of objects and reasons recognises the money-lender as an essential factor in the economic life of the population. The different provisions in the Bill make it perfectly clear, that hemmed in on all sides, the honest money-lender will find it difficult to carry on his business, and in course of time may be entirely extreminated.

Textile Labour

I may claim some special knowledge of Textile Industry and of Labour problem, in wages and other matters connected with it. I may, permit myself to say something about the Interim Report and of the Government policy in connection with it. The Report itself was full of unwarranted assumptions and prognostications as to the future trend of trade, prices of raw cotton and cloth, cost of living, etc., and without even correcting the Inquiry Committee on these points, Government gave their unqualified approval to the Report and the recommendations in the short space of a week-end, thus establishing an unfortunate precedent where the findings of an Ad Hoc Committee of Inquiry had been given effect to by Government without giving the parties concerned an opportunity of stating their views thereon.

Even before the publication of the Interim Report, Government had formulated a scheme for the grant of a paid holiday for one month to the operatives. The increase recommended in the case of Bombay City Mills is estimated to cost about 60 lakhs of rupees, while the cost of the other scheme is in the neighbourhood of 40 lakhs of rupees, thus leaving the Industry to find out an additional expenditure of about a crore of rupees to redeem Government's election pledges when the total profits of the Industry, without providing for depreciation and a reasonable return on capital to the shareholders, on the Inquiry Committee's own calculations only amount to that figure.

With regard to the proposals for the modification of the District Municipal Act I shall only permit myself to this: that the introduction in that measure of the optional clause has been a great blunder, in as much as it has unnecessarily thrown a bone of contention for communal prejudices and interests to fight over. Joint electorates with plural member constituencies and cumulative voting, which have been the features of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, have worked well for so many years, have not harmed the interests of any community in the City, either in the matter of representation or membership of the City Corporation. Why should not the same principle work equally well in the Districts?

Tenancy Legislation

Regarding the proposed Land Tenure and Tenancy legislation the Chairman of the Reception Committee has exhaustively dealt with all the important aspects of the question. I shall only make a few observations of a general character. That on no account should a Government, which is, above everything else, the custodian of people's rights to life and property—and not of Congressmen's rights in that respect—seek to readjust claims or disposses the present holders, except after a full, thorough, patient inquiry through a committee fitted by personnel and a complete grasp of the subject to investigate into the matter in a dispassionate frame of mind, and to arrive at decisions that shall not have the slightest colour of previous, personal bias, one way or the other, and shall be regarded by all concerned as just and fair.

Conclusion

All reform, as you know, should begin with the reform of oneself. And the world will change for the better, in God's dispensation, in proportion as we are alert, active and strenuous in the performance of truth and duty, as we see it. The Liberal Party is a party of reform and progress: it swears unswervingly by constitutional methods of agitation; it stands unhesitatingly for the British connection and Dominion Status; it has nothing to do with distinctions of race, colour, caste and creed; its nationalism is broad-based upon the love of one's country included in the love of humanity. It is all-embracing, and never narrow and truculent. While claiming rights for the country, it does not forget that others have equal rights in the common-household. And rights, it believes firmly, go along with duties. These are, to my mind, the fundamentals of the Liberal faith.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING CONTESTS

To Be Held In 19 Centres On June 26

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Hony. General Secretary, All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, writes:—

The all-India Typewriting contest (1938) will be held in nineteen centres on 26th June 1938. The rules governing the test have been revised so as to conform to the International Contest rules except for the duration which will be for ten minutes. Last year's record was 98 words per minute.

The all-India Stenographers, Championship Challenge Test will also be held on the same date. A rolling silver cup has been instituted which was annexed last year by Mr. V.D. Iyer, Stenographer to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, at 180 words per minute, and the challenger this year will be required to sit for the test at a higher speed.

The Stenographers' Examinations, Junior and Senior, will be held on 25th and 26th June. Prizes wil be awarded to the first candidates in these examinations.

TWINS, USHERED BY CANDLE-LIGHT

Twins were born at a St. Helens' hospital during a "black out" when the town's electricity supply failed. They came into the world by candle-light. A surgeon operating on a boy at the same hospital completed the operation by torchlight. The St. Helens Corporation's emergency plant was put into operation and power was restored a few hours later.—"Thomson Weekly News"

Parallel Law Courts In Nizam's State

They Are Conducted By Adi Hindu League

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail)

The existence of parallel courts in certain parts of the Nizam's Dominions evoked pointed reference to them by the Third City Magistrate when he delivered judgment in a defamation case which had been pending for four years and in which both the parties are Hindus. The Magistrate mentioned that these "courts" styled themselves as 'National High Courts' and levied fees and dealt with cases in the same way as the lawfully constituted courts of the land. They were alleged to be conducted by the Adi Hindu and Social League in an indirect way and he was informed that several influential persons were connected with them.

The complainant in this case is one Raja Ram, a Railway employee, while the accused were J. R. Sewakdas and M.V. Raja, the Secretaries of the Adi (Orthodox) Hindu Social League.

The complaint was that the League has a quasi-judicial section which decided disputes between the members without having recourse to courts of law. In the exercise of these functions, the League recently ex-communicated a woman, named Luchmukka from her estate. It so happened that the complainant learnt of the women's destitute condition and gave her shelter.

The League, according to the complainant, resented his action, and having failed to induce him to turn the woman out, ex-communicated him from his caste and broadcast this fact by means of handbills; hence the suit for defamation.

The Magistrate delivered orders holding the accused guilty and directing them to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default to undergo imprisonment for two weeks.

SENSATIONAL DISCUSSION ON BIRTH-CONTROL
By Prof. SHAW

In the 2nd All-India Population and Family Hygiene Conference.

This lecture which took the session by surprise and opened a new avenue in the science of birth control is now available in type-written course to the 'bona-fide' public.

This science of NATURAL BIRTH CONTROL deals with all the aspects of married love, conjugal harmony and sexual life. It gives you in plain outspoken language the most drastic truths about the unspoken problems of married life. It teaches you with different illustrations of positions, the way to master your progeny and your potentialities.

Only 'bona-fide' married persons can avail of this private course on remittance of Rs. 2 to P. O. Box No. 492, Bombay.

(Advt.)

News From Abroad

How Hitler Planned His Austrian 'Coup'

Plan That Miscarried: U. S. Sells Arms: Peace Worker Muzzled: Lesson From Africa

This despatch was received from Austria just before Hitler annexed that country. It shows the background of the Nazi coup.

VIENNA (NNS)

It is no secret here that the chief of the Austrian Nazis, Captain Leopold, directs Nazi affairs from his Vienna bureau. It is further no secret that Leopold's Secretary, Dr. Tavs, headed a committee, to which Dr. Seyss-Inquart (the new Austrian governor Ed.) a leader of the Fatherland Front, belonged. Dr. Tavs complained openly against the official actions against the Nazis.

For this he was arrested and his bureau was searched. The police discovered a plan for a secret Nazi Putsch on January 30, in which Nazis, in the guise of Monarchists, would invade the German Embassy and kill the German Ambassador, Herr von Papan. This would have been the signal for a general revolt. Meanwhile the German army was to be ready for action at the Austrian frontier. Illegal propaganda material was also confiscated on the Austrian frontier.

These Putsch plans miscarried, much to the chagrin of the Nazis. The German press now began a campaign against Austria, charging its rulers, among others, with harbouring the fugitive Bavarian priest Muckermann, a defender of democracy, the League of Nations, and the Jews. Thereupon Zernatto general secretary of the Fatherland Front, declared in Salzburg that "German is not the same as Nazi and non-Nazi does not mean non-German."

Schuschnigg's summons to Hitler on February 12 followed Mussolini's betrayal of Austria. Frantic efforts to reach the Duce on the phone failed, because Mussolini was ski-ing "on doctor's order." Hitler ordered a reorganisation of the Austrian Cabinet, opening the floodgates to the Nazis.

Austrian workers replied with strikes, although these were forbidden. Others were similarly outraged by Hitler's actions. Most emphatically it may be said that Austria is not Nazi. Aryan intellectuals are mostly Nazi sympathizers, as are also sections of the middle classes. But the workers and 'petit bourgeoisie' are anti-Nazi and many Catholics are decidely opposed to Hitler. The Jews fear for their lives, since Jewish stores have already had their windows smashed and lighted torshes have been thrown into synagogues. In Graz, moreover, the Nazis held a ball which they called "A Night without Jews." The situation is ominous.

Bishops Muzzle A Peace *Worker*

Zurich (NNS)—Professor Johannes Ude, eminent teacher at the University of Graz, internationally known Catholic pacifist, was forbidden to speak in public within their dioceses by the bishops of Basel and Lugano, St. Gallen and Chur, Switzerland. The bishops even threatened to forbid the celebration of the Mass to this Franciscan theologian. A cry of protest has gone up in Switzerland.

Professor Ude, 65-year-old veteran, is the holder of four doctor degrees, the author of 25 scientific works and of 76 pamphlets which have been distributed in more than a million copies. He is an uncompromising war resister who has declared that "resistance to military service is a sacred duty from the point of view of Catholic morality." The Swiss bishops banned his lectures because he "gave the impression that the Catholic Church was on a false road."

Actions against Ude have been frequent. In 1929 the bishop of Graz and other Catholic bishops forbade Ude to preach and lecture in public. This ban lasted till 1935. Because of an open letter attacking Mussolini for his Abyssinian raid, Ude was condemned to pay a fine of 1,600 shilling for insulting a friendly Government. Since 1934, he is "on leave" from the University of Graz because of his outspoken attacks on what he considers wrong. A petition for reinstatement signed by 1,445 students availed nothing.

How To Make Peace

London (NNS)—The Friends Peace Committee of London recently issued a pamphlet ("Peace-Making in Africa," by Kathleen E. Innis), showing how peace was re-established in an African tribal war. The incident has importance for the entire world.

Word came from Liberia to the League of Nations that the Krus a native tribe, were at war. The quarrel was about land boundaries and in the resulting fighting 44 native villages were burnt, 12,000 people had been driven out of their homes, fishing was interrupted by hostile raids, farming was disrupted by insecurity, and famine threatened. To make things worse, modern guns had been acquired by some of the Krus and they terrorized the countryside with these.

The League appointed one man Dr. Mackenzie, to go to Liberia and try to make peace. Dr. Mackenzie at once went to the heart of the trouble. "It was clear," he said, "that there never could be peace whilst the country was virtually an armed camp. The deprivation of arms is in itself a great incentive to peace—the sight of a gun tempts to war." Accordingly he persuaded the warring tribes to give up their guns and rifles—500 of them—and he promised that the land boundary problem would be permanently settled.

Within two months all fighting stopped and in the following negotiations all points of friction were removed and peace was restored. How did this happen? A friendly "outsider" offered his good services; he persuaded the enemies to disarm; he searched out the causes of the dispute and remedied them. Can "civilised" nations follow this simple formula which worked so well in Africa?

Manorama Mehta, M.A., T.D., daughter of Mr. Krishnaram Mehta, Assistant Editor of "Leader" who is to wed Mr. Lallan Prasad Singh, I.C.S., of Bihar. The bride is a Gujarati Brahmin and the bridegroom a Bhunrihar Rajput, whose first wife is still living. The marriage is to take place to-day according to Arya Samaj rites.

OBEIDULLAH'S RETURN

KARACHI, April 30.

The Government of Sind, it is learnt, have no objection to the repatriation, from the place of exile, of Maulvi Obeidullah to India and have informed the Government of India accordingly.

In pursuance of the desire of Government, it is understood, Maulvi Obeidullah has formally applied for permission to enter the country.—United Press.

Editor Of 'Star' On Trial

Charge Of Creating Class Hatred: Bail Granted

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

Mr. M. K. Siddiqi, Editor, and Mr. Hasan Mohiuddin Abbasi Associated Editor of the "Star", who were arrested were granted bail and accordingly they were released, pending their trial.

They had been arrested on a charge under Section 152A, I.P.C., based on an article entitled "The Soul Force" published in the "Star" of March 21, as it was alleged that it contained matter which was intended to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

The accused were refused bail earlier by the Magistrate before whom the complaint was filed by the Superintendent of Police under orders of the Government.

Dr. M H Faruqi, Bar-at-Law, moved an application for bail on behalf of the accused in the Court of the Sessions Judge. The application for bail was accompanied by an affidavit regarding the respectability of the accused.

It appears from the order of the Sessions Judge, that the counsel for the applicants gave a guarantee on their behalf that during the pendency of the trial the applicants shall not make any speech or write anything either in their own paper or anywhere else, having anything whatever to do with politics or communal matters.

In view of the guarantee the Judge ordered that the applicants would be released if each one of them furnished two sureties of Rs. 500 each and executed a personal recognisance of the same amount. He further ordered that if there be any breach of the guarantee it shall be open to the District Magistrate to move the Court and the bail shall at once be cancelled.—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Michael Antony Fernando, an employee of Messrs. Gordon Fraser and Co., Colombo surrendered himself to the Bombay police, yesterday evening.

The accused was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused committed theft of a cheque book belonging to the firm. He is stated to have forged some signatures.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till May 14.

"KOPRAN"
A Quality Tooth-Paste.

Weak gums have a little burning sensation with Kopran but just to increase the vitality and resistance of the weak gums Kopran Tooth-Paste is manufactured a bit stronger.

Kopran Tooth Paste produces only the necessary amount of foam required to clean the teeth. Foam in large quantities proves very injurious to the gums and teeth in the long run. KOPRAN TOOTH PASTE will overcome all tooth complaints because of its Babool contents

KOPRAN CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY.
Props. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO.

Merchants Attack Labour Relief

Measures Taken Are Too Hasty Says J. C. Setalvad

The policy of the Government of India in regard to the expenditure on India's defence was criticised by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji. President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the first quarterly general meeting held this afternoon.

Mr. Morarji after reviewing the international situation said:

While we expect to get protection, which the Empire is supposed to give to all its component parts, we cannot, as a Government exercise our will or record our emphatic moral protest against some of the events which have recently happened.

The programme of disarmament is now thrown overboard, and every nation is feverishly anxious to return itself as quickly as possible, as the hosts are on the march and the distant boom of the guns is already on the horizon

INDIA'S DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

All this international situation has its reaction on our expenditure for the defence There will be now no response to our cry for retrenchment and the mechanisation and other items will add to burden, which is already too large upon the taxpayer. The contribution made by the Imperial Government to our military expenditure is unfortunately too small, and the Imperial Government should have taken upon itself the upkeep of a large contingent of the British army which is quartered in this country and which is meant not only for the defence of this country but also for the defence of the Empire as a whole.

CENTRAL BUDGET

The budget presented by the Government of India recently was a more or less tame affair. There were neither proposals for new taxation, nor for reduction of any taxation; and yet it gave rise to a storm, which led to members of all the political parties leaving the discussions severely alone. The reason was that the Defence demand, which by a convention was being placed before the Legislature every year, was under the excuse of the operation of the Government of India Act, 1935, taken away from its purview and treated as non-votable.

I should like to stress one point in connection with these Financial statements, and that is the tendency of the Finance Member to change every year the form in which accounts are kept. Last time, your Committee had to draw the attention of Government to the discontinuance of showing separately the income and expenditure on behalf of the Government of India in the United Kingdom. Such an omission places the legislators and the public in the dark as to the exact commitments on behalf of the Government of India in the U.K.

BOMBAY BUDGET

The Bombay Provincial Budget was presented almost at the same time, and this too was more or less colourless. Your Committee had to protest against the retrenchment effected by the Local Government in certain grants to local bodies.

The finances of the local bodies in the districts are proverbially very poor, and it is doubtful if they can get further revenues by additional taxation which Government evidently want them to do. It is these local bodies which have to do all the work of social reconstruction in the mofussil, and it is not, therefore, proper statesmanship to rob them of their finances leaving them to take such steps as they can in the matter of further taxation if they want to continue their programme in the shape of popular ameliorative measures.

Welcoming the Lancashire delegation to India, the President thought that the procedure ought to have been adopted from the very beginning. He was glad to state that both the Commerce Member on the one hand and his non-official advisers on the other, had evinced "a remarkable and refreshing independence of thought not to allow those negotiations to come to an end unless the interests of the country were adequately safeguarded." He, however, wished to assure that "we are not against having any trade agreement with Great Britain, 'qua' great Britain, but we cannot sell away our birth-right for a mess of pottage."

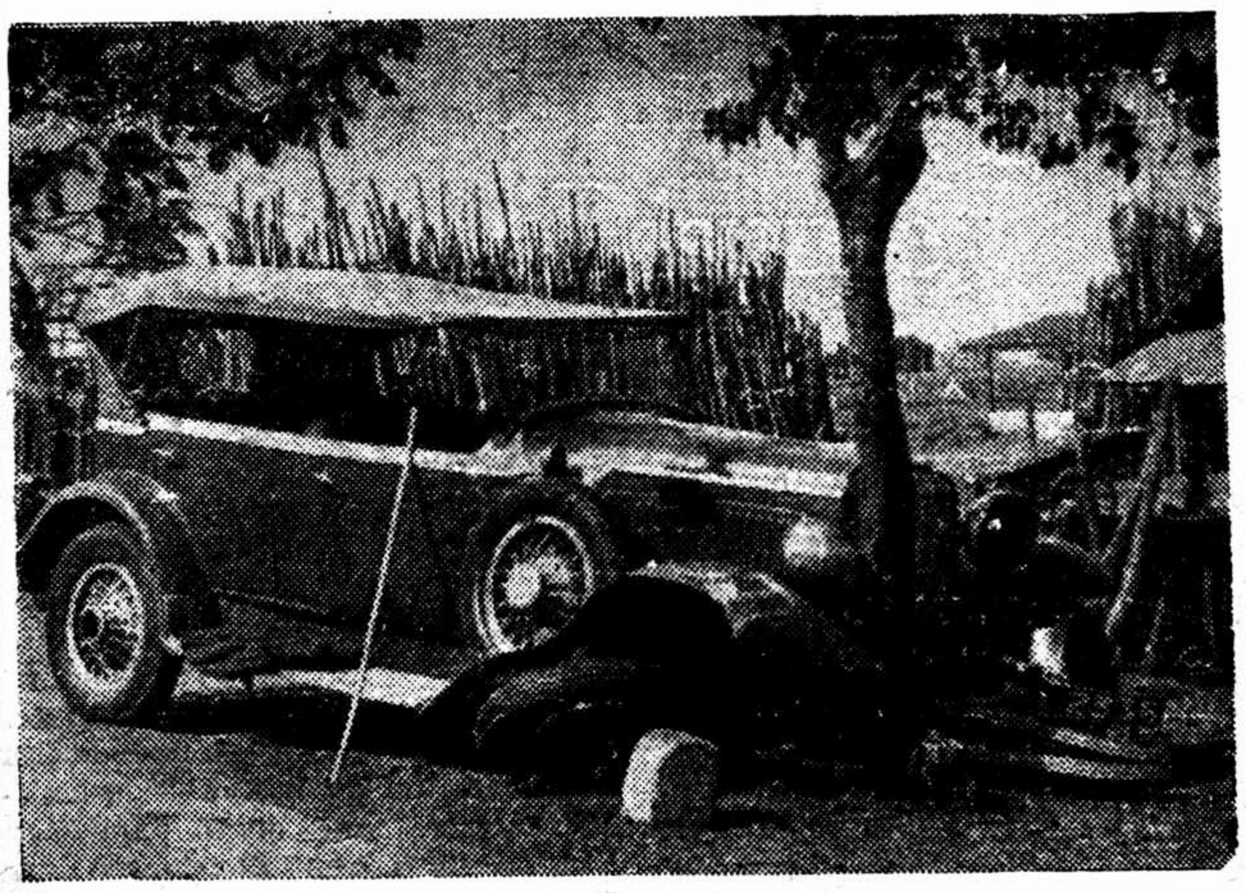
As regards the railway policy, Mr. Gordhandas observed that one reason why the motor transport had come to the popular in preference to the railways was that it had led to the establishment of several industries connected with it.

He felt that ',the time has now come when the railways must make up their minds. The commercial and industrial public as well as agriculturists will not tolerate the continuance of their present indifference and their crude, antediluvian system of tariffs, when they can get now motor transport to look to the interests of trade, industries and agriculture• with much greater earnestness than the railways have ever shown themselves capable of."

Mr. J. C. Setalvad, the Vice-President, in seconding the report said:

Provincial autonomy came into operation on 1st April 1937. Today we have Congress Ministries in a number of Provinces. It is gratifying to note that the Provincial Ministries have already put on the Statute Book various Acts aimed at ameliorating the condition of the peasantry and the labourers. The number of the measures introduced in each of the Provincial Legislatures and

(Continued in col. 4)



A lorry-car collision occurred at Santa-Cruz recently resulting in the car being severely damaged and the driver rendered unconscious. The picture shows the damaged car.

LORRY-CAR COLLISION AT SANTA CRUZ

Driver, Unconscious, Removed To Hospital

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

The suburban district has, during the last six or seven months' witnessed many car collisions and accidents to pedestrians. Only the other day there occurred at Santa Cruz a very tragic accident resulting in the death of 4 years old child.

Soon after we hear that at the junction of Ghodbunder Road and Vallabhbhai Road a Christler Taxi X2336 collided with a private Chevrolet No. Y1029. The taxi was completely damaged its front right wheel, radiator, and the front mudguard were being smashed beyond repairs. The driver had very serious shaking, besides bruises on nose, etc. He was removed unconscious to Andheri Hospital for treatment.

The Sub-Inspectors of Police Station hurried to the scene of accidents and conducted the inquiry.

BOMBAY MILLOWNER'S APPEAL TO INDIA GOVT.

The following is the copy of a telegram addressed by the Millowners Association, Bombay, to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, on the 28th April, 1938

"The Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, view with grave concern recent increases in customs tariffs on textile goods imported into Egypt. New duties on Indian exports are more than double the old rates and would seriously cripple growing export market for Indian industry.

The Committee urge the Government immediately to enter into direct negotiations for restoration of old rates or alternatively associate themselves with the protest the British Government are reported to be making. Letter follows

(Continued from col. 3).

particularly in our Presidency is very large and covers a good deal of ground. As the Ministries are in haste to do as much constructive work as possible during a short time, they are not in a position to devote that much attention and care which is generally necessary for each measure dealing with social and economic problems. It is doubtful whether the intentions of the Ministers have been actually carried out by the provisions of these Bills.

Telephone
No. 20443

SOMETHING TO
INTEREST YOU

Telegram "Deshikothi"
Bombay.

"RUSH IN AT OUR STORES"

THE BOMBAY SWEDESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO. LTD.

"RUSH OUT WITH OUR GOODS"

The Bombay Swadeshi Co-Operative Stores Co., Ltd.

WILL CONTINUE THEIR BUSINESS AT
Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road,
Western India House,
Fort, Bombay.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED To Visit OUR STORES

FROM MONDAY
2nd MAY,
1938

8-30 A. M. TO
7 P. M. DAILY

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Scattered Selling & Realising In Silver

BOMBAY, April 30.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Market was rather quiet in absence of any stimulating overseas cables with weakness of Liverpool exercising adverse effect. Underlying sentiment was somewhat cheerful.

BOMBAY BULLION

Silver was somewhat easier under scattered selling and realising as result of depressing foreign cables. Lower London cables also affected prices unfavourably.

There was very little doing in gold to-day. Prices gave way under some selling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, April 30.

Previous closing	4.76
To-day's opening	8.76
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	8.78
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, April 30.

Previous closing	4.76
To-day's opening	4.75
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	4.74
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 160-8
July August	Rs. 163-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 30.

New York cotton was rather quiet in absence of any stimulating overseas cables with weakness of Liverpool exercising adverse effect, however, underlying sentiment was somewhat cheerful. Trading in July commenced at 8.76 i.e. unchanged from previous closing after early steadiness prices eased on scattered selling and liquidation but subsequently steadier tendency developed on professional support. July finally closing at 8.78.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 30.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.71/8.71) 8.72/8.71
July (8.78/8.77) 8.76/8.76
October (8.87/8.88) 8.84/8.84

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 30.

May (4.65) 4.64
July (4.76) 4.74
May (6.44) 6.44
July (6.64) 6.59

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 30.

Broach trading began at Rs. 162/12. Prices declined on considerable option dealers selling and liquidation but thereafter some improvement followed strength of Stocks but eventually rates again slid back under renewed selling pressure closed quiet at Rs. 163.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 30.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/4) 1-7 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 5/8 paid and sellers) £17 1/2 value.

Dunlop April (£20) £20

Lightning April (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 11/16 buyers) 5 9/16 value

Forward July September (5 7/8 paid and sellers) 5 11/16 paid and sellers.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 30.

Previous closing	4.98 3/4
To-day's opening	4.98 11/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.98 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 30.

Previous closing	4.98.71
To-day's opening	4.98.75
To-day's closing	4.98.62

FRANC RATE

London, April 30.

Previous closing	162.75
To-day's opening	162.87
To-day's closing	162.87

LONDON EXCHANGE

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.98.75 and then improved slightly to 4.98.78 with very little movement thereafter.

Franc opened at 162.87 and kept steady with not much variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (12.067) 12.174
New York on Bombay (37.21) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.80) 94.77
London on Shanghai (1-1 3/16) 1-0 13/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 30.

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market quiet steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 30.

Spot	18 11/16d) 18 9/16—1/8
Forward	(18 1/2) 18 3/8—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, April 30.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-6 1/2) £6-19 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 30.

Silver ready	49	1	0
Silver Vaishakh	48	14	0
Silver Jeth	48	12	0
Gold ready	34	14	3
Gold Vaishakh	34	14	0
Gold Jeth	34	13	9
Sovereign	22	10	9

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 30.

Chicago market was closed to-day.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta April (£12 7/8 sellers) £13 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 5/16 paid and sellers.

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 30.

Metal market was closed to-day.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 30.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May 80 3/4 July 79 5/8. Prices declined on local selling and liquidation influenced by depressing overseas cables.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 30.

Wheat May	4	7	6
Wheat September	4	7	6
Linseed May	7	8	6
Linseed September	7	8	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 30.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 80 5/8

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-8-6 at 2 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 30.

London Stock Exchange closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 30.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (New Stock) dol 42 5/8) dol 43 5/8

General Motors (dol 29 7/8) dol 29 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 1/4) dol 26 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 96 1/8) dol 96

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 30.

Wheat	4,441 cwts.
Linseed	24,667 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	196 cwts.
Gingellyseed	200 cwts.
Poppyseed	36 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,800 cwts.
Castorseed	2,873 cwts.
Rice	9,424 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,419 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,844 cwts.
Mowraseed	33 cwts.
Gram	3,405 cwts.
Joowar	2,519 cwts.
Maize	134 cwts.
Barley	123 cwts.
Bajree	682 cwts.
Indian Sugar	9,214 cwts.

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 29

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12 0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12-17-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£13-7-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11-13-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11-13-9

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 29

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality ... 6 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 29

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£80
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 7/8
Victory Bonds	£111
Chartered Bank of India, A and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£92
National Bank of India	£39 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

([illegible] CABLE.)

LONDON, April 30.

On the money market, despite the continued ease of credit situation, this week's offerings of Treasury Bills were somewhat less keenly sought by institutions outside market circles, and, consequently, discount brokers obtained better supply. Although the average rate at which Bills were allotted was still considerably [illegible] from the operators ideas

Wall Street [illegible] steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Limited Business in Jutes

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In the Calcutta share market jutes opened firm but closed easier and only limited busines was put through. Coals were featureless. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section speculative issues ruled steady at their last levels, while others remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent loan 1951-54 103-2, three and a half per cent G. P. 98-8, five per cent loan 1945-55 113-2 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial conty 382-8, Reserve 115-8 small lot, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Gaur 9..

Coals:—Bengal coal 304, Mundulpore coal 8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 261, Auckland 140 small lot, Howrah 40-4, Kamarhatty 390, Kanknarrah 289, Lansdowne 131 small lot, Standard 216, small lot; Union 295, Waverley 1/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6-8, Consolidated tin 4-15, Indian copper 2-6, Rhodesia copper 1-14, Jubbulpore elec. 12-8, Indian iron 28-6, Steel corporation ord 5-11, Steel corp. pref 77-8, Trizon Insurance 238, B. I. Corporation ord 3-2, Indian wood products 19-8, Rohtas Industries ord. 20-12 Br. Burma Petrol 3-7 British Ceylon corpn. 5-4, Murree Brewery 12-4, Sarugaon 8-12.

Debentures:—Seven per cent 1919/32/45 Gohpur tea 103, five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas industries 100-8.—A. P.

BANKER'S CLEARING

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 29th April 1938, Rs. 16,62,13,194-2-1.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 29

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Unquoted.	
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April May sellers	37/6
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	33/3

MOSQUE IN TOKYO

Prince Of Yemen To Perform Opening Ceremony

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO By Air Mail.

Prince Saiful Eslam Housain, the second son of Imam of Yemen, who is now on his way to Far East, has received an official invitation from the Government of Tokyo, to pay a visit to Japan, and to inaugurate the opening ceremony of a new mosque there built in Tokyo by a donation callected from some prominent Muslims and the Government of Japan. The ceremony will take place on May 13, Prince Saiful Eslam will be granted an audience by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor. The Prince on his way, back from Japan it is most probable, will spend few days in Bombay before his departure for home via Adewn. For the first time the Prince is accompanied by an Egyptian official sent with him by the Egyptian Legation at Rome, as a private secretary.

Muslim Students Mourn Iqbal's Death

The Muslim students of Cambridge assembled for Friday prayers on 22nd, April, and passed a resolution mourning the loss of great poet and philosopher—Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal. After the Friday service, Namaze-e-Janazah was offered.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 30

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 162/12 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 163 on scattered buying. Later on there was general liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 162/8. New Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 173/4. The tone of the market wa. quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged and it opened one point lower and later on was 2 points down. The local market was barely steady with a moderate turnover and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1938	160	2	0
Broach J/A 1938	162	12	0
Broach A/M 1939	173	12	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1938	143	0	0
Oomra July 1938	145	8	0
Oomra D/J 1939	154	4	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1938	120	2	0
Bengal July 1938	122	0	0
Bengal D/J 1939	129	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG.	Good.
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	...	127	124	121	118
Punjab	..	127	124	121	118
Rajputana	...	127	124	121	118
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	..
C. P. No. 1	164	161	158	155	...
C. P. No. 2	157	154	151	148	...
Broach No. 2	...	165	163	161	159
Punjab-Ame.	...	185	182	179	176
Surat	...	215	212	209	206
Rajpipla	...	208	205	202	199
Navsari	...	222	219	216	213

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 30.

Bengal Superfine	125/29
Bengal Fine	125/26
Bengal F.G.	122/23
C. P. 1	153/58
C. P. 2	148/49
Arvi	150/51
Amraoti	143/45
Ellichpur	150/51
Berar	144/46
Khandesh	133/37
Jalna/Sailu	135/39
Burwah/Sanavad	148/49
Khandwa	148/50
Harda/Khirkiya	148/50
Mathia	123/28
Malkapur	139/43
Broach	162/64
Punjab 4 F.	177/80
Punjab 289F.	210/15
Sindh 4F.	175/78
Sindh N.T.	195/200
Kampala	280/81
Jinja	268/69
Navsari	223/25
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	207/08

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	253	48,966	203,206
Central India	99	40,290	320,784
Barsi and Nagar	1,070	139,104	166,466
Hyderabad-Gaorani	139	39,083	96,261
Berar	1,019	299,822	545,843
Central Provinces	368	64,871	111,252
Total Oomras	2,948	632,136	1,443,812
Dholera	331	75,513	86,643
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	9,659
Rajputana		14,441	81,454
Sindh-Punjab	413	490,927	307,099
Broach	3.547	194,191	295,191
Coompta and Dharwar	256	25,670	38,202
Westerns-Northerns	148	14,822	29,507
Cocoanada		13	136
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	11	1,822	7,923
American		173,044	10.556
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,111	356,093	263.311
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	11,765	1,982,597	2,573,129

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 28th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	525	206,584	372,437
Japan and China	3,715	500,091	1,093,935
Coast Ports		48,473	23,736
Up-country by Rail		270,282	197,760
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,215	17,851
Total	4,240	1,048,645	1,705,719

LINSEED OIL

London, April 29

Linseed oil London per cwt naked May sellers	24/10 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked June August paid	24/9

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Partly scattered showers.
Western: Partly cloudy and warmer.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 29

GIZA—	
Spot	6.89—14
May	6.41—9
July	6.61—7
October	6.80—5
November	6.80—5
January 1939	6.88—3
March	6.95—3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.77—6
May	5.67—4
July	5.74—4
October	5.81—4
November	5.84—4
January 1939	5.89—4
March	5.95—3

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 29

SAKELS—	
May	12.53—14
July	12.80—11
ASHMOUNI—	
June	10.07—6
August	10.12—10
October	10.32—5
GIZA—	
May	12.25—1
July	12.40—0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 30

June	216.50
August	210.30—120
October	209.60—100

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 30

June	53.30
July	53.20

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 97 July 112 October 131 December 140 January 141 March 145 at cross rate 4.98 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 161 Liverpool May 1938 4.66 Rs. 42 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 163/8 Liverpool July 4.76 Rs. 43 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 174 Liverpool May 1939 5.06 Rs. 46 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 161 New York May 8.71 Rs. 33 1/4 at cross rate 4.98 3/4

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 163/8 New York July 8.76 Rs. 31 3/4 at cross rate 4.98 3/4

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 29

Broach A/M 1938 opening 161 1/4 highest 161 3/4 lowest 160 3/8 closing 160 3/4

Broach J/A opening 164 highest 164 5/8 lowest 163 3/8 closing 163 3/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 174 highest 175 lowest 173 closing 173 7/8

Oomra May opening 144 7/8 highest 145 1/4 lowest 144 closing 144

Oomra July opening 147 highest 147 1/4 lowest 146 1/4 closing 146 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 155 highest 155 lowest 154 1/2 closing 154 1/2

Bengal May opening 121 1/2 highest 121 1/2 lowest 121 1/4 closing 121 1/4

Bengal July opening 123 3/8 highest 123 3/8 lowest 123 closing 123

Bengal D/J opening 130 1/4 highest 130 1/4 lowest 129 7/8 closing 129 7/8

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-5-38) Rs 4 3/8

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 8 3/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 25 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 29-4-38	7543000	6520000
Receipts Yesterday 29-4-38	17000	30000
Exports to date 29-4-38	5274000	5025000
Stock at Ports 29-4-38	2807000	1614000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-4-38	2286000	1313000
Stock at Liverpool 29-4-38	1255000	985000
Visible Supply 29-4-38	6786000	4506000
Quantity in sight 29-4-38	13020000	12297000
Quantity out of sight 29-4-38	9115000	11043000

LONDON RUBBER

London April 29

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	5 9/16

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Power and Light	8
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	27
Electric Bond Common	6
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	45
United Power and Light	8
American Tel and Tel	126
Western Union Telg	21
New York Central Railway	12 1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	20
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	86
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	83
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	102
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	90
Cous Mining Smelting	56
6 per cent Japanese 1954	74
Bethelehem Steel	46
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	13 3/4
United S Steel	43 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	27
Int Nickel of Canada	45 3/4
General Motors	29 3/4
Packard Motors	4
General Electric	32 3/4
Union Carbide	63 1/4
Barnsdall Oil	13 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	33
Socony Oil	18 1/4
Chase Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	23 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	415
6 per cent Denmark 1942	103
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	97
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	33
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	58

Market rallied. On House Committee's refusal to bring Wage and Hour Bill before House. Turnover 550,000 shares. Carloadings decreased 13,818 Commonwealth Edison Co., earned in Jan/Mar 1938 70 cents per share. National Steel Corp. earned in Jan/Mar. 1938 50 cents per share. Schenley Distillers earned in Jan/Mar 1938 9 cents per common share.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 30.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-5-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38
Cooper sheets	Rs. 45

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 29.

May	£10-5-0
June	£10-6-3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 30.

Cottonseed May	17	13	0
Cottonseed September	18	11	0
Castorseed May	31	10	3
Castorseed September	32	2	3
Groundnuts May	27	5	3
Groundnuts September	28	9	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 29.

May	81 5/8d.
July	80 1/2d.
October	78 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 29.

May	dol 0.79
July	dol 0.78 1/2
September	dol 0.79 5/8

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 28th April	12,193
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,970,832
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,563,710
Decrease	592,878

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, April 30.

Much warming in entire Belt, light rains in New Orleans District. Forecast. Eastern Belt generally fair all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated London April 13:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,160 on April 6th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,350,000 of bar gold was available at the daily fixing during the week; there was a fair general demand, but part of the offerings was taken for shipment to New York. The price eased towards the end of the week in sympathy with the weaker tendency of the dollar.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 4th inst. to midday on the 11th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,072,480
British East Africa	13,732
British India	69,900
Australia	118,151
New Zealand	34.836
Canada	220,828
United States of America	220,232
Soviet Union	1,131,066
Germany	12,175
Netherlands	227,570
France	31,427
Switzerland	202.803
Other countries	6.907
	£4,362.107

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£2,017,500
Netherlands	300.801
France	237,448
Switzerland	14.000
Sweden	506.982
Other Countries	4,058
	£3.080.789

The s.s. "Strathmore" which sailed from Bombay on April 9th carries gold to the value of about £158,000.

A new record in Transvaal gold production was established in March 1938 when for the first time the monthly production exceeded one million ounces; altogether 1,012,516 fine ounces were produced as compared with 929,531 fine ounces for February 1938 and 982.304 fine ounces for March 1937.

SILVER.

The level of 19.1 1/8d. for cash and 18.3/4d. for two months delivery reached at the beginning of the week proved to be too high and although prices were subject to fluctuations, the tendency subsequently was downward

Both buying and selling operations were effected on behalf of the Indian Bazaars and the Continent, whilst the lower prices attracted some buying to cover bear commitments, but conditions were rather quiet and buyers in particular appeared inclined to hold back pending developments in the situation with regard to Mexico.

The market remains sensitive and prices may therefore continue to fluctuate; the tendency however is still uncertain, although the present level would appear sufficiently high for the time being.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 4th inst to midday on the 11th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£140.529
Burma	13,700
Australia	17,074
Japan	24,181
Argentine	5,263
Germany	18.970
Belgium	2,528*
France	23,667
Eire	62 067*
Other countries	847
	£331,926

EXPORTS.

Germany	£14,670
Denmark	2,562
France	2,100
British India	5,175
Trinidad	2,500*
Aden and Dependencies	4,475*
Palestine	3,020*
Egypt	2,365*
Iraq	1,495*
Other countries	3,699
	£42,061

*Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

*Including £13,333 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 29

T T London on:—	
New York	4.98 71
Paris	162 75
Berlin	12.40 1/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.01 1/2
Amsterdam	8 95 15/16
Brussels	29 61 3/4
Milan	94.77
Berne	21.66 3/8
Prague	unchanged

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, April 30.

Gold valued at Rs. 25,80,708 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, April 30.

Four consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 6,959, Rs. 8,850, Rs. 7,178 and Rs. 7,178 respectively were shipped by the s.s. "Tairea" for Mombasa.

The s.s. "Carthage" carried two consignments of gold one of bar gold worth Rs. 2,51,693 and the other of sovereigns valued at Rs. 87,109. for Hong Kong.

The s.s. "Stratheden", which sailed for London on Saturday, which sailed London four consignments of sovereigns valued at Rs. 2,18,945, Rs. 5,25,469, Rs. 3,01,201 and Rs. 5,23,828 and one consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 6,41,298.

The short shipment of sovereigns worth Rs. 9,82,617 was not carried by the s.s. "Narkunda."

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,13,56,27,951.

London Silver Review

London, April 29.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid in their weekly review write: "The market was narrow with a little Indian buying offsetting continental and speculative sales. The weakness of the rupee probably prevented Indian demand being more pronounced but stocks in Bombay are outsiderably below normal, and, as they are still being reduced, shipments are expected in the near future. Stocks in London are estimated at 2,000,000 ounces which show no change from the previous week figure.—Reuter.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 30

Yesterday London gold prices advanced half a penny at £6-19-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 38 points at 162.75. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.98 3/4. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 18 11/16. Indian and speculators sold. Poor support. Later on the market was steady with buyers at fixed prices and sellers at 1/16th over. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 40 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1/1.

The local market declined in sympathy with lower London advices and under general selling prices declined to Rs. 49/1 while gold prices also weakened on scattered selling. The tone was easy.

GOLD			
Ready	34	14	3
Vaishakh delivery	34	14	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	2	9
Jeth delivery	34	13	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	5	0
SILVER			
Ready	49	2	0
Vaishakh delivery	49	1	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	11	0
Jeth delivery	49	0	0
Jeth Tejimandi	1	4	0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 29

Spot	18 11/16
Forward	18 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, April 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-6 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 29

May	41.80—40
July	42.85
September	41.80

LONDON METALS

London, April 29

Copper	£39	7	6
Lead	£15	0	0
Spelter	£13	7	6
Tin	£161	17	6

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 29

May	sh. 5 1 1/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 29.

July	1.97.
September	2.00.
January	2.01.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 30.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2.
Shipment May-June Rs. 4-12-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-13.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-13
Kesar Rs. 12-4
Saraya Rs. 12.
Java Spot F 7.00

Pay In—May 8 *Pay Out—May 11*

Improved Buying In Steel Shares

ACTIVE SHORT COVERING

Market Looks Improving

BOMBAY: April 30.

Wall Street Market again drifted lower on Friday in the absence of any bullish incentive and U. S. Steel shares declined Dol. 3|8 and Anaconda Coppers Dol. 1|8.

The local market opened quiet to-day and under rumours of lower dividends on Tata Steel shares prices declined few points, but later there appeared active covering by Bazar Shorts and prices rallied. The tone of the market was very steady.

It was said that some big Marwari firms were accumulating Century Mill shares, while some Parsi investors were bidding up Tata Steel Dfds. This news dried up offerings and the market displayed good undertone. Although the improvement is not likely to be carried forward too high, the market looks like improving further moderately in the near future.

Foreign advices are not encouraging and while it is generally believed that present prices offer good opportunity for long range purchases, the market needs constant Professional support.

The President of the local Stock Exchange before opening of the market addressed brokers not to rely on bearish propaganda done in a local English daily. He explained the position of Steel Industry.

The market was very steady throughout the session and closed at about the highest level of the day.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 30.

100 Ahm Advance (Rs. 9)	367	8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	810	0
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	233	2
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	224	6
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	144	14
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	92	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-4-9	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	123	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8) XD	142	8
1,000 Hindustan	1,600	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	248	2
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1035	0
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	208	12
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 PHCENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	74	6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	790	0
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1.320	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	0
250-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,550	0
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	380	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
5 Union (As. 4)	6-0-9	
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	116	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	8
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	37	8
200 Oriental	4,325	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 30)	1417	8
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)	126	4
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	8
100 Karachi (4)	222	6
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	148	2
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1340	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	925	0
100 C. Province	102	0
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	98	12
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	8
100 Sara Siranjgunj	100	12

◆

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 30

Bombay Dyeing (798/12) 797 800 791 810 808 810
Century (218/12) 218 216 228 235 232 233
Central India (217/8) 217 218 216 227 223 224
Kohinoor (245/10) 245 243 250 248/2
New Great (201/4) 202 195 212 208
Simplex (70/10) 71 74
Swadeshi (182/8) 185 181 190
Associated Cement (118) 116/12 116/8 116/12
Andhra (1420) 1417
Tata Hydro (147/8) 148/12 148/2
Tata Power (1335) 1335 1340
Tram Ord (126/4) 126 126/4
T Steel Defd (925) 930 922 925 907 937 935 952 940 950 945 947/8
T Steel Ord (222) 224 220 225 227 225 226 226/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (169/8) 169/8 169/12
Bellapur (143/12) 145 145/10
B Steam (221/14) 221 222/8
B Burma (502/8) 505 497 513 503 507 508

◆

500 Tapti Valley	713	12
MINING.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	8
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	10
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	42	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	947	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 19)	222	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	298	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	145	10
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	222	8
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	508	12
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 8)	176	4
B. B. Petrol	3 4	6
50 B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	32	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	132	8
50 I. Invest. Trust	41	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	61	8
15 Scindia.	17	12
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	70	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6-1|4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4
6-1|4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	98	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1,546	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204	6
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES.		
3-3|4 Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 30

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/8
3 per cent 1951/64 103/2
3 per cent 1941 102/13
3 per cent U P Bonds 98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 108/4
4 per cent 1942 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 103/10
5 per cent 1939/43 107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43 101/10

TAX FREE

4 per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 125
5 per cent 1945/55 118/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4

Notes:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/8/6. Business was later done at Rs. 98/9/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 30

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 to June 7/8 July/Dec
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 269 1/2
Bank's buying T T 267
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,203
Bank's buying T T 1,233
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 5/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
JAVA
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 76
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN
Bank's selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.98 3/4 29th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 30th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 30th instant
Shanghai London 1/1 30th instant
Java London 8.94 7/8 30th instant
London Paris 162.75 29th instant
London Belgium 29.61 3/4 29th instant
London Switzerland 21.66 3/8 29th instant
London Berlin 12.40 1/4 29th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 29th instant
London New York 4.98.71 29th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 29th instant
London Italy 94.77 29th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steadier.
Gold £6-19-6 28th instant
Gold £6-19-6 1/2 29th instant
Silver London ready 18 7/8 28th instant
Silver London ready 18 11/16 29th instant
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 29th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 42 29th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 29th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 29

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	44 steady.

DECLINE IN LONDON SILVER

London, April 30

To-day London silver prices declined 1/8d. Prices in the local market were Rs. 49.

Bombay Primary Education Act Amendment

Clause 12 Passed By 48 To 15 Votes: All Amendments Rejected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Clause 12, the most important clause of the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act 1923, was passed by 48 to 15 votes in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday, after four hours discussion.

Hitherto the School Boards appointed the Administrative Officers to carry on the work of spread of education in the District concerned. The Government through the amending Bill seek to take charge of these administrative officers. Hereafter these officials shall be appointed by, and shall be servants of, the Government.

Corruption To Be Stopped

According to the Prime Minister, this change was absolutely necessary if the work of spread of education had to be carried on smoothly. Due to nepotism and corruption the cause of education had suffered in the past and could not be allowed to continue.

Sir Siddappa Kambli, ex-Education Minister refuted the allegation that the cause of education had suffered during his regime. As a matter of fact fairly good progress had been made. If the Progress was not according to expectation, then it was entirely due to economic conditions in the Province, especially in the rural area.

Attempts to amend the Clause, with a view to give some kind of control over the Administrative Officers of School Boards were foiled and all the amendments were thrown out.

The House, after passing the Police Bill, proceeded to discuss clause by clause, the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.

The House had before it an amendment by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to clause 12 of the Bill dealing with the appointment of the Administrative Officers of School Boards who also shall be servants of the Provincial Government. Hithertofore they were servants of the local authority. Mr. Mehta, by his amendment sought to delete the words "shall be a servant of the Provincial Government" from the clause.

Sir S. T. Kambli, Ex-Minister in charge of Education for a number of years supported the amendment and said that the charges about the cause of education having suffered during the past few years owing to maladministration were not justified. He maintained that considerable progress had been made in furthering the cause of education between 1925 and 1938. The Local authorities had spent considerable sums of money towards that end.

NOT LACK OF EFFICIENCY

As regards the Bill before the House Sir Siddappa felt that if any particular Board had not functioned properly, it was open to Government under the existing rules to deprive them of their rights and privileges. It had been stated that teachers were transferred every now and then according to the whims of certain members of the School Boards. The Ex-Education Minister maintained that the transfer had by no means been more than that during the pre-controlled days. He attributed the lack of proper progress to the economic condition of the Province, especially the rural areas. This non-progress or less of progress could not be attributed to the lack of efficiency of School Boards.

Hon. Mr. K.M. Munshi opposed the amendment. He said that even in countries like Socialist Spain, Communist Russia and France, education was centralised and controlled by Government. In England, for example, the main features of education were controlled by the Ministry of Education. Hence he did not think any purpose would be served by raising the bogey of Democracy in danger.

The Home Minister stated that education was a specialised subject. It required study, experience, expert knowledge and a detached point of view, unaffected by jealousies and party intrigues. Hundred ignorant men could not, by dint of good and pious intentions, usefully control education. As regards the criticism about democracy, the Minister stated that the Executive must be strong if democracy was to succeed. Under the Primary Education Act that principle was not there and the members of the School Board became "ma-baps" of helpless school teachers. The measure before the House sought to incorporate that principle of democracy.

MR. MEHTA'S REPLY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta replying to the debate on his amendment stated that the supporters of the amendment had not questioned the right of the State to control the educational policy of the School Boards. What the amendment sought to do was conceding the point that the administrative officer of the School Board shall be the servant of that body and not of the Government. For example in the Bombay Corporation, they had fought time and again that the Chief Executive Officer should be chosen by themselves.

Continuing Mr Mehta stated that the Prime Minister had asked more than once, as to what the members of the Opposition had done to further the cause of education. They were paying taxes; they were speaking on behalf of those who paid taxes. There was no reason why School Boards should be deprived of controlling a system for the maintenance of which they had to pay. Mr. Mehta said that the less the Home Minister knew about a subject the more emphatic he was. If the clause were to be passed, he felt sure that there would be continuous friction between Government and School Board.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister replying to the debate stated that the most charitable construction that he could put on Mr. Mehta's arguments was that while he knew the position about the Bombay Municipality, he was not familiar with the working of School Boards. It had been argued that the Administrative Officers in the past were appointed by the School Boards with the approval of Government and why did Government give the approval, if they found that conditions were bad. The Prime Minister stated that the School Boards insisted on a particular person being appointed, though he might be undesirable and unsuited for the post. Even to-day there was correspondence going on regarding the appointment in certain districts. Without these persons being appointed the work of the whole district suffered. The Bill did not take away the right of the School Boards at all. Let these Boards engage themselves in their legitimate work of spreading education and not waste their whole time and energy in furthering the interests of certain candidates.

The Prime Minister then read out extracts from letters that he had received from members of School Boards, who welcomed the reforms suggested by Government. Hereafter the appointments would be made not in any narrow, communal or sectional grounds but in the interest of furthering the cause of education. The object of the Government would be defeated if these administrative officers were appointed by Government but were servants of School Boards. If these officers were not carrying out the work properly, Government wanted to have the authority to transfer, promote or demote them without any outside influence.

NO PROTEST AT ALL

As regards the criticism about too much centralization and Fascism Mr. Mehta had a great mastery over words and used them. None of the powers of the School Boards had been taken away. They still retained their legitimate powers. The Bill had been circulated for eight months and not a single School Board had protested against it. Mr. Mehta said something about purging the soul. The Prime Minister only hoped that Mr. Mehta was fully aware of the significance of that word.

The Prime Minister said ther was not a single person in the entire department who was not conscious of nepotism and corruption being there.

In reply to an enquiry by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Prime Minister stated that the Administrative Officers would carry out the decisions of School Boards. If they sacrificed efficiency in favour of friction with School Boards, they would have no right to remain there. They would, however, not be under the control of the School Boards. The Duties and Powers of the Administrative Officers would be defined in the Rules.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to vote and declared lost. A division resulted in 22 voting for and 66 against.

CHECK TO FRICTION.

Mr. J. G. More than moved the following amendment to the same clause:—

"Add the following at the end of Clause 12 (2)" The Administrative Officer shall be removable from his office as such Administrative Officer by the School Board by a resolution passed to that effect, provided that at least two-thirds of the total number of members of the School Board vote in favour of such resolution and provided further that before such resolution is passed the Administrative Officer is given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why such resolution should not be passed and notice of such resolution appears on the Agenda of the meeting of the Board at which such resolution is taken into consideration. On passing such resolution Provincial Government shall forthwith withdraw the Administrative Officer."

Mr. More commending the amendment to the House said that if the orders of the School Board which was responsible for the spread of education were not carried out by the Administrative Officer, there was bound to be friction. He wished to put a check to this.

A "VIA MEDIA".

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar moved an amendment to the above to the effect that the administrative Officer shall be under the disciplinary control of the School Boards and shall be liable to such punishment for breach of discipline at the hands of the School Board by a resolution, subject to the right of appeal by the Administrative Officer as prescribed by the Rules.

Dr. Ambedkar stated that immediately after the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms there was a fight between the Civil Service and the Indian politicians. While the former refused to be under the control of the Ministers, the latter wanted to have complete control over them. Later, a 'via media' was found similar to the one he was suggesting. The Civil Servants were transferred to the control of the Ministers and made subject to their disciplinary rules with the right of appeal to the Governor and the Secretary of State. He considered that this course did not take away the right of Government to appoint the Administrative Officer, and he continued to be the servant of Government. If the Administrative Officer who was bound to carry out the just and lawful orders of the School Board did not do so. There was bound to be friction.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, said that Dr. Ambedkar's amendment was fundamentally different from that of Mr. More. He felt that the analogy about the Indian Civilians with the Administrative Officers was an unhappy one. The measure before the House was felt to be necessary to ensure the smooth working of the School Boards. The powers and duties of the Administrative Officers were yet to be prescribed by Rules. Who should punish the Administrative Officers? Naturally the Government. What Dr. Ambedkar's amendment sought to do was that the School Boards should punish the Administrative Officers, who were appointed by Government and who were servants of Government. He emphasised that an Administrative Officer who raised unnecessary friction with the School Board had no right to continue. He felt that if the amendment was carried the very purpose of the measure would be defeated. He appealed to the House not to hamper the passage of the Bill by clipping its wings.

Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi advised the movers of the amendment not to spoil the picture or the intentions of Government by trying to gain a bit here and a bit there.

AMENDMENT LOST

Dr. Ambedkar's amendment was put to vote and declared lost 20 voting for and 46 against.

Mr. More's amendment was lost without division.

Clause 12 was adopted by 48 against 15.

The House rose for the day at 3 p. m. and adjourned till 1 p. m., on Monday.

W. I. F. A. NOTES.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT.

The Nadkarni Cup Tournament is running smoothly and many good games are to be witnessed every evening at the Cooperage. Nine teams are left in the Tournament, fighting for final honours.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Entries are coming in fast for the Second Division of the Harwood League, and football enthusiasts may look forward to a record soccer season.

Civilian Clubs are already practising seriously, and the Cheshires: last year's League champion, will have a difficult task to repeat their previous performance.

Second Division football is improving rapidly, as the high standard of the games and exceptional keenness of the players to prove.

It is announced that the First Division of the Harwood League will commence on the Cooperage on the 21st May, and the Second Division, which will be played on the ground on the G. I. P. Railway and St. Xavier's at Parel will commence on the 16th May, with the opening match at St. Xavier's Ground.

RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament will run from September 15th to September 25th.

Rights Of Nature Curists

By Dr. L. KAMESWARAN, B. Sc. (Honours), N. D.

The Congress Ministries in Madras and Bombay, are already preparing a new law for the professed purpose of a safe-guarding public health. But since the Governments are probably subject to the baneful influence of western allopathic medicine whose colossal ignorance of the behaviour of life under purely natural conditions, is only equalled by their sense of prestige, it is necesary for us, non-conformists in medicine to take steps to protect ourselves and defend our natural and inalienable rights of freedom from interference in the observance of the laws of nature as we understand them.

Right To Live

The principle that minorities should be safeguarded from oppression applies to us, since there is no reason why that principle should be restricted to religious or racial differences alone. As it is said that no single nation is competent to govern another, so too it may be said—as something obvious—that no body of healing is at all competent to govern men not belonging to that school. This is as true as the undisputed proposition that no single religious sect is competent to govern the religious life of those of other sects. It is undeniable that there is as great variance among the diverse schools of healing, as there is among diverse religions and philosophies.

For example, the allopath and the homoeopath are mutually irreconcilable, and it would be wickedness on the part of either to subjugate or suppress the other. So too it would be wicked for either to seek to dominate the professors and followers of Ayurved, or the Unani systems. But what is not generally known is that what applies to these cinderellas of imperial medicine applies also to the system known as nature-cure. This therefore needs to be explained.

Nature Cure

First an examination of homoeopathy is relevant, because nature-cure has a great deal in common with that system on its theoretical side. Besides, both of them started as rebels and seceders from the orthodox system and both have succeeded in securing a degree of recognition from the public. If it be granted that an allopath as such is incompetent to judge of the soundness of homoeopathic theory or practice, then it would follow that he is at least equally incompetent to discuss nature-cure; I say 'at least' because nature-cure is altogether non-technical appealing far more to the revealed truth of religion (the Vedanta) than to science, though in fact science is very much in accord with nature-cure. For this reason if it be needful to judge nature-cure at all, the tribunal that is to do so must be composed of intelligent patients and not of doctors.

Vicious Circle

Hahnemann, a German doctor, the father of homoeopathy, saw that allopathic drugging does not cure diseases but only suppresses them. This is a truth which is now freely confessed by honest allopaths. This suppression sets up a vicious circle, from drugging, through new disease, to further drugging—an endless circle, which can end only in some incurable disease or death. Hehnemann also saw that, disease in its earlier forms was mainly acute, while in its later forms it is chronic, deep-rooted and incurable. He realised that it is all one disease from first to last—nature's effort to purge the body of all pathogenic matter, which would, if not fought against, result in better health. But when he came to consider how to reform the science, his genius failed him. He knew that nature cured diseases. But somehow he came to the conclusion that nature was a poor healer and that she must be helped. And he believed that drugs were the best aids. But he argued that the drugs used must not be opposite to the disease, that is to say capable of suppressing it, but similar that was capable of stimulating the disease process. Then came the question of dosage, the minimum needed to produce the intended effect. A dose which would be just big enough to suppress would be too big, where the aim was only to stimulate. He found that the smaller the dose, the better and safer it was. Thus he discovered his famous law of dosage.

Law Of Dosage

The followers of Hahnemann claim miraculous powers for their rarified doses. On the other hand it is claimed that homoeopathy itself is a proof that nature alone cures. Nature is never a poor healer as Hahnemann thought. Her to be. She is the best of physicians. The patient is quite safe in her hands. She does the work most non-violently without any strain and danger to life. The utmost that can be said in favour of homoeopathy is that it is safe in acute diseases. But even here, it is far inferior to water-cure wisely applied. In chronic cases, the system is said to be a failure. Dr. Lindlahr has remarked that sometimes professing homoeopaths are forced to use allopathic drugs in order to keep up their practice. The worst objection to this system is that most of the homoeopaths do not understand fasting, positive dieting and other natural methods of making amends for physiological sins. Also homoeopathy is a highly technical system, and its followers have to depend on a centralised source for their drugs. It thus differs from nature-cure which is simple and whose remedies are natural and free to all. Thus every man under this system can be his own doctor. This freedom from dependance on a professional doctor is unthinkable in any other system and more so in the state system of medicine, namely, allopathy. The nature-curist knows that an acute disease is in nature's intention a friendly process and so welcomes it and treats it in a natural way. He does not fight it with poisonous weapons such as quinine, mercury, arsenic, etc., which the allopath does. The allopath looks upon disease as an enemy to life and so he is very anxious to suppress the disease. On the other hand the nature-curist does not see disease as something apart from life but as the life's own process of elimination of pathogenic matter which will eventually lead to a cleaner body and therefore to better health.

Another important feature of nature-cure is that in it the sciences of healing and hygiene have been reduced to a substantial unity thereby giving assurance to the patient that nothing will be done or administered to him which would be deleterious to the vital principle. The allopath on the contrary freely administers deadly poisons to the patient and these not in homoeopathic doses but in doses infinitely larger so that a repetition of the same is almost certain to kill or seriously derange some vital organ. The allopathic remedy can only worsen the disease; it effects a cure only by suppressing the disease inside and so it is more dangerous to life. The prevalence of chronic and destructive diseases among the people is the result of the allopath having been given a free hand. Sir William Osler, an authority of medicine on both sides of Atlantic has freely admitted this charge. He says: "Almost every virulent poison known to man is found in allopathic prescriptions; these poisons have a tendency to accumulate in the system, to concentrate in certain parts and organs, and then to cause continual irritation and actual destruction of tissues. By far, the greatest part of all chronic diseases is created or complicated through the suppression of acute diseases by means of drug poisons, and through the destructive effects of the drugs themselves". Similar opinions have been given by a number of other honest allopaths. A number of allopathic doctors in England have seceded from the regular registered body and have formed new associations with the object of popularising the dangers of the free use of allopathic remedies. Dr. M. Beddow Bayly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., along with his associates—Major R. F. E. Austin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Retd. R.A. M.C.), Gaston Guerard, D.Sc., of the University of Paris, H. Valentine Knaggs, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., William F. Koch, P.H.D., M.D., J. V. Rees Roberts, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., etc.—has formed 'The Health Education and Research Council' with the objects of critically investigating prevalent medical theories and practices, exposing the commercial interests underlying the prominence given to serum and vaccine therapy and to the manufacture of certain drugs and medicinal substances, encouraging and supporting of methods of healing which are dissociated from experiments on animals such as homoeopathy, herbalism, nature-cure, physiotherapy in its various forms, hydrotherapy, osteopathy, etc., and lastly insisting on the individual rights of non-conformists in medicine (such as the nature-curists). Thus we see that there is a body of men who have been trained in the allopathic institutions and who in their medical practice have found the allopathic prescriptions to be dangerous to life and health.

Germs, Not The Cause

Another noteworthy feature of nature-cure is that for the nature-curist germs are as good as non-existent. Boils, wounds and carbuncles are naturally treated without the least application of an antiseptic. No surgical case has ever become septic in the hands of the naturopath. Does this not disprove the germ theory of disease? Somehow it happens that where only natural methods are used the germs shed their virulence and actually co-operate in the cure. Germs are not the cause of disease but are some of the effects of disease.

The other important feature of nature-cure is that for the nature-curist there is a harmony between his bodily and spiritual welfare, which does not exist for the allopath. The allopaths approve and take part in the unspeakable tortures to which live animals are subjected in the course of vivisection experiments. The naturopath finds it absolutely unnecessary to interfere in animal life in this manner. Thus the life of an allopath can never be sinless. In nature-cure vaccines and serums are wholly absent. The production of vaccine lymph involves killing of thousands of calves Also the nature-curist led by mere intuition, has anticipated almost all the discoveries in diet, that medical science claims to have made through painful experiments on animals. The very recent discovery of Dr. Ackroyd that ragi, maize and millet are superior to rice had been anticipated by Dr. K. I. Sarma, of Pudukotah, 20 years ago and was incorporated in his book printed soon after.

The last point on which allopathy and nature-cure are at variance is that the latter affirms that health culture by natural means is the only prophylactic. There is this is now coming to be admitted by some of the allopaths but the general profession relies solely on the deadly enemies of health such as, vaccines and serums.

Allopathic Tyranny

Such being the facts of the case, it will be monstrous on the part of any Government to compel by law the non-conformists in medicine to submit to allopathic prescriptions. If as now the allopaths are given the right to decide on the merits of questions at issue between us, it can only characterised as tyranny pure and simple. The enforcement of vaccination on the conscientious objectors also is one of the examples of allopathic tyranny. Vaccination is not compulsory even in the land of its birth. This leads us to the examination of the question whether the Government has any case for compulsion in this matter.

Whether vaccination prevents small-pox or not, it is sure to foul the body and to lower the vital resistance to disease. Its harmful effects have never been disputed by medical man whether in the East or in the West. The royal commission appointed about the year 1896 to investigate into this question has freely admitted this point and it was this that led to the enactment of the conscience class in the acts subsequently passed. One of the deadly effects of vaccination recently discovered is the poisoning of the brain and the nervous system called encephalitis lethargica. Cases of death through this have been reported in England and America. Such cases are also occurring in India, though the medical department in India does not take note of the same. The evil effects of vaccination have been time without number pointed to the authorities. Still they persist and justify their action by saying that there is no other method of preventing small-pox. The State will not persist

(Continued On Page 42)

Teeth Aid Beauty

(By A WOMAN CORRESPONDENT)

"No woman can possibly be considered ugly, who has beautiful teeth," once said an American dentist. And this is, but too true! The teeth exercise a considerable influence upon the general form, character, and expression of the face. If the mouth ever happens to be beautifully moulded, it is almost completely destroyed by discoloured, irregular or missing teeth. Recently, it has been stated, that the dentist can remedy these defects by supplying a set of artificial teeth.

"Half the miseries and illness of human life may be traced primarily to want of good teeth" says a famous author, and if the reader cares to investigate the truth of this statement, he will never be disappointed by the result of his research. A state of sound health can never exist whilst the teeth are in a decayed condition, imperfect mastication is one of the chief causes of indigestion, and the many serious affections that follow in its train.

WHY TEETH DECAY.

The answer is that they never decay naturally, but always unnaturally. There is no failure on nature's part; she has constructed the teeth of every individual to last to the end of life. We are the culprits, and destroy them by the foolish practices of our so-called civilisation, as proved from the fact that savages never suffer from decayed teeth. Acids are the principal agents that effect the speedy destruction of the organs of mastication, by eating away the enamel from the teeth. These generally consist of such things as pickles, sauces, vinegar, acidulated sweets, acid foods and drinks! The acids of unripe fruits are also very destructive. But, the greatest evil, that leads to teeth decay, comes from the use of those so-called "dentifrices." This evil has attacked every country, with the exception of India and perhaps Africa. But India, is also slowly becoming a prey to these evil habits.

CARE OF TEETH

The Indians are the possessors of the most beautiful teeth in the world and that is because they have a dentifrice of their own—a dentifrice given to them by Nature Itself in the form of the twigs of the Babool trees. These twigs have been in use in India since the dawn of history

They are completely free from vicious drugs or other harmful ingredients which form the fundamental bases of foreign tooth-pastes and tooth powders. Moreover, they completely dispense with the use of tooth-brushes, which do more harm than good. In fact, the twig forms a tooth-brush in itself. Thus when we use a new twig every morning, we have a new tooth-brush, therefore there is no danger of our "tooth-brushes" becoming germ-infected. There are many persons, although aware of the value of these twigs, do not use them, because they simply do not know how to! For this reason, I give a simple method, followed throughout India, for the use of these twigs as dentifrice. Having obtained a twig, of the Babool tree which must be fresh and green, it must be dipped in water for a considerable time, so that it may soften. When, it has sufficiently softened, it must be rubbed against the teeth like an ordinary tooth brush. It must then be chewed so that the essence might be squeezed out. This essence is very antiseptic, and it makes the gums firm and healthy. The mouth must then be thoroughly cleansed with wate

FOR CHILDREN.

Children, also derive great benefit from its use. In fact, they should be made to use it every day, so that they might not suffer during their old age, from the various affections of teeth. Some Indian mothers, during the teething-time of their babies, give them these twigs to chew, so that, their gums might become firm and healthy; and the teething of the baby, also becomes quicker, earlier and painless. But in this case, the twigs must be very soft, otherwise it might hurt the tender gums of the baby.

COLDS

Their Nature, Prevention And Treatment

There are many varieties of colds, which affect different organs of the body. They all, however, are the result of nervous depression and abnormal reaction produced by a chill. The most common kind of cold is, of course, that affecting the head, throat and chest. Some persons are more liable to colds than others, and all such should take particular care to guard against them. Colds are very often likely spoken of and left to take their own course; but this neglect sometimes lays the foundation and end in more serious ailments. The best means of prevention of ordinary colds are as follows (1) In cold weather partake freely of heat-giving foods. Persons subject to coughs and colds should take daily a little Cod-liver oil. (2) Be careful never to miss an usual meal, especially if exposed to cold or incliment weather.

Every body is more liable to catch cold when fasting than when the body has been supplied with food. (3) Avoid sudden changes of temperature for instance, as going from a warm room into a cold one; also avoid badly ventilated and over-heated apartments. (4) Take plenty of fresh air and exercise, but be careful not to overexert the body. (5) Never wear a wrap round the throat. (6) Keep the feet dry.

The best cure for a cold is a good walk in fresh air for several hours during the day. At night before retiring to rest the feet and legs should be soaked in mustard and water to remove the head congestion, and a basin of gruel partaken of to induce perspiration. Do not be afraid to leave the bed-room window open some four inches at a top. although you may have a cold, Fresh air, if there is no draught, has never yet injured the most delicate constitution.

Rights Of Nature-Curists

(Continued From Page 41)

and the people will not allow themselves to be vaccinated, if they realise that the after effects of vaccination are far more deadly than small-pox itself. Small-pox is a kind of zymotic fever like any other acute disease with this difference that here the process of elimination is more vigorous and thorough. This may prove fatal in cases of very bad heridity and of very low vital resistance and also where serious mistakes are made in the actual treatment of smallpox. There is almost uniform success where natural methods such as segregation, fasting, local cooling packs, sunlight and pure air are used. Small-pox was never so fatal as it is to day, when vaccination is rigorously enforced.

Failure Of Vaccination

The practice of compulsory vaccination during three generations in India has not availed to prevent or even to control serious epidemics. Major Russel himself has freely admitted that vaccination has signally failed to control small-pox. Also Col. Short the head of the King Institute of Guindy has said "In the last event disease such as Cholera, Plague, Small-pox, malaria, 'et hoc genus omne' will never be eradicated by vaccines or the like. They can only be conquered by the fullest application of general sanitation.' Thus we have evidence to show that vaccination does not even control smallpox. Even granting that it controls small-pox, the authorities have no case for compulsion. Because it is not denied that vaccinated persons are no less carriers of infection than the unvaccinated ones. If the authorities say that they vaccinate the non-believers also for the protection of the believers who may form the majority we ask in reply "if their vaccination cannot protect then how can ours do so?"

Also the vaccination law is vitiated by its violating our religious belief. With us religion has a bearing on nearly every question that concerns our conduct in life. Not to harm animals is a religious duty with us. We therefore have a right to refuse to be made parties to the sinful acts involved in the making of the vaccine. Thus if the Congress Governments should enforce vaccination on the objectors also they will be guilty of violating their pledge to safeguard the religious rights of a citizen and also they will be guilty of oppressing the Nature-Curists who now form a minority. I hope that better counsel will prevail.

NEXT 'CHAMP.' WRESTLER OF INDIA

(Continued From Page 1.)

Amritsar, 1 hour 10 minutes Goonga at Amritsar, 30 minutes (1932).

Lost to

Goonga at Bombay (technical).

Of his above opponents Daula, Ganda Singh Puran, Venkappa and Goonga are in the ranking list. Chirag Gujjar, Aziz Memna, Haidar and Musa Jat are reputed fighters who have provided real tests of all champions who are in the vanguard of Indian wrestling.

Hamida is very dark and his physical development is not pleasing. I should say that the formation of his chest is defective at the sternum bone. He is exceptionally clever in the ring and he fights nimbly as a panther. His anticipation and fainting are unequalled. He is the most spectacular Indian fighter who has ever entered the wrestling pit. His measurements are as taken by me:

Height 5' 7 3|4"; weight 195lb.; neck 17 3|4"; chest 48 1|4"; waist 36"; biceps (right) 16 1|4", left 16"; fore-arm 13"; wrist 7 1|2"; thighs 25 1|4"; calf 15 1|2"; ankle 10". Like most Punjab wrestlers he comes from a big-boned stock.

RESCUE EXPEDITION

London House-Keeper's Stories Of Adventures

A 71-year-old London house-keeper—William Hoffman—has written a remarkable account of his adventures with H. M. Stanley on the famous expedition across Africa for the relief and rescue of Emin Pasha in 1887-1889.

Mr. Hoffman believes he is the sole survivor of that heroic enterprise to save the last representative of Egyptian rule to hold out against the Mahdis forces.

Doubt on this story entitled "With Stanley in Africa" and published by Cassell and Company, Ltd., has been thrown by a review published in a weekly periodical.

SIGNED PHOTOGRAPHS.

It declares that the name of William Hoffmann, who is described by the publishers as Stanley's personal servant, bodyguard and his closest friend, nowhere appears in the gigantic record of the expedition left by Stanley.

It also draws attention to some discrepancies in dates.

From a fade leather case Mr. Hoffmann took a silver medal struck by the Royal Geographical Society for members of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. His name was engraved on the back.

"That was given to me by Stanley himself," said Mr. Hoffmann.

LETTERS FROM STALNEY.

Letters from Stanley and Lady Stanley to Mr. Hoffmann were also produced Those from Stanley, which were couched in affectionate terms, began "My Dear William'" and expressed solicitude for his welfare.

Mr. Hoffmann has also preserved a letter from H. H. Johnston written in 1904, in which appears the sentence: "The late Sir Henry Stanley frequently mentioned to me in conversation your services to him in that journey across Africa.

MR. HOFFMAN DESCRIBED.

How Stanley left him £300 in his will with the words: "To William Hoffman, now sous-Lieutenant in the Congo State Services, the sum of £300 as an expression of my esteem and admiration for his continued services in Africa."

WENT TO BERLIN.

"I was introduced to Mr. Stanley at a London Hotel in 1884, when I was 15." said Mr. Hoffman. "He asked me to be his servant I spoke French and German well and he thought this would be of service to him. I went to the Berlin Conference with him and to America on a lecture tour. Later I accompanied him on the Emin Pasha Expedition.

"After I left him I obtained an appointment with the Belgian Government in the Congo on his recommendation."

Mr. Hoffmann has documents proving these facts.

Asked why he had not written the book until now he said: "Last year I was very ill, and thought I would put these things on record. If there are discrepancies they have arisen through poor memory or lack of care in writing or typing."

* * *

History Teacher: "Who was the victor in the Crimean War?"

Bright Pupil: "J. Edgar Hoover and his G-men."

SUNDAY EDITION OF
THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

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Don't Miss Your Copy

GLASS HOUSES AT IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A new idea at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, which was opened by Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, is to bring the series of modern houses, into the main hall, where they stand, each with its gay strip of garden, on either side of the central avenue, Cotswold, or Tudor house all-electric house, or bungalow.

This is one of several improvements in the arrangement of the exhibition that will please visitors. The houses stand in the City of Glass, where there are great pillars of minor glass, and many other decorative effects all produced by the British glass industry. Steps at the far end of the hall lead to a glass house where again the glass is of British manufacture.

Light shines into the living-room through great windows and is diffused through the outer walls of fluted glass, bricks, and the kitchen has two glass walls. Every room gets as much light, and if anyone wants more there is the glass-floored sun terrace with its glass balustrade, and a flat roof to the house suitable for a garden. Most of the visitors on leaving were rather daunted by the stairs they must descend, glass stairs which the short-sighted could hardly see.

AUTHOR'S GARDENS

The arrangement of the gardens gives a more comprehensive view than usual, because the rock gardens are not high enough to hide any of the others. To most of the gardens are attached the names of authors, including Dr. Cronin, Sir Hugh Walpole and Mr. A. E. W. Mason, whose descriptions of their favourite gardens have been carried out by equally famous gardeners Miss Susan Ertz's garden is full of roses of all kinds, and Miss Clemence Dane must have been delighted to see the rock and water garden of her dreams where rocky outcrops contrast with brilliant patches of the most delicate flowers. Rhododendrons and heather bloom in Mr. Rafael Sabatini's moorland garden.

The section in the Empire Hall, where the Navy shows how it does its house-keeping, will make many women open their eyes, especially when they see the canteen stocked by the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute, where the sailor can buy anything he would expect to find on land in a small general store. Another surprise is to learn how many sailors can prepare such delicacies as cakes or steak-and-kidney pie to be cooked in the galley. The galley, canteen, serving-room, and the up-to-date soda fountain shown are models of those on a cruiser of the "Town" class.

Lord Dawson of Penn, presiding at the opening session spoke on "Why, the education of the body is necessary", and every day some distinguished doctor will give a lecture.

TELEVISION

At earlier exhibitions television has been a great attraction; this year the public can look through three sides of a glass-walled studio and watch well-known actors, sportsmen, and writers being televised. Fashion revues are being given four times daily in the fashion theatre accommodating 1.000 people.

A small section in the National Hall, which should not be overlooked, has been arranged by the London School for Interior Decoration. It consists of "dual purposes rooms"—the study-bedroom, designed by students, for a student living in a crowded household; a kitchenette fitted with ample cupboards, a refrigerator, stove, and the other essentials; and a living-room which serves also as dining-room when the folding table comes into view. Most attractive is the yacht saloon, measuring 5ft. by 10ft. in which the students have contrived adequate accommodation for living, eating and sleeping for two people.

AT LAST, A WEEVIL-PROOF COTTON BOLL

(Continued From Page 13)

even after the rain poured down. That okra gave him an idea.

OKRA COTTON

A little research revealed that cotton and okra are of the same plant family. Webb reasoned that if he could produce a cross of the two plants he might retain the resistance of okra to drouth and still produce a cotton plant. He experimented with this idea in mind and met with more success than he had dared to hope for.

The okra-cotton plant grows so much like a tree that the seed when sown, must be spaced much further apart than ordinary cotton. This means, according to Mr. Webb, that a third less seed will be needed to plant a given acreage. Multiple setting of bolls of large size probably means the third less seed will produce three times as much cotton.

Most important of all, the new cotton has a tough-skinned boll due to the okra cross. It is so tough that the boll weevils cannot puncture it. Mr. Webb reports that in this year's crop, now maturing in the Oklahoma cotton belt not a single boll weevil puncture has been found.

Troubles Of Juliana And Bernhard

Signs Of Clash Between Older And Younger Generation Of Dutch Royal Family

Astonishment at reports concerning himself and Queen Wilhelmina was expressed by Prince Bernhard of Holland at Toarmina, Sicily, where he is staying under the name of Count Sternberg, with his brother Prince Aschwin.

Prince Bernhard denied that there was any difference of opinion between himself and Queen Wilhelmina.

But at The Hague (writes a Special Correspondent), there are signs that the clash between the older and younger generation of the Dutch Royal Family is increasing as the years go by.

When Prince Bernhard rushed off to Italy with his brother Aschwin a few days ago, it was whispered in Court circles that he went off in something of a huff.

Actually, Italy, has always appealed to that romantic young Prince, and Princess Juliana shares his liking.

They had planned to spend part of the honeymoon in Venice —but the embarrassing publicity given to their movements caused them to choose a less-frequented resort in Poland.

Then they made plans to go to Italy at a later date. It was a pleasure they looked forward to as soon as the expected baby had made its arrival; and the fact that Prince Bernhard needed a recuperative holiday after his accident quite as much as the young mother seemed to provide a capital excuse for a "second honeymoon."

Princess Juliana loves her baby dearly; but she is far too modern to allow herself to be unduly handicapped by domestic ties.

She has the example of many other exalted royal mothers to quote for leaving her infant in the hands of excellent nurses while giving her husband the undivided attention he might expect at such a time.

When Queen Wilhelmina heard of this plan however. all her old-established prejuidces rose in rebellion.

It should not be said, she declared, that a Dutch royal mother went gadding off and left her baby.

And, after a good deal of arguing back and forth, Prince Bernhard packed his bags, collected his brother, and marched out!

There has been sign of strain for some little time between the Prince and his mother-in-law.

Actually, it is whispered, Queen Wilhelmina would not have chosen the particular son-in-law if she could have had her way.

WON HER HEART.

But for once, Princess Juliana, exemplary daughter though she is, decided to please herself; and when all arguments looked like leading nowhere, she brought him home one day when a party was in progress, and kissed him soundly before the assembled Court!

After this, of course, no retreat was possible, and Queen Wilhelmina reluctantly had to give her consent to the engagement.

Prince Bernhard, with his gay, winning manners and undeniable charm, soon won the heart of the older lady: but now another difficulty arose.

The Queen took it for granted that her presence was as welcome to the young couple as their company was to her.

The accident to the Prince, followed by Princess Juliana's preparations for her confinement provided amp[illegible] nursing ardour and a solicitous fussing, but there inevitably came a time when too much mother-in-law" produced a slight strain on the Soestdyk household—and what can one say when one's mother-in-law happens to be a Queen?

The clash is emphasised by the fact that the tastes of the Queen and her young people are so totally dissimilar.

The Queen is extremely devout, and a slave to the proprieties; Prince Bernhard, who, above all things, is no hypocrite, believes in giving natural vent to his lively spirit, and considers it no irreverence to play a game of tennis, sail a boat, or even hear a concert on the Sabbath.

"NEVER YOUNG".

His idea of a pleasant life is totally opposed to the stiff etiquette which has held good at the Dutch Royal Court ever since Queen Wilhelmina came to the throne at the age of 12 . . so laden with responsibilities from childhood that it is said she never knew what it was to be young.

Princess Juliana, although outwardly a dutiful daughter, is also a dutiful wife, and this is all the easier because her tastes, too, are modern and opposed to unnecessary restrictions.

Hence there have developed since her marriage several signs of rebellion.

Dutch people are taking sides. The young folk nearly all agree with the Prince and Princess.

MANY SIGHS.

Those who know their history shake their heads and sigh—it is by no means uncommon for rebellion to manifest itself in he younger branch of the House of Orange.

It is recalled that the last king quarrelled with his heir, who retired to France and died there without being reconciled with his father—a fact which caused the king to marry again and brought Queen Wilhelmina to the throne.

It is not considered likely that any such drastic development will happen in the present instance; but the Queen is not happy, and there are many sighs at Soestdyk.

Only the baby Princess Beatrix laughs!

RANGE OF HUGE "EYE" INCREASED BY MIRROR

PASSADEN--, California, (By Mail).

Auxiliary devices will enable the 200-inch "eye" for palomar observatory to see billions of miles farther and over a larger field than when it was projected in 1928.

Special lenses and films, the photo-electric cell and aluminium surfacing of the mirror itself will vastly increase its seeing power.

The mirror does not magnify, but collects light, focusing it into a small area so the astronomer can see what he would if the pupil of his eye were 200-inches in diamteer.

The aluminium surfacing enables the mirror to gather and concentrate light waves which are too short or too long for the human eye to see.

Used with the 100-inch mirror on Mount Wilson, the photo-electric cell is so sensitive it could detect the light of a candle 3,000 miles away.

"Who's the new workman?" asked the visitor.

"Boss's son," replied the foreman.

"Oh, very commendable! Starting at the bottom and working up?"

"No, started at the top and got shoved down."

The Historical Role Of Islam

(Continued From Page 12.)

in seventh century, disgraced the simplicity of the Gospel. Roy rightly says that the triumph of Islam was due rather to its liberating and equalitarian principles than to the military valour of its first adherents.

TEACHINGS AND ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY.

Background of Mohammad's Idea.

Roy in his inimitable way gives us the background of Mohommed's idea of One God. This was an honest effort on the part of an ignorant man inspired by zeal.

The Great merit of Koran, says Roy was its rigorous Monotheism.

The Monotheism is a highly subversive theory. It strikes at the root of the religious mode of thought. Roy says, "Placing God above and beyond the world, it opens up the possibility of doing without him altogether. Islam as the most rigorous Monotheistic religion...laid down the foundation of modern rationalism. He quotes Lange to show that Mohammedanism was more favourable to Materialism. "History shows" said Roy", that Arabian thinkers made free and full use of the flexibility of the new faith. During the first six or seven hudred years of its history, there arose in Islam revolutionary thinkers and scholars who sacrificed faith on the altar of reason. Even the "Commanders of the Faithful" who reigned at Bagdad, Cairo or Cardova until the eleventh, century attached greater value to positive knowledge than to revealed wisdom. "The Empire of Bokhara preferred poets to the priests,, doctors of medicine to doctors of divinity and encouraged scientific research rather than the propagation of faith. "Therefore", says Roy, "when we bear in mind that this line of intellectual development was opened up not only by the socio-political conditions created by the triumph of Islam but originated in the central dogma of Mohommed's religion, neither the curiosities of the Koran nor the primitiveness of the Islamic faith should permit us to underestimat the historical role of Islam."

CONTRIBUTION OF ARAB SAVANTS.

In the sixth chapter of the book titled 'Islamic Philosophy' Roy gives us a brilliant vista picturing contribution of the Arabian Scholars, scientists and philosopher to modern civilization. Of the immortal Arab philosopher, Roger Bacon said, "Nature was interpreted by Aristotle and Aristotle interpreted by Averroes". The rationalist rebel of 13th century drew inspiration from the scientific teachings of the great philosopher of ancient Greece and these they leardnt from the Arabian scholars and especially from Averroes. All the great Arab thinkers were mostly devoid of any religious fervour, not a few of them holding views frankly heretical; the general burden of their teaching was the assertion of the reason of man as the only standard of truth. And it is significant that the encouragement to the improvement of rational faculties was afforded by heads of the religious order like Khalifai Mamun. Roy discredits and with more cogent evidence the destruction of the liabrary of Cairo which is said to have contained one lakh volumes. This is according to him a malicious bible. He says that 'the real destruction of the Alexandrian seat of learning had been the work of St. Cyril who defiled the goddess of learning in the famous fair of Hyparia.'

The works of the sages of ancient Greece were not only rescued, collected and preserved by the Arabs but were profusely commented upon and improved. Roy deals with the Arab contribution in various branches of human knowledge. Their Doyen, Averroes, is the forerunner of modern scientific thought.

THEIR GREATEST CONTRIBUTION.

The greatest contribution of the Arabs, according to Roy, to the foundation of modern civilization is scepticism "that powerful solvent of all faiths. Roy says "as soon as criticism challenges credulity, a new light dawns on the perspective of human progress. The great Areerroes may rightly be regarded as the father of modern scepticism. Roy says that Averroes' was the greatest and the latest of the long succession of great thinkers and scholars, who flourished from ninth to the thirteenth century." Referring to Al Kandi, Al Farabi, Avicena, Al Hassan "one of the greatest scientist of all ages, AlGazali and their contributions to human thought, Roy says that "the scientific outlook which makes such knowledge possible" is still rare among us, who still credit spiritual charlatanism as a serious challenge to the reliability of scientific knowledge. In Reason, the Arab philosophers found the judge of the correctness of the perception of senses. Hume, the father of modern scepticism, was forestalled by Al Gazali seven hundred years earlier.

"The fierce contest between Faith and Reason, between despotic ignorance and freedom of thought, which rocked Europe and shook the foundation of the Catholic Church from the twelfth century onwards, drew inspiration from the teachings of the Arab philosophers. Averroes and Averroism dominated the scientific thought of Europe for four hundred years."

INDIA'S DEBT TO ISLAM.

Coming to India and its debt to Islam, he refers mournfully to the overwhelming of the Buddist Revolution by the Brahaminical counter-revolution. The society was in such a disintegrated and chaotic state as to make the position even of the most privileged class insecure. That was the result as usual of the said counter—revolution. Though the revolution was defeated the counter-revolution could not efface the causes which gave rise to the revolution. The entire society was involved in that tragic process of decay and decomposition. This was the reason why, according to Roy, not only the oppressed masses rallied round the banner of Islam which offered social equality (though not liberty); but even the upper classes offered their services to the foreign aggressors out of selfish motives. "That shows that, while the masses were in a state of despair, the upper classes were thoroughly demoralised" Roy quotes Havell (Aryan Rule in India) to say: "It was not the philosophy of Islam, but its sociological programme, which won so many converts for it in India. According to Roy, "Islam represented spiritual, Ideological and social progress in relation to Hindu conservatism" "The social programme of the Prophet gave every true believer an equal spiritual status —made Islam a political and social synthesis and gave it an imperial mission.—Islam was a rule of life sufficient for the happiness of average humanity, content to take the world as it is."

This is Roy's understanding of history, He brings to bear on the subject an open mind, a pure vision and vast fund of knowledge. The book has been written so that the Indians will be in a position to appreciate the constructive consequences of the Muslim conquest in India. "That will enable them to live down the hatred of the conquered for the conquerors. Unless a radical change is brought about by a sober sense of history. the communal question will never be solved". "Now in the throes of a belated Renaissance, Indians, both Hindus and Muslims, could profitably draw inspiration from that memorable chapter of human history."

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Labels.
5—Who is the heroine of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"?
10—Title of Persian supreme ruler.
14—Genus of trees.
15—What Scottish earl procured a famous collection of marbles now in the British Museum?
16—Combining form: air.
17—Who was the founder of Pennsylvania?
18—Hebrew name for God.
19—Upon.
20—Use vituperative language.
21—What poet wrote "I Have a Rendezvous with Death"?
23—Number.
24—What was the first name of the economist who wrote "The Wealth of Nations"?
25—Japanese coin.
26—Network.
28—Bazaar.
30—Place of confinement.
31—Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia.
35—Worm.
36—Threadlike outgrowth.
37—What great artist painted "Sacred and Profane Love"?
38—By.
39—Farm building.
40—Greek letter.
41—Greek letter.
42—Makes temperate.
44—Liberate.
45—On behalf of.
46—What famous church council held its first session in 1545?
47—Scheme.
48—Make an incised mark.
49—What is the largest of the Channel Islands?
51—Over (poet.)
52—River in Arizona.
55—Affirmative vote.
56—Fix on a sharp stake.
59—Minute particle.
60—One of the United States (abbr.)
61—Suffix: pertaining to.
62—Scent.
63—Which of the 12 patriarchs was a son of Jacob and Leah?
64—What detective was created by S. S. VanDine: ———Vance?
66—Downpour.
67—So be it.
68—What battle resulted in the surrender of Napoleon III in September, 1870?
69—River in England.

VERTICAL

1—Spinning toys.
2—On the sheltered side.
3—What is the first book of the Old Testament?
4—City in California.
5—Shift.
6—Sick.
7—King of Bashan.
8—Which of the Barrymores appeared in "Captains Courageous"?
9—Append.
10—What town near Tampa, Fla., is famous as a tourist and health resort?
11—Chief.
12—Melody.
13—Islet.
22—Half an em.
23—Genus of swans.
26—Ache.
27—Join.
28—Banquet.
29—Who was the first woman to sit in the Imperial Parliament: Lady ———?
30—Pikelike fish (plural).
32—Japanese measure.
33—What island in the Aegean was the birthplace of Pythagoras?
34—Harden.
36—Who wrote "The Luck of Roaring Camp"?
37—Between thirteen and nineteen.
39—Who was the youngest son of Jacob and Rachel?
40—Cry of the donkey.
43—Have existence.
44—Shun.
45—Who laid the foundation of modern electrical science?
47—What maiden in Greek mythology was regarded as the personification of the human soul?
48—Common talk.
50—Rubs with a file.
51—Mystic ejaculation.
52—Festive.
53—Newspaper paragraph.
54—Adore.
56—Metal.
57—Part of the body.
58—Sea eagle.
61—Winged part.
65—Cyprinoid fish.

1	2	3	4	▨	5	6	7	8	9	▨	10	11	12	13
14				▨	15					▨	16			
17				▨	18		▨	19		▨	20			
21				22		▨	23			▨	24			
▨	▨	25			▨	26				27		▨	▨	▨
28	29			▨	30				▨	31		32	33	34
35			▨	36				▨	37					
38		▨	39				▨	40				▨	41	
42		43				▨	44				▨	45		
46					▨	47				▨	48			
▨	▨	▨	49		50				▨	51			▨	▨
52	53	54		▨	55			▨	56				57	58
59				▨	60		▨	61		▨	62			
63				▨	64		65			▨	66			
67				▨	68					▨	69			

FOR BIRTHDAY GAMES

ALMOST everyone is familiar with the famous painting depicting the Father of Our Country crossing the Delaware in the thick of winter, with floating ice making the river passage hazardous. This we call to mind in playing the game of "River Crossing" on the day dedicated to his memory.

The room in which the game is to be played is made ready by strewing the floor, haphazardly, with squares of paper about two feet apart. These sheets are numbered consecutively but are not placed in sequence.

When the first volunteer comes forward to essay the crossing, his feet are tied together at the ankles, and he is instructed to jump from the paper marked No. 1, to No. 2, to No. 3, etc., until the entire course is covered.

As the course is not too difficult, and should be covered by anyone not too infirm, the premium is placed on time. When the first volunteer crosses, the next one is called upon, and the various times are compared

Remember, the papers should not be too far apart, and the numbers should be clearly visible from standing position. Be sure, also, that the numbers ultimately lead from one side of the room to the opposite side.

Another game that may be played on Washington's Birthday is the time-honored classic, "Truth." Make a list of various characteristics, such as Brains, Attractiveness, Friendliness, Sense of Humor and other traits, and ask each individual in turn to step out of the room and rate himself for each on a basis of ten points for each item. While he is out of the room, the rest of the party rate him according to their own standards. A general average is struck and compared with the individual's rating of himself.

WASHINGTON'S DAYS

RETIRED FROM ARMY	INAUGURATED PRESIDENT	7	DIED	21
29	BRANDYWINE	13	GIVEN POWER OF DICTATOR DURING WAR	BORN
10	12	SURRENDER OF YORKTOWN	CAPTURED TRENTON	MONMOUTH
HARLEM HEIGHTS	18	CROSSED THE DELAWARE	BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND	BRADDOCK MASSACRE
MARRIED	24	SENT TO OHIO BY GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE	8	APPOINTED COMMANDER OF ARMY

TUESDAY is celebrated as the birthday of George Washington. A study of the career of this great man will not only prove beneficial, because of the exemplary character of Washington, but it will be very interesting, for there were few dull moments in Washington's life.

It is interesting to note that during Washington's lifetime occurred the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar. Some books give events in his life according to the Julian calendar, which is 11 days earlier than our present one. The dates in this puzzle are all Gregorian.

Some of the 25 panels shown in the drawing above contain numbers, while others describe events in the personal history of our first president. Among the latter are found the names of some of the battles in which he won the right to be classed as one of the great military leaders of all time. Can you recall offhand on what day of the month these events occurred? If you think you know the correct date of an event, write the number of the day in the panel describing the happening. When all the panels are filled, the written-in numbers should form a magic square with the figures in the numbered panels. That is, the numbers should total the same in all the horizontal, vertical and the two large diagonal rows. Thus, your deficiencies as a historian will be offset by your powers as a mathematician.

Phonetic Poesy

TO those of you who have a penchant for the use of phonetic capitals and figures, the following poem may prove fresh and original, containing as it does more than 80 such symbols:

A MAID OF ARCADY

A rosy maid of RKD
Is LN in her bower;
Brisk as UCA honey B,
And sweet as NE flower.

Does she SA herself 2 please
(XQQ the saucy miss),
She sings an L E G 2 TT,
Or blows an MT kiss.

"B mine, I say, U bonny J,
B 4 1 CC mine L;
When UR gay my hopes DK,
In Tsing UXL."

Without ado she takes the Q,
Her eyes B9 and BD,
"O, sir, I do not NVU
IC that URCD.

"XS of spirits—ODV—
Begins UU U up;
The cure must B a dish of T
With KN in the cup.

"OLNU ICR true,
Y need ICQ less?
I'll never DV8 from U,
But end my cares with S."
(caress)

SEE - - - - SAW

SOME seventy-five years ago, Dr. Moberly, then headmaster at Winchester School, England, and later Bishop of Salisbury, compiled the following for his boys so that he could demonstrate that seven consecutive "thats" made sense:

I saw that C saw
C saw that that I saw
I saw that that that C saw was so.
C saw that, that that that I saw was so.
I saw that, that *that* that that C saw was so.
C saw *that* that, that *that* that that I saw was so.
I saw *that* that, that *that* that that *that* C saw was so.

(For Solution See Page 47)

HOW TO COVER A HOCKEY GAME

AN inexperienced cub reporter, who knew nothing about hockey, was once assigned to cover a game between the Penguins and the Walruses. His account showed that he possessed an observing and mathematical mind, as can be gathered from this extract.

"An exciting play took place near one corner of the rink. No. 1 of the Penguins was racing along the Penguin goal line. Five feet from the corner he whipped the puck toward the side line where No. 2 of the Walruses intercepted it 12 feet from the corner and returned it toward the goal line. No. 1, meanwhile, had skated 11 feet further along the goal line to receive the puck and sent it spinning down the ice toward the Walrus goal. This long drive was interrupted by No. 3 of the Walruses, who shot the puck over to his team mate, No. 2 of the latter being still in the same position on the side line. The two shots made by the Walrus players were at right angles to each other. The area enclosed by the last three shots were exactly seven times the area enclosed by the first shot and the side and goal lines."

How long was each shot?

"Sent the Puck Spinning Toward the Goal."

Modern Boston Tea Party

FOUR feminine tea-tasters were on their way home with a case they had purchased when the Collector of the Port decided that the tea was subject to a tax on beverages. When the collector's boat finally overhauled the girls' launch, he made known his demands. Rather than pay the tax, the girls heaved the tea into the collector's boat.

This act of defiance was not easy for the girls, for it took every bit of strength they could muster. All the girls could not lift the same amount of pounds, as some were stronger than others. Had Yvonne lifted but one-third more than she did, she and Natacha would have lifted as much as Dagmar; while if each girl had lifted the same amount, Yvonne would have had to lift 6 pounds more and Dagmar 18 pounds less. If the case had been 48 pounds lighter, Romona's help would not have been needed. How much did the case weigh?

(For Solutions See Page 47.)

Islam In Japan

Construction Of Mosque: Application For Legal Recognition

TOKIO, (By Mail).

The construction of a Mohammedan Mosque at Oyama, Yoyogi, Shibuyaku, Tokyo, the drive to have the Islamic religion legally recognized by the Japanese Government, and the plan to launch a "campaign of education" among the Japanese to acquaint the people here with the true nature of the religion are taken as an indication that, incidental to the China affair, the Mohammedan teachings are attracting much attention among the Japanese.

The Mosque and school being built at No. 15[illegible]8 Oyama, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, is nearing completion. The Mosque will be dedicated on May 12 the birthday of Mahomet. The work on these buildings was started October 19, last year, with a fund of about Y110,000, contributed by Mohammedans in Japan. The site occupies 500 tsubo, out of which 130 tsubo is allotted to the temple and 132 tsubo to the school.

A number of representative Mohammedans from principal parts of the world will be invited to the mosque dedication it is said.

A delegation from Kobe, representing 400 Mohammedans called at the religion bureau at the Education Ministry on March 23 to ask that the Islamic religion be legally recognized, the same as Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity. They petitioned the Government authorities to raise the status of the Mohammedan temple to that of a headquarters of a religious activity. One of the delegates is quoted as saying that they seek to have their religion legally recognized by Home Ministry Order, and that they believe such legal recognition will conform to the principle of religious freedom in Japan.

The need of giving closer attention to pan-Islamic work has lately given use to a cultural campaign by 1,000 Mohammedans in this country. The Islam Culture Association, organized in February, last year, with Ryusaku Endo as the chief director, has been issuing "Islam" in Japanese Issue No. 3 will appear soon.

The association is preparing to publish "Japan" in Arabic to give a better understanding of Japan and the Japanese to the Islamic people. A similar publication in the Iranean. Turkish and Malayan languages will be published, it is expected The association is cognizant of the serious effects of the China Incident upon Mohammedan people in general and has already sent Teijiro Sakuma, former director of the association and an authority on Mohammedanism and himself a Mohammedan. to Peking. A pamphlet entitled "About Chinese Mohammedans" will appear soon.

WOMAN WHO TAUGHT PIANO TO BERNARD SHAW

Not many people can teach George Bernard Shaw anything.

I met the Woman Who Did, writes Stuart Flectcher in "Daily Herald."

She made him sit down at the piano and gave him a piano lesson

"Ah!" said Shaw "If you had only taught me young and taught me, I could play one of the big concertos at Queen's Hall."

A big commanding no-nonsense-now sort of woman, as you might expect, is Maria Levinskaya, who made her first public appearance as a pianist when she was eleven.

CO-ORDINATOR.

She knows exactly what she wants. Why, she refused three husband before she was 20! But it was cramp, which attacked her at the height of her career as a famous pianist, that turned her into a Co-ordinator.

Co-ordinator? She believes that nothing can be done properly without the complete co-ordination of brain, nerve and muscle.

The sat in a huge room of her house at Bayskater, W.—and almost life-size portrait of herself looking down from the bright green wall, a huge grand piano behind her, and another one in front of her—and told me about all the things she can put right by Co-ordination.

First of all, there was her own cramp, of course.

Then she applied what she had learnt to pianists, violinists, golfers, cricketers, tennis players, even walkers.

"Look at the people in the streets," she says. "They do not know how to walk properly. They don't co-ordinate!"

SHE CAN CURE.

And the things she can cure! Rheumatism, writer's cramp, tennis elbow, golfer's knee, juggler's chin, strap-hanger's wrist, anything you like that involves unco-ordinated muscles.

This Russian-born pianist, who numbers scores of famous people among her devotees, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of her first concert in England.

She has not given recitals in public for some years, but she has many pupils. Her youngest is seven. Her oldest is 75. plus cramp (though, of course. Madame Levinskaya has dealt with that)

"Perhaps in the future I shall come back to the platform," she told me.

Mexico For Mexicans

(Continued From Page 11)

has fared so well as the United States, though both Germany and Japan have made inroads. Germany has spread propaganda wholesale. German concerns force all employees to contribute to the Nazi cause. Though German, and also French department stores, have financed Fascist and anti-Semitic drives, there is no evidence that the Gold Shirt organization, which recently staged a little fracas near the boarder, is at present thus aided. Germany, though the use of special trade marks and barter for metals and oil (incidentally assisted by British and American companies), has opened a larger field in the Mexican market. British exports to Mexico are now down to third place, and German trade continues to expand.

Demands For Action

American interests bitterly opposed to the present Mexican regime and Roosevelt's gold-will policy, are demanding that we cease assisting Mexico by our silver purchase programme. Metal constitutes 76 percent of Mexico's exports and provides 13 percent of her revenues. In the first nine months of 1937 Washington bought dollars 22,000,000 worth of Mexican silver (at about five cents an ounce over market price) and about dollars 28,000,000 worth of Mexican gold. Put an end to this, the complaints say, and Mexican economy would crumple up, and Cardenas would have to behave himself. The matter is not so simple as that.

When the British first devaluated the pound, a Mexico City daily, with naive local self-esteem headlined Great Britain imitates Mexico. Mexico. in 1930, facing serious depression, its treasury in a bad way, by abandoning the gold standard pegged the peso at 3.60 to the dollar (a big devaluation), balanced the budget, placed a big obstacle in the way of the importation of many foreign goods, and gave its own exports a rapid boost. Immediately mines —especially silver mies long closed reopened-Mexico thereby came through the depression with colours flying, and with no unemployment while 10,000,000, Americans were tramping the streets.

The Mexican prosperity trend was definitely strengthened by the Roosevelt silver-purchase scheme. In 1932, Mexico's export of mineral products totalled 235,000,000 pesos; in 1935 approximately 600,000,000 pesos. Were the Washington administration to cut off silver purchases, it would indeed be upsetting. Mexico's prosperity would be badly stalled and along with it, we suspect, much American business in Mexico.

Those who argue for this drastic step forget that the silver purchase policy was adopted, not so much to help Mexico, but to help our own silver industry and promote our foreign trade. Mexico is today our sixth largest market. Critics claim that benefits are off-set by our metal purchases and tourist expenditures. The latter would probably leave American shores anyway. And it is a slow process, as Secretary Hull has discovered, to build up permanent international trade.

Mexico is not showing herself properly grateful for good-will her critics claim. The Mexicans retort that if good-will is merely an instrument to force the halting of social reform, then it is a very pernicious sort of good-will. If our buying of silver is meant as a bribe to halt the agrarian programme or to deny higher wages in the oil industry, then it is a costly boom. Apparently to insure the customary American Treasury silver purchases for January, Mexico had to set aside the orders of the government Arbitration Board in the wage dispute with the oil companies.

Mexico's answer to such an uncertain silver situation has been further to raise tariff barriers drastically in order to prevent demoralization of her money, thereby delivering an upper-cut to Secretary Hull's trade reciprocity doctrines . However, for semi-colonial countries, tariffs intelligently applied are highly beneficial . We used the ariff to free ourselves from the yoke of British capital and build up our industries.

Diplomatic Threats

Mexico for sometime has been resentful that she buys twice as much from us as we purchase from her, more recently she has become restneful over the veiled diplomatic warnings of Under-Secretary of State Summer Walles, by various diplomatic protests concerning tariffs and against her awards of higher wages in the oil industry. Mexico has been greatly angered by the increasing anti-Mexican propaganda put out by American petroleum and mining companies, which she feels is likely to bring about a resumption of our previous traditional policy of coercion and meddling.

Whatever the merit or lack of merit in attempting to protect certain American property rights in Mexico, our recent use of diplomatic pressure to try to prevent the Mexican workers from increasing their wages, makes Mexico more than ever convinced of the righteousness of her nationalistic programme. She feels that her measures to control corporate wealth and elevate living standards are very similar to those of our own New Deal, and have even more justification in her case because the so-called "economic royalists" are aliens. She argues that if some 10,000,000 of her people, not now consumers of so-called civilized goods are given decent living standard, thereby becoming a market for outside goods, in a few years we can sell her not merely dol. 100,000,000 but dol. 250.000.000 worth of goods.

Favouring The British

The growing propaganda against Mexico by American oil interests, the increasing danger of diplomatic antagonism, is leading Mexican officials to believe that the country's economic life would be less exposed if her trade were tied up more with Europe than the United States. Ever since the last years of Diaz' dictatorship, the tendency has been whenever possible to favour British rather than American capital. For some years now the brightest spot in our trade with Latin America (where we control a smaller proportion than we did twenty-five years ago), has been Mexico. But with the new barter arrangements with England and Germany and the new high tariffs, our trade with Mexico is definitely threatened, while that of Germany, Japan, and England will likely increase rapidly.

The curious process seems under way by which the United States is allying itself with the Fascist and Nazi-controlled countries of Latin America more than with the progressive, more democratic nations. This is in part due to the fact that in South America, Yankee companies producing raw materials are themselves playing hand and glove, regardless of economic and political consequences to us, with the Italians and German. Immediate raw-products sales profits, in no way benefiting the United States, by American corporate interests with large investments to the South, are considered more important than our broader trade policies or even the future national security of our country. A sympathetic clique in our own State Department is abetting this tendency.

Thus we have given a dol.60,000,000 gold credit and have offered to loan battleships to Brazil, one of the worst tyrannies in the world, run by a Government under the thumb of the Germans and Italians. We have just sent naval advisers to Peru, another Fascist-like country, ruled by a dictator who loves not democracy and who is little more than a puppet of the the Italians and very much under the control of the Javanese. In cotrast, to this we are rapidly coming to swords points with the most progressive government on the two continents, the strongest bulwark against Fascism—that of Mexico.

TROPICAL FISH AS PETS

Tropical fish look like becoming as popular an institution in Britain's homes as the cat on the hearth.

In London the hobby of keeping these exotic fish has grown to such an extent that the London Aquarist Society has just been formed to arrange lectures and erhibitions for enthusiasts.

Mr. K. W. Branczik was given a few tropical fish by his daughter as a present. Now he has four tanks in his home, and he is the society's secretary.

"It is a most delightful hobby and very cheap," he said to a "News Chronicle" reporter. "One can buy beautiful tropical fish for anything from threepence to 1s. 6d. each.

"A tank can be bought for about £1 and a heater for 6s. The fish require little care and are not expensive to keep.

"Some people obtain delightful effects by illuminating the tanks. I have found that rich and poor alike are interested.

"The first meeting of the society will be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, to-morrow. Afterwards, there will be monthly meetings."

ANOTHER BROTHER FOR DIONNE QUINS!

Mrs. Dionne, 28-year-old mother of the famous Quins, has presented her husband with their 13th child—a son, the second born since the arrival of the Quins in May, 1934.

Mr. and Mrs. Dionne have 12 children living The Quins, all girls, are wards of the King and a huge fortune is accumulating in trust for them.

FOR HEROICALLY UNDERGOING SUFFERING

Fourteen-year-old Patrol Leader Bill Phelps, lying in bed with tuberculosis of the spine at his home in Branksome Park Bournemouth. (England), is a proud young man.

He has been awarded the "Scouts' V.C."—the Cornwell Scout Badge, highest award in the movement—given for "undergoing great suffering in a heroic manner"

Two years ago he was at school an enthusiastic swimmer. Rugger player, hurdler and an accomplished young horseman. Six months later tuberculosis of the spine developed and he had to lie on his back in a plaster cast, suddenly deprived of all the activities he loved.

SMILE FOR ALL

"He has been marvellous," his mother told the "News Chronicle". "He has never once complained, and has a smile for everyone. Since he became an invalid he has won three scout badges—for Red Cross work. astrology and cooking.

"He studied the stars while lying in bed and learned to cook with a primus stove by his bedside. He is now studying for his school examination and hopes to take it next July."

(Badge established in memory of 16-year-old Jack Cornwell, one of the Scout V.C.s of the Great War, who died at his post in the Battle of Jutland.)

"KAISER-I-HIND" TO BE BROKEN UP

LONDON (By Air Mail).

When the P and O liner "Kaiser-i-Hind" (11,000 tons) reaches England from India this month she will be taken to Blyth, Northumberland, to be broken up. Messrs. Hughes and Bolckow, Ltd, have bought her for £28,500, and 200 men will find work on her for nearly a year. The liner was launched at Greenock in 1914. Five times during the war she was chased by enemy submarines, but escaped.

Another P and O liner, the "Moldavia", is also to be broken up. She was built at Birkenhead by Cammell, Laird, and Co., in 1922, and has been bought by John Cashmore, Ltd., of Newport (Mon), for about £38,000.

Guest—"Say, I've waited half an hour for you".

Jolly Waiter—"Well, it certainly is surprising how time flies".

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

HOW TO COVER A HOCKEY GAME: The first shot was 13 feet; the second 20 feet; the third 29 feet, and the fourth was 21 feet.

* * *

Circle of Beauty Letter Change: The names of the girls are: Inez, Enid, Edna, Adel, Lena, Jane, Joan, Mona, Norma, Norah, Lorna and Carol.

* * *

Washington's Days: The numbers of the days on which the events depicted in the panels took place are: Top Row: 23, 30, 14. Second Row: 11, 20, 22. Third Row: 19, 26, 28. Fourth Row: 16, 25, 27, 9. Bottom Row: 17, 31, 15. These numbers, together with the numbers already in the panels will total 95 in all directions.

* * *

Modern Tea Party: The case weighed 240 pounds. Analysis: Let X equal the number of pounds that Dagmar lifted, and Y, the number of pounds lifted by Yvonne. Then, Natacha must have lifted $X-\frac{1}{2}Y$, and Romona must have lifted 48 lbs., as this is the amount the case had to be lighter in order to dispense with her. Thus, the weight of the case is $X+Y+X-\frac{1}{2}Y+48$, and this is equal to 4 times $Y+6$, since, if each girl had lifted an equal amount of pounds, each would have lifted one-fourth the weight of the case. This gives us the equation: $X+Y+X-\frac{1}{2}Y+48=4(Y+6)$ or, $2X+\frac{1}{2}Y+48=4Y+24$. So, $2X+24=3\frac{1}{2}Y$.

Had Dagmar lifted 18 pounds less, she would have lifted as much as Yvonne, had the latter lifted 6 pounds more. So, $X-18=Y+6$ and $X=24-Y$. Substituting this value of X in the equation of the preceding paragraph we find that: $2(24-Y)+24=3\frac{1}{2}Y$, or $48+2Y+24=3\frac{1}{2}Y$, so, $72=1\frac{1}{2}Y$, and $Y=54$.

$54+6$ is equal to one-fourth of the weight of the case. Therefore the case must weigh 4X60, or 240 lbs.

T	A	G	S	▨	V	I	O	L	A	▨	S	H	A	H
O	L	E	A	▨	E	L	G	I	N	▨	A	E	R	O
P	E	N	N	▨	E	L	▨	O	N	▨	R	A	I	L
S	E	E	G	E	R	▨	O	N	E	▨	A	D	A	M
▨	▨	S	E	N	▨	P	L	E	X	U	S	▨	▨	▨
F	A	I	R	▨	G	A	O	L	▨	N	O	R	S	E
E	S	S	▨	H	A	I	R	▨	T	I	T	I	A	N
A	T	▨	B	A	R	N	▨	B	E	T	A	▨	M	U
S	O	B	E	R	S	▨	F	R	E	E	▨	F	O	R
T	R	E	N	T	▨	P	L	A	N	▨	R	A	S	E
▨	▨	▨	J	E	R	S	E	Y	▨	O	E	R	▨	▨
G	I	L	A	▨	A	Y	E	▨	I	M	P	A	L	E
A	T	O	M	▨	S	C	▨	A	R	▨	O	D	O	R
L	E	V	I	▨	P	H	I	L	O	▨	R	A	I	N
A	M	E	N	▨	S	E	D	A	N	▨	T	Y	N	E

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Some of my friends had to sail by a boat for....I went to see them off and to wish them a happy voyage. It was pretty early. All the same, the decks had been practically reserved by those who come very early in the morning. And passengers were still pouring in numbers. Even my friends could not get good seats: What would then the condition of late comers be?

We human beings are so very selfish. Whenever we travel by a boat or by a train, we think,—specially so when we are deck or third class passengers respectively—that the space occupied by us is ours only, and none else could touch it. In a way, by convention. this too has become a good thing and certainly helpful;—otherwise I feel, there would be so many quarrels owing to this, every day.

But, looking from another point of view, when you have a comfortable seat and can even sleep, while the other person has to sit away squeezed in a corner—more so, when it is a long journey, and he goes on doing at night, how pitiable it seems! Then, change the places, and think that the other person is sleeping soundly while you have to keep awake, how the very idea disturbs and disappoints you?

All the same that selfishness is there in us, and we conveniently forget that point of view. We must see that we only are comfortable, and hardly care for the others or their feelings. We try to occupy more space than we may require, but never offer an inch of it to another, even for mercy's sake: such human beings we are!

Let us try to accommodate others even as we would wish others to accommodate us. This. not only where seats in a boat train, tram or bus are concerned, but even where feelings or considerations are to be adjusted. You want others to do what you like—Why then shall you not do what they like? Our endeavour at all times should be to make others happy, and not to injure them....Even so shall we ourselves feel very happy always!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 1st to 7th May 1938:—

1. Bro. Jagdish Vaidya
2. Bro. Naran Raj
3. Bro. Vyome Vibori Nilkanth
4. Sis. Nalini Mehta
5 Bro. Gursaran M.

S.B.Kulkarni

CONDUCTED BY

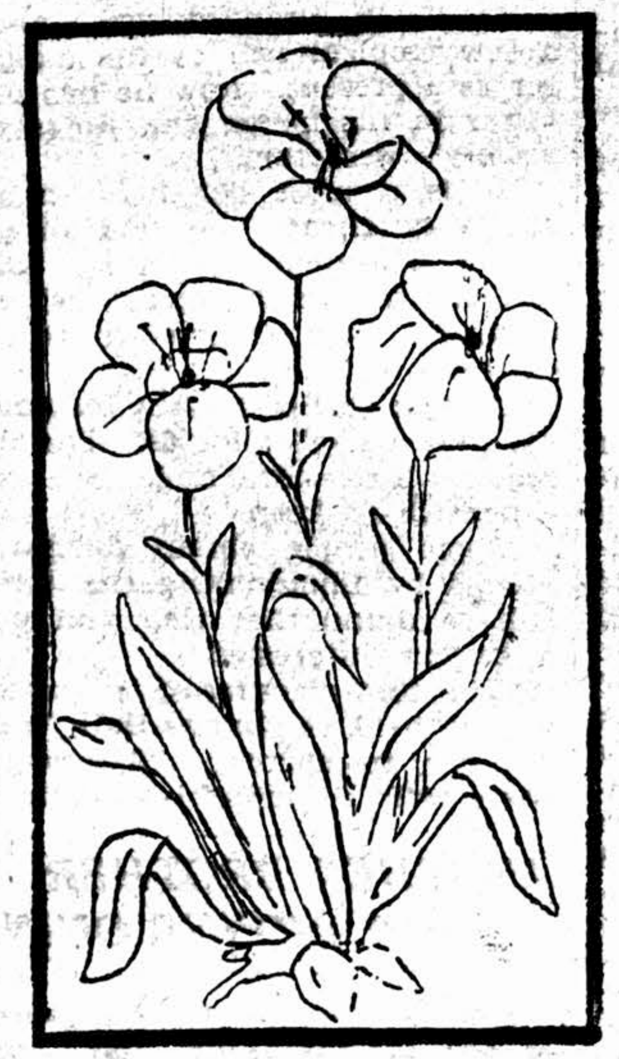
THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

6. Bro. Shaukat Hussenbeg
7. Bro. Govind Roday
8. Sis. Sharad Naik
9. Bro. Dirne Nagarwalla
10. Sis. Lilian Hurtis.
11. Bro. Hoshang Dalal
12. Bro. Aaron Pohekar
13. Bro. Ajit Desai
14. Sis. Usha Bhakt.

COLOUR THIS PICTURE AND WIN A PRIZE



Here is a nice little picture sent to us by Bro. N. M. Kenikar (Ankola). You can make it more beautiful by colouring it with your paints or crayons. After finishing it, add to it a slip containing your name, age, address and mention whether you are a boy or a girl. Then post it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from today.

All boys and girls upto 16 years old can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari must mention their Certificate Number, and others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. For the best pictures (and age will be considered in the judging) a number of prizes will be awarded.

A LOVING LETTER

Nagpur, April 3, 1938

Dear Dada,

You will be surprised to see my letter after a long time. I am very sorry I could not thank you for presenting me a poetry book, and sending the "Pushpa" magazine regularly. Excuse me for this fault.

I was busy with my studies and examination. That is why I forgot to write to you.

Dada, my examination is over and I have passed. Now I am promoted to 9th Standard. You will be glad to hear that your sister stood 1st in mathematics. I was so weak in that subject. You will be surprised to hear that I could get hardly 25 marks. But after your advice through the magazine I decided to study hard with all my mind and body and I succeeded in my efforts.

I am very glad that I have got such a helpful, kind and worthy brother like you. I am ever thankful to you.

Many changes have taken place in me. Every one asks my Mamma and Papa "How is it that your Sumati has become a very good and clever and industrious girl?" Then they begin to tell the whole story of that change. They always praise you and your good motto and the "Pushpa." Really I am very eager to see you, but it is impossible since I am so far away. So will you fulfil my one wish? It is very small. Will you send me your own best snap? I will keep it in my album.

Dada, now I go to my friend's house daily to learn painting and drawing from her elder brother. Next time I will try to send you a picture. Also, at home I am learning music from a tutor. If by chance I come to see you I will sing those songs to you.

Dada, I have written one article for the 'Pushpa." I am sending that to you. If you like it please have it in next issue of the "Pushpa."

Dada, during this vacation my sisters and cousins and I will come to Bombay to go on to Konkan. My eldest sister lives there.

Dada, when is your birthday? My birthday is on 23rd of October.

Yours affly.,
Sister Sumati.

DADA'S REPLY

Thank you for the compliments please. I congratulate you on your passing exam. Regret, I have no photo of mine to send. I shall however be glad to have one of yours. Yes, do send the picture. And when you come here, do not fail to see me. Your article has appeared in May issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." My birthday comes in the same month as yours. When are you writing again?

PEN-FRIENDS

And here is another letter from a little Pen-Friend Sis. Sheila Brotherton to her unseen chum in this country Sis. Sheila Motwane. This well proves how even small children feel happy to write to and receive letters from each other. Sis. Sheila Motwane's reply to her little friend in England also appears below.

Peel Park C. School,
Accrington,
Lancs,
16-3-38.

Dear Sheila,

I am writing this letter to you for composition in school. I went to Blackpool on March 13th 1938 and I got a new spade and an Easter egg.

Thank you for that book you sent me. I am always reading it. Are you quite well?

I wish you would come over to England sometime.

I like looking at "Pushpa." I read other books which you have sent me.

Pleasance wishes she was in my class and writing to you.

In school we have some Eadpoles.

What season is it in India? I can guess it is hot in India.

Are your father and mother all right? I am in standard II. My teacher is Miss Ireland. I like doing composition.

My mother and father are all right. We are growing bulbs at school. I am learning to play the Piano.

I am doing dancing and swimming. We learn a lot of things in our class.

Yours sincerely,
Sheila Brotherton.

7th Road,
Khar.
Bombay:
April 4, 1938.

Dear Sheila,

Thank you so much for your letter of March 16.

I like the story book you sent me some time back and it is very nice. I read it.

I am quite well and hope you all are quite well. I wish you would come over to India sometime.

In school we have a little plot of garden. In it many sorts of flowers grow.

I am in standard I. I am good at Arithmetic and dictation.

"IN THE BHEKAVALI VILLAGE, [illegible]
(Photo by M. M. Thacker).

"PROJECTING."
(S. M. Banerjee).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....
....
ADDRESS..................
....
....
AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....
....
DATE OF BIRTHDAY......
....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

My father and mother are all right. How are your father and mother and your little sisters?

I am learning Indian music and dances. My teacher is good and kind.

In June I will go in Standard II. I have many friends at School but the best is Kamla.

Every Friday we have games at School. And every Sunday we have games in the Balkan-ji-Bari.

With love,

Your sister,
Sheila Motwane.

A REAL PATRIOT
(By Maniben N. Desai)

This is a story of the times of Napolean the Great.

At the time of our story, Napolean was terrorising the whole of Europe. He had already conquered Spain, established his supremacy over Italy and placed Norway under a General of his own.

Two years ago he had subjected Germany. One day a German farmer rushed into his palace-chamber in Paris with a knife. He was arrested and imprisoned. That farmer was named Stubbs.

For two years Stubbs had been in prison. His clothes had worn out, so he asked the jailor for new ones.

The door opened and the jailor appeared. He threw a bundle of clothes at Stubbs. He picked it up and turned the clothes over and over again with his aged eyes and asked, "Sire, where are these clothes made?"

"Where?" the jailor replied, "where else could they be made but in France?"

"Then I do not want them," said Stubbs firmly. "Get me clothes from Germany Any other fabric won't do for me."

The jailor was perplexed. Stubbs was standing bare-bodied. The cold was bitter. He had refused to even touch the clothes made in France. The jailor with a tremor of sympathy in his voice said, "Good friend! What do you lose by putting them on?"

"I! Stubbs! to put them on? Shall I pollute my body with clothes made in France? Shall I put on clothes made by people who have sucked my country's blood and emaciated her? I am a German and am proud of it. So long as German blood flows into my veins, French cloth shall never touch my body. I shall not be guilty of such betrayal!"

Tears rolled down Stubbs' cheeks. He was deeply moved at the memory of his Fatherland. But it appeared that Providence wanted to test him severely. Napolean was highly enraged by his conduct. Stubbs was ordered to be guillotined for the guilt of patriotism. The jailor read out to Stubbs the fatal decree.

His heart beat with joy at the prospect of this eternal liberty from an alien prison. He welcomed the decree and asked the jalior to make preparations for his execution. "My body shall, no doubt, lie in a grave in France, but it shall not be covered with the funeral shroud made in France," cried Stubbs.

It was another morn. Stubbs was seen praying to God with a serene countenance. Then he was led to the scaffold by soldiers. While climbing the scaffold, he cried out, "Germany, oh! my beloved Fatherland!" He himself put the rope round his neck and spoke in a choked voice, "Cover me with the funeral cloth made in Germany." Soon his soul had left his body.

Napolean though a mighty Emperor, yet appreciated patriotism even in his enemies. Funeral garments were ordered out from Germany and Napolean himself covered Stubbs' body with them. The Emperor bowed before his tomb ere he returned to his palace, and tears gathered in his eyes!—"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper"

ALL THAT MATTERED
(By Amar Singh)

When Abraham Lincoln was about nine years old, he saw six big boys, each one much bigger than him, drowning a cat in a pool of water, for "fun". They liked to hear her cry.

"Oh, please don't", Abraham cried, "I'll take her home with me." They just laughed, and went on slowly drowning the cat.

Abraham could not save the cat, and yet he had to save her. He made a choice right then that decided his whole life. All his life he did great and kind things that could not be done, yet had to be done, because they were right.

He jumped right into the middle of that group of six big boys, snatched the cat away in a flash, tucked her under his arm and rushed home with her. He got a black eye and a bleeding nose, but he saved the cat. That was all that mattered.

"I'm the master of all I survey."

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is........years.

Name (Master or Miss)..
....
Full Address................
....
....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Children of the PUSHPA BHAVAN, a Children's School, run under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari, at Karachi.

HAPPINESS.
(B. F. Ferreira).

SUBJECT AND OBJECT
(By K. N. Puri)

First of all you must choose two players to be the "Subject" and "Object." They go outside the room while the rest of the players stay inside. The players outside must now think of a "Subject" and "Object" such as Moses, and the Bullrushes or Releigh and his cloak. When they have chosen their Subject and Object they enter the room and stand opposite the other players. Each player then takes turns in asking questions regarding the chosen subject and object. The two players may only answer "Yes" or "No."

When a player guesses the subject and object correctly, he chooses a partner to go with him and think of another Subject and Object.

* * *

BREAKING RECORD
(By T. R. Motwani)

While taking a gramophone record from the shop to his house Tommy broke it. Then he began to think out a plan so that his mother may not beat him.

Tommy: Mummy Mummy, good news!

Mummy: What Tommy?

Tommy: I have broken the record in walking fast.

Mummy well, that's very good. After few days mummy counted her records and she found one missing.

Mummy: Tommy, where is that new record which I sent you to buy?

Tommy: (astonished) mummy! What are you talking about? Didn't I tell you a few days ago that I had broken it by walking fast?

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

CHURNING OCEAN OF DESTINY

(Continued From Page 9)

over the hemp industry of Mindanao in the American Philippines; the great land mass of Formosa, its southern tip but 500 miles from Manila, is transformed into a heavily held bastion of empire, with a naval base at Bako, air bases, fortifications, troops. This is linked to Japan proper by the string of the Ryukyus, with their fortified base of Amami-Oshima, which controls the North China Sea. Japan leaves the League of Nations and takes her "string of Pacific jewels" with her—the mandated Mariana, Marshall and Caroline Islands—jewels, but "'natural aircraft cariers," too. Japan's engineers and hydrographers chart the reefs of these myriad atolls, blast out channels, build docks, construct airports; the seamen and the pilots come to link the islands by sea and air—Saipan, Yap, Ponape, the Truk group; Palau, 430 miles from the Netherlands East Indies, somewhat more from the Philippines, and Jaluit, eastward bastion of empire.

Counter-Move

Wings above the sea; white wakes across the waters; the United States fleet plays its games of war westward and even farther westward. The nesting gooneys, the stormy petrels, frightened by the roar of motors, take flight and wheel in the blinding sun from sands of Midway, from coral pinnacles of French Frigate Shoals, from Baker, Howland, Kingman Reef. Sixty small air fields are set across the Philippine archipelago from Batan, 130 miles from Japanese Formosa on the north to Mindanao, near Borneo, on the south. The Filipinos, faced with the rough reality of independence, build up slowly a conscript army under the guidance of General Douglas MacArthur. At the Panama Canal, America's vital artery between two oceans, soldiers guard the locks, fortifications are strengthened, spies are hunted.

Move

Japanese fishermen cast their nets in the Sea of Okhotsk, pursue the "silver horde" along the Aleutians, north-eastward toward Alaska. New express silk liners grow in Kawasaki yards; 18-knot tankers shuttle back and forth across the Pacific from the oil derricks and pipe lines of San Pedro to the docks of Sasebo, Kure, Yokosuka, building up Japan's reserve fuel supply against the day of war. The Japanese fleet, in mimic war, steams northward past the Kuriles, toward that curving bowstring of the Aleutians

Counter-Move

Russia carves new ports—Ayan and Okhotsk—out of the frozen North; the United States establishes a weather observatory in the Aleutians and commences a hydro graphic survey of those waters

(The play is faster now, the drama tenser as 1936 ends, the treaties limiting navies expire, the ban on fortifications over a wide area of the Pacific is lifted, and Japan—in midsummer of 1937*—moves to a vast conquest.)*

Move

Near Peiping, capital of dead dynasties and ancient glories, another step in manifest destiny grows out of a night skirmish near the Marco Polo Bridge, grows and spreads into the red hell of war. The Rising Sun is planted above the gates of Peiping, above Tientsin; its rays slant southward toward the iron mines of Shansi, north-westward to Nankow Pass and Kalgan; Japan controls the gateway to the Mongolian Plain, the old route of conquest, secures her flank against Russia; moves southward; takes Shanghai, pushes on to a vast conquest yet unfinished. Her ships block the Chinese coast, defy French and British interests. Japan checkmates British Hong Kong; throughout the richest part of China the Open Door swings slowly shut.

Counter-Moves

'Great Britain'—New trenches furrow the hard earth on the towering hills above the crown colony of Hong Kong; amid the rubber trees of Sarawak and out of the sago plantations of North Borneo air fields grow; at Singapore one of the world's great naval bases is officially opened; to the north at Penang guns are emplaced, barracks are started; Britain closes the Southern gateway to the China Sea. The shuttle of Fate moves again and another thread stretches from Singapore to Australian Port Darwin, which is fortified. Australia buys American planes, arms on the sea and in the air. In British Columbia, new anti-aircraft batteries protect Vancouver; Esquimalt becomes another bastion of British prestige in the Pacific.

France

New cruisers, with the Tricolour at their gaffs, steam through Eastern seas; twin-engined Amiot bombers are stationed at Kamranh Bay in French Indo-China; the garrison of the colony grows to 25,000 soldiers plus native troops; naval activities are started opposite Tainan; the fortifications are strengthened at Saigon.

The Netherlands

Submarine and seaplane bases are established on the coast of New Guinea; the Netherlands' East Indian oil fields of Borneo, eyed covetously by Japan, are well defended; American Martin bombers and German Dorniers are purchased and fly above the Moluccas and across the Banda Sea; new cruisers, destroyers, subma[illegible], grow to completion in the mother country; the Netherlanders padlock their treasure chest of the East.

Russia

The Soviet lends tacit aid to China; Russian planes fly the long route above Sinkiang, aid the forces of Chiang-Kai-Shek in their losing struggle against the tide of empire.

The United States

A newly built strategic road crawls above Kole Kole Pass; others wind through the pineapple plantations of Hawaii; sixteen-inch guns frown across the Pacific; coral reefs at Midway and Wake are blasted—channels are deepened. A squadron of patrol planes is stationed at Guam, another at Sitka in Alaska; Kodiak is to become a base. The Aleutians embrace in their rocky arms more and more units of the fleet. Down by the equator the bright sands of Howland and Baker Islands are shadowed by the wings of planes and naval bombers; even sleepy Samoa feels the pulse of this great game. The fleet on its great manoeuvres steams westward—ever westward.

To-day the moves are shrouded in secrecy; the mystery of the Japanese shipyards is unsolved "Britain Concerned by Tokyo Cruisers," "Three Great Warships Reported in Japan." So read the headlines, but no foreigner can know. Far south in Siam a strutting little brown dictator, Colonel Phya Bahol, builds up a navy of "mosquito" craft with Japanese aid, and an army of coolies working on some mysterious project on the Isthmus of Kra may be taking a hand in the great game of the Pacific, may be building, perhaps a canal across Siam —Japanese by-pass to Singapore.

The United States, too, veils its moves in secrecy, no correspondents accompany the fleet in the present war games; there are significant activities in Alaska and in a score of unlit isles. Congress is asked to approve a great naval building programme; the army strengthens its coast defenses on the Pacific.

The game is still but half played; one of the greatest moves of all, the invasion of China by Japan, is incomplete. Japan is still supreme in the Western Pacific; her position from Formosa on the south to Hakodate on the north is stronger than ever, but gradually the area of her influence, the sphere of her conquest, is being limited. Holland, England, France bar her way on the south. Slowly, but surely and inexorably, the United States closes in across the Pacific from Hawaii and the Aleutians; the shadow of Uncle Sam is gradually reaching out toward the Western Pacific, and on the Continent of Asia Russia's pawns of men and guns are arrayed in a threatening phalanx, though Russia stays her hand.

Thus the game goes on, move and counter-move. It is a hazardous game, with dramatic possibilities if one false move were made. Yet all the players want a peaceful outcome, not a disastrous clash of arms. Only that brooding Fate from whose weaving shuttle lead the tangled threads of destiny will determine the outcome.

To Dance 11 Miles At 73

C. W. Hart, a veteran athlete with ideas of his own on physical culture, will demonstrate his athletic condition in a novel manner next month.

Though he is 73 years of age, he has undertaken to dance from Worthing Pier to Brighton on May 7, non-stop. To avoid monotony he will use the waltz foxtrot, tap and other dances.

He will have two women partners, aged 24 and 19, who will relieve each other. Hart will cover about 11 miles, starting at 7 a.m. He will lecture on Brighton front at the finish.

INVENTIONS

Which Would You Like To Abolish?

There comes a time when the latest novelty palls.

Maybe the aeroplane, once a marvel, appears to you now only as an engine of destruction which you would gladly see wiped out.

Supposing a census of the population were taken on the abolition of

Wireless;
The Telephone;
Talking machines;
Aeroplanes.

Which would go?

Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P., asked the question recently at the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association.

95 PER CENT.

And he expressed the view that 95 per cent. of the people would vote for the abolition of the aeroplane.

He said the three other inventions mentioned had their drawbacks, and it was possible that the people would be strongly against them too.

But he told the guests, there was one invention which they could never do without.

.. The printing press.

FRANCO RECRUITING FRENCH MOORS

Having just completed a tour of inquiry in Morocco, the most surprising development I have to report is that the Moorish Army Corps of the Spanish rebels has of late been recruited almost entirely from French Morocco, writes a correspondent in "News Chronicle" of mail week.

This has been necessary to make up a wastage of about 1,000 men a month in a Corps believe to number about 50,000 men.

Owing to the length of the frontier it is impossible for the French to prevent this, and the attractions of clothing, food and pay have proved too much for the impoverished border tribesmen.

At present, in spite of the splendid work of the authorities, the French Protectorate is passing through a period of great anxiety.

A long period of drought has caused famine throughout the districts of the Sus, and this, combined with the resulting outbreak of typhus in Marrakesh and Casablanca, has created an anxious situation and necessitated enormous expenditure. Then, since General Nogues became Resident-General the Spanish Civil War has further complicated an already difficult situation.

SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT.

Owing largely to propaganda from Spanish Morocco, French Moroccan Nationalists created constant trouble until suppressed last autumn. Even now there are no less than three Moroccan Nationalist movements in Spanish Morocco which, with the open connivance of the rebel authorities, make no secret of their opposition to French rule and their desire for its abolition.

One of them, indeed, "Moroccan Unity," is led by Mekki el Nasiri, who was formerly at the head of the "Comite d'Action Marocaine," a subversive movement which functioned in the French Protectorate until it was suppressed.

It seems outrageous that anti-French propaganda should be permitted from Spanish Morocco since that zone became part of the French Protectorate by the 1912 treaty with the Shereefian Empire and was merely sublet, so to speak, to Spain.

France deserves every sympathy in her present difficulties. Mistakes have no doubt been made since the departure of Marshal Lyautey, but now, under the admirable leadership of General Nogues and his able staff, everything possible is being done for the welfare of the Moors.

An Irish priest had laboured hard with one of his flock to induce him to give up whisky.

"I tell you, Michael," said the priest, "whisky is your worst enemy, and you should keep as far away from it as you can."

"Me enemy, is it, father?" responded Michael. "And it was yourself that was telling' us in the pulpit only last Sunday 'To love our enemies'."

"So I was, Michael," rejoined the priest, "but I didn't tell you to swallow them."

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HAVE WE DONE WITH ENGLISH?

(Continued From Page 7.)

answering them, we are led into the discussion of the quality of education obtaining in our educational institutions. On the answer to these questions depends, in a large measure, the vindication of the system of English Education in India.

Best Products

The proof of the pudding is in the eating; and I will, therefore, only mention, while discussing this aspect of the problem, that it would be instructive to look to the results of the English educational system as it has worked in the last hundred years or so. I am not alluding to the annual results of the examinations held in our schools and colleges, although it is true that that is one way of ascertaining the quantity rather than the quality of the education imparted by them. But that procedure will not carry us very far. I would, therefore, like to point out the incontrovertible fact that all the great intellects of our time are the shining products of the very English Educational system against which so many voices are raised in protest. I suppose that had it not been for the introduction of the English language, let alone its literature, in our Educational system, we should have been deprived of the brilliant cynosures who constitute the pride and glory of the intellectual firmament of India, both in the past and in the present. And there is no reason why it might not be the same in the future. The liberal and cultural value of this stystem of education has been recognised and appreciated by almost every one who has come under its influence. The most patriotic of Indians have testified to the enormous good that the system has done, in spite of the apparent limitations of an alien medium of instruction. All that is said and written in praise of English Education in India by her many illustrious sons is surely no uncritical admiration, or the outcome of vested interests. Whatever may be said against the 'materialistic' trend of Western life and thought, of English thought and life in particular, one cannot deny, unless one is prejudiced, the vast treasure of inspiring thought and learning enshrined in the life-works of a Mill or a Ruskin, of a Carlyle or Wordsworth, of Shakespeare and Milton, of Shaw and Galsworthy —treasures the possession of which is the aspiration of all who claim admission into the world of thought and culture. To study them, at least to have an acquaintance with them, is a liberal education by itself. To neglect them, to be even unaware of their existence, is to ensure the intellectual poverty of us all. The best intellects of India, her most illustrious sons and daughters the late Lokamanya Tilak Justice Ranade, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and a host of others too numerous to mention, are one and all the products of this much-maligned English Educational system which has been the victim of so much hostile criticism, in the Press and on the platform today. Let it not be objected that these are the exceptions and that if these people are great, it is not because of the English Educational system, but because of their individual efforts and acumen. I maintain that to argue like this, would mean to be ignorant of the obvious fact that without education not even the most gifted men will be able to realise the best of which they are capable. A diamond is doubtless a very valuable thing, but if it did not come under the drill and polish of the jeweller, its worth remains unrecognised. And I repeat that such intellectual eminence as these men possess is in no small measure due to the introduction they had had to the English language and to its literature.

Not only this; I have so far been treating with the good that is in the English system of Education, limiting myself to the contributions of English thought and culture to our education. I have not, that is, said anything about the value of the English language in its broader and more important aspect, which I mean to do now. This aspect of the English language is to be traced in the medium which it provides for our approach to the best and highest that is thought and done in the province of knowledge in all the civilised countries of the world. If we want to keep abreast of the intellectual progress in the world of Science, of Art and of Philosophy, we cannot afford to neglect the English language. The English language need I say, is the repository of the best works of the pioneers of thought and action in every branch of human enterprise. There is no language in the world, not excepting the French, which could be compared with the English for the catholicity of its treasures. Arts, Science, Literature, Philosophy, Politics, Economics, Engineering, whatever branch of human knowledge you would like to approach, approach it you will through the medium of the English language. And what is more, so far as Indians are concerned, you could not approach these departments of knowledge without the medium of that language. One cannot imagine what would be the intellectual achievement—or the want of it—of a people like ourselves, were we to be deprived of the English language. Of course I am talking of modern India, living as we do, in the modern world. And yet misguided patriotism has more than once, in Press and on Platform, through books and through propaganda, endeavoured to belittle the contributions and the possibilities of this very language. Who has not heard the platitudinous perorations planning a 'national' programme of education in which there must be no place for English, or at best, only the place of Cinderella in the curriculum of the revised system? Just enough, as it would happen, to misunderstand it and to murder it mercilessly. It is only too common—such a view of the subject. How transparent is their ignorance of the fact that by so doing, they will be denying to themselves and to those whose interests they presume to preserve, the only means of communication with the civilisation and culture of the world at large! How easily they overlook the most obvious fact that the English language is, for the nonce, the only language that connects us all with the intellectual movements of the civilised countries of the world!

New Approach

We cannot get out of the rut of our traditional fatalistic conception of looking at life as a thing to be put up with, willy-nilly, which has been the bane of all material progress, unless we bring to it the 'materialistic' view of life which has been the greatest boon to mankind in ameliorating their lot on earth, and in raising their material standard of life in all ages and in all countries where it has had its influence. That 'materialistic' view of life of which Bacon was the founder, and Darwin, Huxley and a host of others are the champions. I do not mean by 'materialistic' what is generally supposed to be the godless civilisation of the West. I mean the 'material,' the 'physical' conception of life, that approach to life which will first concern itself with endeavouring to ascertain the material and physical environment in which human beings are placed, with a view to getting on in life, with the minimum of misery consequent upon the ignorance of the laws of the material world. This is to study Nature and the physical world, before we attempt to understand the supernatural and the metaphysical; to know and to study man, before we try to know and study God. In fact, paradoxical as it might sound, the knowledge and study of the physical, the material world will lead us inevitably to a better appreciation of God and His nature, or by whatever name we may call the Power that is invisible and imminent, which is beyond the known limits of the human understanding. The common belief that Science, or the study of the physical world, will lead to atheism is uncritical and inadequate. We can reverence Providence more truly when we come to learn as we must, in the course of our study of Nature, the mystery of a rose or the delicate tints of the multi-coloured butterfly, or the thousand other enigmas which the Fairy God Mother of Science holds out for those that dare understand her! Surely, the material civilisation of the West if it is true to itself, has a better mission to preach than the one imputed to it by hasty critics, namely, that of a godless universe where all that one should do is to eat, drink, be merry and multiply, and care a pulled hen for the rest, as do the beasts of the jungle and the fowls of the air. That is a mistaken idea of the material civilisation of the West. The true value of such a civilisation is in the material amelioration of mankind of which we need so much and get so little! Man, it is true, does not live by bread alone, but it is also true that to live at all he requires all that bread.

All this amelioration could be achieved by the study of the English language and the English system of Education. The introduction of Western Science and thought could be made through the acquaintance of the English language alone. Let me not be understood, or misunderstood, to be the self-elected panegyrist of the English language. I have neither the ability nor the intention to be one. I only wish to bring before those who decry the English system, the incontrovertible fact that, if for nothing else, if not for the Shakespeares and the Carlyles, if not for the Darwins and the Huxleys, of the English language, we have yet to study this tongue which is the veritable 'Open Sesame' that opens out unto us the rich realms of knowledge in every branch of human endeavour.

Not Done With It

By thus emphasising upon the value of the English language, I am far from belittling the claims of our Indian languages for which I have nothing but the highest regard, and in the furthering of which, I have always been taking keen interest. And I do not want to praise one language by blaming the others. When people talk of making this or that, or the other language the medium of instruction in the Indian educational institutions, what has struck me most is the conspicuous ignorance of the reformers, who ought to know better, and who very seriously proposed that we have done with the English language, and, therefore, it should be given the earliest notice of quit. I say, by all means encourage the Indian languages, but for the sake of knowledge and culture, let not the study of a language which, for us, is the one medium through which knowledge and culture are approachable, be neglected merely because it happens to be alien. That is my contention, and I hope I have made it abundantly clear that to study the English tongue is not at all to become 'unpatriotic.' If we want to keep abreast of modern thought in all its ramifications, if we wish to enlarge our knowledge in every department of it, if we desire to give to our youths a liberal education, if we like to minimise the dangers of illiteracy and of unemployment, if, in short, our aim is to make education efficient and enlightened, then, surely, we have not yet done with the English language and we cannot do without it.

BARRIE RELICS

Score Book Of Cricket Match Sold Away

One of the Barrie relics sold at Sotheby's was the score book of a cricket match played at Broadway, Worcester, in 1899.

Barrie was the captain of the visiting team, known as the Allahabarries, and Mary Anderson, the actress skippered the Broadway side.

Barrie describes himself as "J. M. Barrie, capt. of Allahabarries and of Birrell," a reference to Augustine Birrell, who was playing for the side, but did not easily take orders.

The book is dedicated to "our dear enemy, Mary De Navarro," a nick-name for Mary Anderson.

The pages are covered with signatures and cartoons by Alfred Parsons, but nowhere does the result of the match appear. Evidently the original owner was so intent on autograph-hunting that he quite forgot to note the final scores.

A few individual scores, appear. Barrie knocked up 8, Owen Seaman 15 and the unruly Birrell 4. A. E. W. Mason and Bernad Partridge were both disgraced with ducks.

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Milestones *of* Science

THE New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club are arranging a permanent exhibition of the pests and insects that destroy fruit trees and growing plants. Alongside of each pest will be a pictorial demonstration of the most effective way in which to abolish it.

NEW JERSEY'S Department of Agriculture stated the other day that unfermented fruit juices are becoming popular in Mohammedan countries where intoxicating beverages are banned by the Koran.

ICELAND'S famous hot springs, near Reykjavik, are being harnessed to provide natural central heating for at least half of the houses and business buildings in the city. Through borings the capacity of the springs has been increased so that they now yield forty gallons of boiling hot water per second.

THE Armour Institute of Technology has just developed a new tool for scientific research which gives pressures up to 1,500,000 pounds per square inch. It makes available wide fields of investigation into pressure phenomena. It will be possible, using this device, to make studies of the earth 200 miles below the surface.

ACCORDING to three Iowa State College scientists, fuel alcohol can readily be extracted from the Jerusalem artichoke. Artichokes of this type grown on a single acre of ground will produce, they say, more alcohol than two or more acres of corn.

A NEW type of bombing plane, made of wood except for engine mountings, landing gear fittings and minor equipment, has just been constructed in California. A number of successful test flights have been made. It has two motors and great speed.

SCIENCE has just been provided with another missing link in the story of man in North America in the finding of an infant's skeleton in a cave near Great Salt Lake. Dr. Julian H. Steward, who made the discovery, said that the cave was first occupied soon after it became habitable 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.

MAX E. NOHL, who descended 420 feet in Lake Michigan recently, withstood a pressure on his body of 320 tons more at that depth than he did at the surface. He escaped the "bends," a serious illness common to divers who descend as deeply, by breathing a mixture of oxygen and helium.

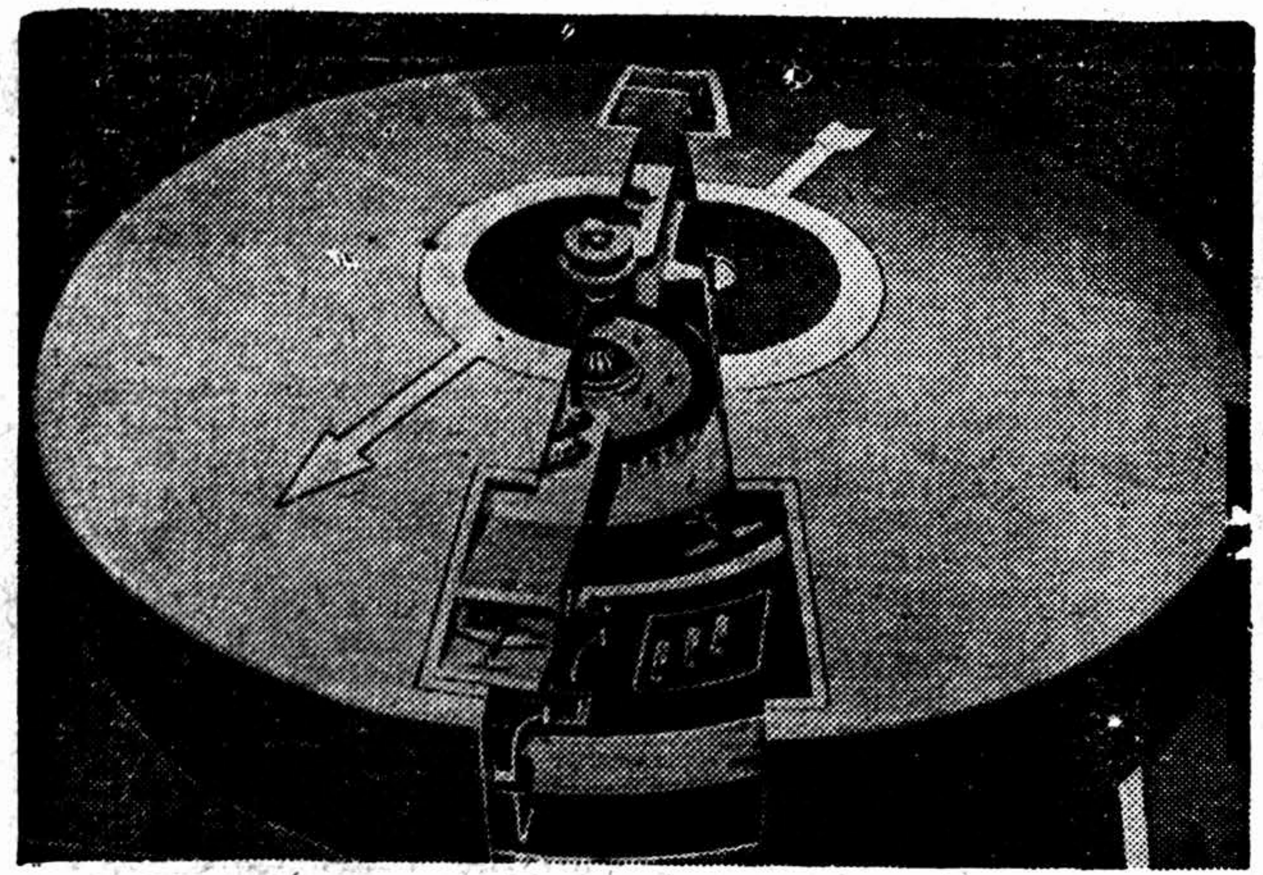
Mirrors for Baseball Pràctice

ACTORS, dancers, musicians, candidates for public office and even after-dinner speakers have been known to rehearse before the mirror.

And now the mirror is being introduced on the baseball diamond, not for use in actual games, of course, but for the guidance and instruction of batters and catchers during "shadow" practise. They stand facing the mirror and just pretend there's a pitcher out there.

In the accompanying photo, Joe Stripp, right crack infielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, is standing alongside the mirror at the Orlando, Fla., training field and giving a would-be big leaguer some pointers about batting. The batter and catcher study their reflections in the big mirror and carefully watch their movements in order to correct any errors in swing and stance.

Putting the Airport Underground



MILITARY aviation experts are much interested in the proposal to construct underground airports, as recommented by Congressman McSwan, of Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. A working model of the new type of underground airport has been constructed by Henry Comstock, of Leonia, N. J., and is being studied with a view to determine its practicability in time of war.

The exposed surface of the underground airport will be bowed to facilitate the take-off of departing planes and to retard the speed of incoming ones. Concealed ramps, which tilt flush with the airport's surface, provide a means of admitting the arriving planes to the levels below where they will be safe from aerial bombardment.

According to Dr. William Whitney Christmas, scientist and airplane designer, of New York, the great air terminals of the future will be subterranean structures with subway connections for the transportation of passengers, mails and freight. In times of peace this system of handling mails and passengers will save much time now lost in making connections between isolated airports and railroad terminals. In times of war—and it is generally understood that future wars will be fought in the air—the use of the underground airport is being suggested as offering an impregnable unit for national defense.

Cotton Plants Being Treated to an Application of Poisons to Kill Boll Weevils in a U. S. Department of Agriculture Experimental Station.

Underwater Goggles

H. S. COVER has just designed goggles that do away with the dense fog that, heretofore, formed upon glasses under water and blinded swimmers. Heavy glass lenses are mounted in a rubber frame and fastened with an elastic band over the back of the head. The necessary amount of tension is brought to bear to mold the goggles to the contour of the face and make them watertight. At a point on the inside where the glass lens is fitted into the rubber frame, a patented groove has been provided. A few drops of water placed in this groove before the swimmer puts on his goggles is sufficient to absorb any excess moisture and keep the goggles from clouding over. When the swimmer moves, the water in the rubber groove splashes across the lens, removing fog as fast as it forms.

"Perfect" Emerald Made by Science

A PROCESS for manufacturing synthetic emerald-green crystals, which have been pronounced "perfect" imitations of real emeralds, has been developed in Germany. One of the imitation gems, a photograph of which is shown herewith, was brought to New York City recently and placed on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History. The process of manufacture is being kept a secret. The specimen at the museum is about twenty-five carats.

Soap for Oil-Well Leaks

A NEW process to prevent the leakage of water through porous sand into oil wells has just been patented. By pumping a strong solution of soap down an oil well, the loss by pumping and the yield of oil is increased. The effectiveness of soap for this purpose depends upon the fact that the water normally leaking into a well is hard and forms a sticky precipitate with the soap. This precipitate plugs up the tiny openings through which water enters. Since oil does not react with the soap solution, the seepage of oil is not disturbed.

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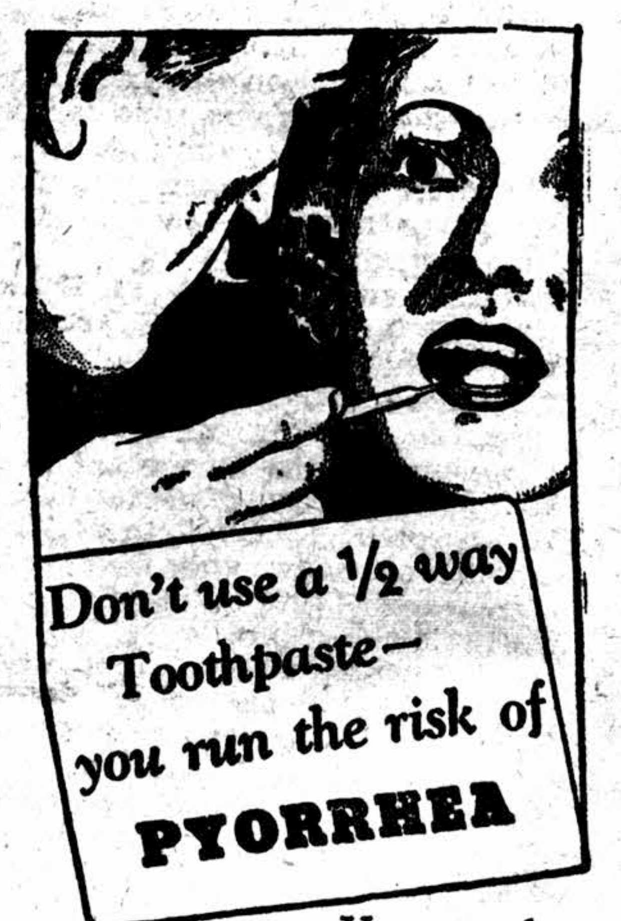

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He Dared To Retrace His Step

(Continued From Page 6)

was simple. He asked Ramanathan to "spin the charka and learn Hindi."

"I had expected something better to do," Ramanathan told me

Nevertheless, the command of the saintly leader was at once followed by his able disciple.

Besides spinning the charka and learning Hindi, Ramanathan became a lecturer preaching Gandhism to the masses in South India. He was successful on the platform for he possessed moderate abilities in the art of public speaking. He has a free flow of ideas from his subtle and productive brain, a clear way of expression and ability to arrange thought in admirable fashion and in a way convincing to his audience.

Attending several Congress conferences he came across its leaders. He studied them with his analytical mind. Two years were spent that way. Then he saw disputes in Congress ranks between those who thought well of the legislative council as a means to further India's political ambitions and those who wanted to ignore the legislature. Ramanathan stuck to the view of Rajagopalachariar who had no faith in legislatures in those years.

Earlier in 1921 when the Congress decided to boycott the general elections to the first legislative council under the Montford Reforms, Ramanathan played a militant role in the activities connected with keeping voters from going to the polls. Money for this campaign came to Madras in the shape of a loan from the funds of the Bombay Khilafat Committee. The Congress in the elections helped the Justice Party to secure a large number of seats and form a Ministry, with the result dyarchy was made workable in this province.

Ordered To "Break Stones"

Picketing liquor shops was a work in which Ramanathan took an immense interest as a Congressman. In this connection he was once arrested and sent to prison at Trichinopoly. Sentenced to hard labour, he was ordered to "break stones" and carry the mud pot on the head within prison walls.

One day the Medical Officer and jail Superintendent came to visit the prisoners. Ordinarily the officials went round all the wards and examined the condition of the inmates. But that day, they ordered the prisoners to parade before them for purposes of examination. Ramanathan protested against such a command since he did not want his fellow prisoners to be baked in the hot sun. The prisoners obeyed Ramanathan and refused to comply with the official order. For this, he was handcuffed and condemned to a secluded cell. Some days later he was transferred to Cuddalore whence his release orders came after three months of internment.

In 1931 Ramanathan went on a tour of Europe. It was an extensive trip which lasted for over a year. Sailing from Madras in December by a French boat, he went to Djibouti first. Then he travelled on to Egypt, Turkey, Italy and Austria. While in Vienna, he received a Soviet invitation to visit the Socialist Republic. Responding, he went.

Russian Tour

It was the "Godless Society" of *Russia that was chiefly interested in having Ramanathan visit that Country!* They had known *him* from his writings in the *weekly paper "Revolt"* which he edited on behalf of the Self Respect Movement in India.

In Russia he spent about two months in all. During this time he visited workmen's quarters, factories, Clubs and culture-developing organizations. He travelled even up to the Ukraine to study conditions for himself. Occasionally he spoke to Russian workers about India with the aid of an interpreter.

The Soviet Government cheerfully treated him as a State Guest while travelling in that country. After an extensive tour, he returned to Moscow in time for the 1932 May Day celebrations. Taking a seat at the famous Red Square, Ramanathan for the first time saw the huge military power of the Soviet.

"A thousand aeroplanes flew overhead of us that day and that was enough to impress me about the military strength of Russia," said Ramanathan to me.

"It was a spectacular sight" he added.

"But did you meet Stalin?", I eagerly asked.

The answer was in the negative.

"At a busy time like that it was rather hard to meet the Dictator but we met many leading officials and members of Stalin's council of Administration" replied Ramanathan. "I saw Stalin at the International Dinner given to Foreign delegates on May Day Night"

I was interested in what Ramanathan said about the Soviet hospitality to foreign sympathizers of the Russian regime. So I asked him whether he had to speak at that dinner.

"Yes," he did speak.

"What was the theme of your speech," I asked.

To which he answered that he appealed to those present for a closer co-operation with the Indian people in everything. He also conveyed to the Russians the greetings and good wishes of the people of India.

Ramanathan left Russia after a useful tour, well impressed with the Stalin Regime. Entering Germany, he at first noticed the Nazis clicking their heels rather loudly. He also witnessed in Berlin and Munich Street fighting between Communist and Nazi sections. However his sojourn in the "Doutsche" land was brief. He moved away to Paris and then to England and Spain. In the Spanish Capital trouble had just started to brew and Alfanso had left a throne and fled. Amidst such a political situation this Indian visitor had arrived there to study the country and its people! Apart from that Ramanathan soon developed rheumatic troubles on his leg and this required his entry into a nursing home in Madrid. Coming out after canvalescing, he went away to Switzerland. At Geneva he made use of the League of Nations Library and glanced through rare books and important documents of International importance kept there. Then in September, he attended the League Assembly as a visitor. That over, Ramanathan went to Italy to study the problem of Rice cultivation in that Country.

In the early part of 1933 Ramanathan returned to the home country. To his dismay he discovered that the Self Respect Movement with which he identified himself for some years now had entered into a political alliance with the Justice Party. This forced his leaving the Self Respectors all to themselves.

"Rationalist"

What would he do next? Could this man who had been so active into retirement? Oh, no. He would find yet another avenue to do public good. Possessed with the spirit of Upton Sinclair for social and political justice, this rebellious Indian now began to speak to his people through a weekly paper called the "Rationalist" which he founded. "The strongest man is he who can stand alone even on the face of grave difficulties", it is said. Ramanathan now stood all alone and continued to satiate his ever pressing appetite for service through journalism. But the "Rationalist" was a financial failure.

Ramanathan's entry into politics is a great financial sacrifice on his part. As a Congressman he had to live on funds drawn from his private fortune. Later he spent much money on journalistic ventures since his resignation from the Khadi Board and Congress When he returned from Europe he found that he could no longer go on spending his money freely as he did in the past and work for the country as a leader of the people. Even on the face of such difficulties, he pooled up all his resources to run the "Rationalist", for, his was an indomitable spirit.

In times of need he never resorted to soliciting even a copper from any one. He stood up to his difficulties courageously. But a few of his close friends understood the situation. So, whenever he was invited to district centres to participate or preside in important conferences, his friends offered him travelling fare. Ramanathan would vehemently protest. At such times, his countenance changed, his eyes blazed indicating the deep feeling of resentment at heart. When his well-meaning friends found that he would not accept any assistance given him for public work, they resorted to novel methods of remittance: They sent him envelopes containing currency notes anonymously because they were afraid that he would return the money if they gave out their names. But Ramanathan was most unhappy to receive help in this manner. It wounded his pride.

Look at the picture of this noble humane man! A modestly built frame with a fleshy round face, Ramanathan is an impressive figure. From his dark round gazing eyes protected by a pair of thick tortoise-shell rimmed glasses comes an intelligent look. His tightly closed lips, strong jaws and well-rounded chin reveal him as a man of determination and supreme will in any task he took upon himself.

Dressed in a plain white Khadi this important man in South India is so simple and straightforward in his dealings with people. Not a word more than that which is necessary ever comes out of his lips. Even his speeches are brief and up to the point. Similar are his writings. A philosopher blended in an economist, he abhors luxury and waste of wealth. From his generous heart flows sympathy for the underdog and the miserable. It is always the problem of the "bread for the breadless" that worries him most. In a recent speech he said:

"We (Indians) are indulging in a life of luxury when the masses are starving for want of food and knowledge. We should not only live the life of the masses but also be their mouthpieces and leaders."

Premier Rajagopalachariar well understood this fine man, his clean character, scholarship, devotion to people's cause and spirit of service. Everything impressed the shrewd political leader very much. Such a man deserved the honour that had been done to him now, he thought. But to Ramanathan, the ministerial job is merely yet another sphere of activity in the service of humanity.

BAN ON WHITE RICE ASKED

TOKIO, (By Mail.)

It has long been known that white, or perfectly polished rice is not good for health, but the people, who have long been in the habit of eating white rice, are not willing to eat any other. It is now estimated that if all the people will eat only 70 per cent polished, which is much better for the health, the nation will save yen 100,000,000 a year. Many public spirited persons are urging the people to stop eating white rice, but the movement is making very slow progress. If white rice is really bad for health, the Government should ban its sale throughout the country.

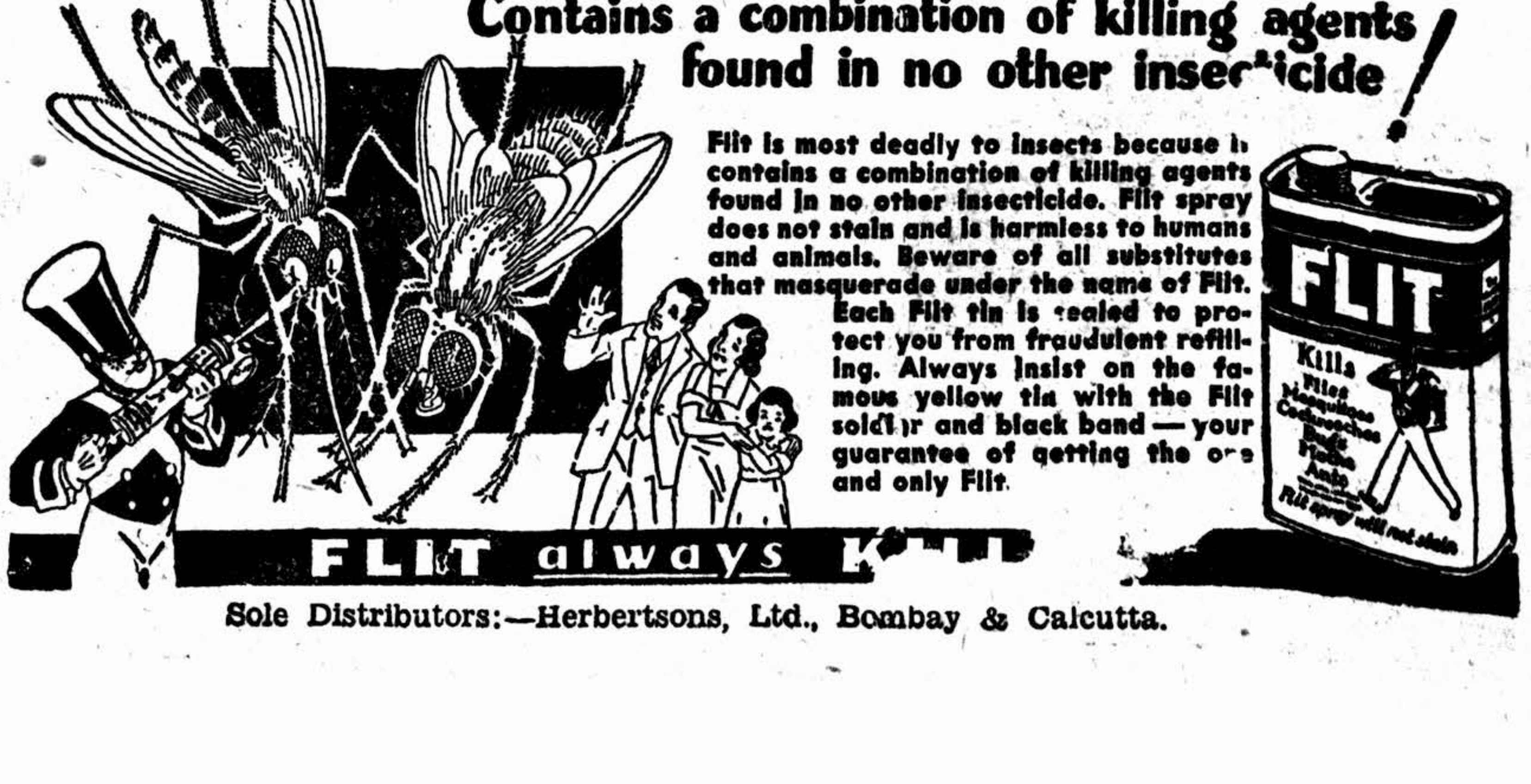
A young man who complained of insomnia was advised to count until he fell asleep. Next day the doctor paid another visit

"Did you follow my advice?" he asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "I counted upto 19,560."

"And then you fell asleep?"

"No, it was time to get up."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THE TRIAL OF LATE SEN GUPTA

(Continued from Page 3.)

ministration of law and order. Accordingly I signed without further parley and Mr. Merrikin took his departure.

When he had gone I remained in thought for some time, I knew that if Sen Gupta was brought to Rangoon I should have to try him, because the offence with which he was to be charged had taken place within my jurisdiction. The trial was bound to be very sensational. It was unusual for one provincial government to arrest a prominent public man residing under another provincial government on a charge of sedition committed within the area of the first. The excitement in Bengal would be intense, for Sen Gupta was probably among the five best-known men in India at the time. Educated at Cambridge and called to the Bar, he had made a lucrative practice for himself in Calcutta. After the war he had gone into politics and on the death of the great nationalist, C. R. Das, had become the leader of the Congress Party in his province. His followers called him the 'Lion of Bengal'. His wife was an English woman.

This was the celebrity whom Sir Charles had decided to arrest and whom I should have to try. I realized at once that I should be thrust into the public eye. The Burma Government, it was true, frequently instituted prosecution for sedition committed within the province and took its chance of getting a conviction, but the prosecution of a Sen Gupta was very different to an ordinary provincial prosecution. The news of his arrest would be news all the world over; it would appear at once in the London papers, the Indian Press would declare if proof were needed, of the heavy hand of the authorities. In such circumstances it was highly desirable that the arrest should be justified by a conviction. If the case went wrong and I was unable to convict I should be delivering the Government to wide public criticism. With a feeling I remembered that on a first glance the case had not seemed to me too strong. Coming so soon after the Hughes case I was not sure whether my nerves would stand the strain of such a State trial. But there was clearly no way out of it. I should have to take the case.

Wishing to refresh my memory of the law opened the annotated editions of the Penal Code on my table and turned up Section 124A, in which sedition is defined. I had always admired the rhythmical flow of the words; as a piece of legal English it was admirable. Tradition says it was drafted by Macaulay. 'Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished,' etc. The penalty could extend to a long term of imprisonment with hard labour, a sentence of from two or five years being quite usual.

As one looked at it it was a formidable section. By a wink which attempted to bring the Government into contempt with those who saw the wink you might be committing sedition. If at the mention of his Majesty you shrugged your shoulders, your intention being to excite your companions to disaffection towards him, you could be convicted.

I turned up the rulings by the various High Courts and perceived that the section had never been used in such fashion. Its main object was to forestal a breach of the peace. It envisaged the poor and ignorant promoted to violence by unscrupulous harangue. But though the government which had made it law of India had in the forefront of their minds rebellions caused by criminal agitation, they had drafted it to cover any eventuality. A man was guilty if he tried to excite hatred against the Government, even if he failed to do so; nor was he innocent if in exciting hatred he had spoken against violence. It was enough if he meant his audience to feel contempt, and it was beside the point whether they felt it or not. Thus, a speech which imputed dishonesty to the Government might be seditious, and a speech which made use of such an imputation to advocate quite a legitimate policy might equally be seditious.

In short the law was so wide that it left a great discretion to the executive. Under it they had the power to prosecute their political opponents, and in 1930, when the whole of India was ringing with speeches advocating the introduction of a new and reformed government, that was a useful power. Many of these speeches were seditious within the meaning of Section 124A, for though they advocated nothing worse than a change in the constitution they made their points by abusing the existing government. They had, moreover, been highly successful, because by then the diarchical Government was held in hatred and contempt by large numbers of persons. So well was all this understood that Pandit Malaviya about this date was able to say in the Legislative Assembly in Delhi: 'It is the duty of every Indian that he should bring into hatred and preach hatred against the existing form of government'. At which remark the President thought it unnecessary to do more than call out 'Order! Order!'

The fact was that no one was prosecuted unless he sought to induce in his hearers an instant and dangerous hatred. What might amount to a dangerous hatred had to be determined in each case. So when a man was prosecuted under Section 124A it was generally a very bad case and he received a heavy sentence. The police did not advise a prosecution, where the sedition was technical or mild, for if magistrates were to impose correspondingly technical or mild sentences the crime of sedition would lose its dark repute and ignorant people think that disaffection toward His Majesty was grown no worse than petty assault or drunkenness.

Technically the fellow who said, 'You should condemn the men who have robbed you of your country as you do the common theif who takes your purse,' uttered a seditious sentence, but in practice the police ignored such remarks until like the word diarchy itself they came to be regarded as no more than abuse.

As I searched the code, with its commentaries, such was the law and usage which I found, and had I not already come tentatively to a contrary opinion I should have supposed that when Sen Gupta was in Rangoon he had attempted to excite hatred and contempt towards the Burma Gov- ent of so dangerous a type that it was essential to lock him up, even though he had left the country and was resident in Calcutta, which is as far from Rangoon as Rome is from London

2. ARREST OF THE MAYOR

The warrant of arrest was entrusted to two Burmese police officers, who set out for Calcutta at once by steamer. They arrived there early on the morning of 13 March and reported themselves to the Commissioner of Police. That officer was expecting them: the Government of Burma had not made its plunge without informing the Indian authorities what it was doing. The Burma police officers were accordingly shown in without delay, and when they had produced their credentials the Assistant Commissioner of the south district of the city was deputed to conduct them to Sen Gupta's residence.

Sen Gupta did not know that what he had said in Rangoon a month before had seriously offended the Burma Government. For some time before his visit he had been feeling unwell, and early in 1930 his doctor, diagnosing abnormally high blood-pressure, had advised him to take a sea voyage for the sake of his health. On 1 February he had left Calcutta with his wife, intending to make the round trip to Singapore and back. He arrived at Rangoon on 3 February, but did not land. A Mr. Abdul Bari Chowdhury, the managing director of the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Company, called on him on board, and, before leaving, expressed the hope that on his return from Singapore he would come ashore, when they would all be very pleased to see him. If he could put in a word against the proposed separation of Burma from India it would be a help, particularly to the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Company, which, as an Indian concern, might suffer should Burma and India be politically severed.

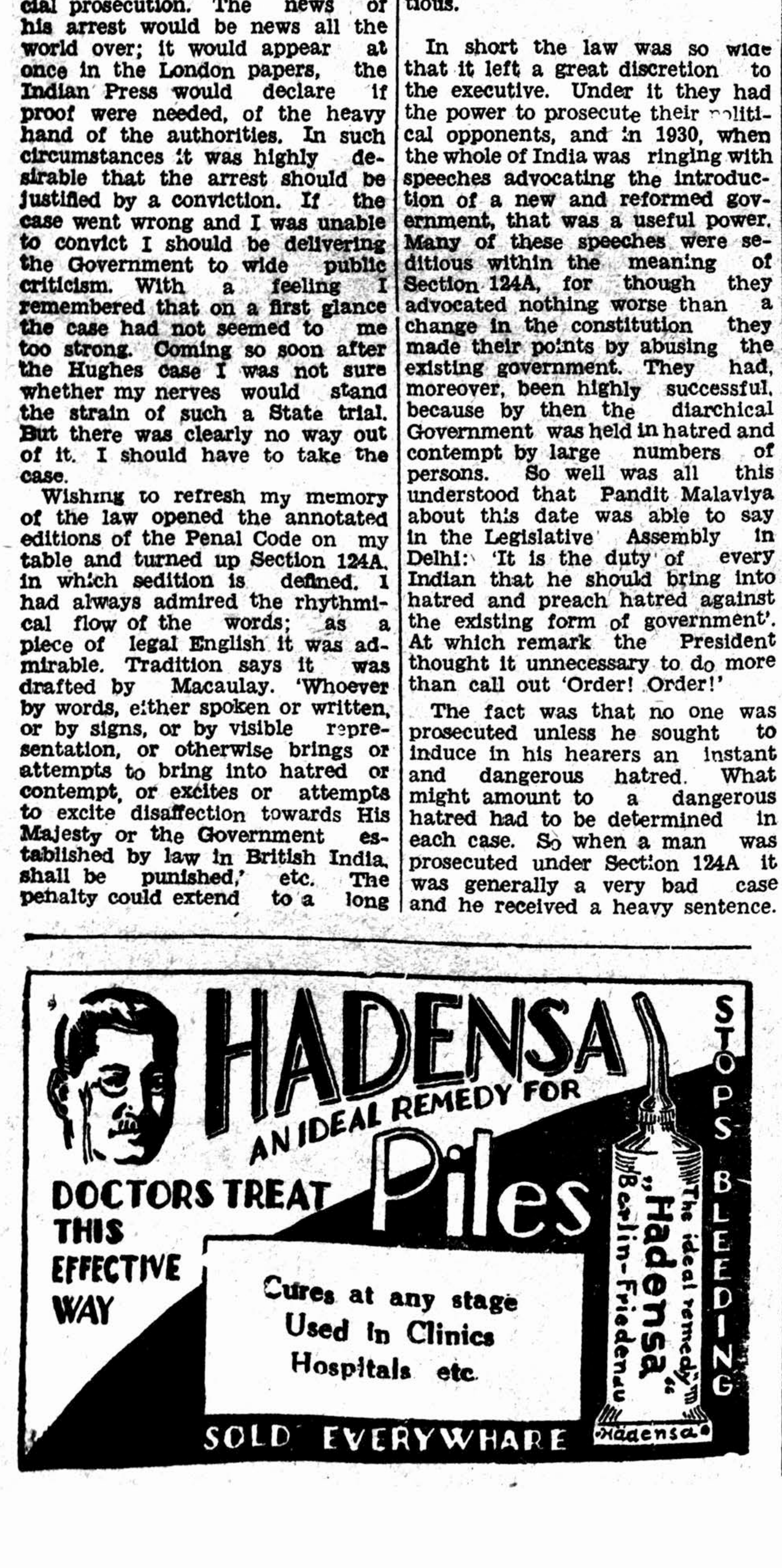
Sen Gupta had then gone on to Singapore, and on the 18th of February his ship touched at Rangoon again. He was induced to land this time and stay over till the next boat. An address of welcome was prepared by a number of leading men, including Captain Rushall, the Mayor of Rangoon, who signed in his private capacity as a citizen, and it was presented to Mr. Sen Gupta at 5 p.m. at a meeting in Fytche Square. Mr. Paw Thun, the barrister, was in the chair. The usual polite introductory speeches were made, Sen Gupta being saluted as a great political leader, the head of the Bengal Congress and Mahatma Gandhi's lieutenant. The citizens who had arranged the meeting were chiefly those who were opposed to the separation of Burma from India, that is to say firstly the Indians resident in Rangoon, who not unnaturally preferred a constitution wherein Burma would be under the orders of an Indian government, and secondly those few Burmans who feared that if Burma was separated the local Government's advice to the Simon Commission would be taken and she would be given an inferior constitution. They all wanted to take advantage of the presence of so influential a political leader as Sen Gupta, and to get him to warn thei Burmese of the danger they ran by cutting themsesves off from the great Indian paladins, who were strong enough to stand up to the British.

Sen Gupta, who was feeling the better for his sea voyage, though his blood-pressure was still too high, rose to respond to the valedictory address. He had not prepared a speech, but he was an accomplished orator and had no difficulty in improvising. Moreover, the subject was familiar to him. From his point of view it was lunacy on the part of the Burmans to think of standing alone at that juncture. Gandhi, the greatest man in the East, was about to launch his non-violent War of Independence. They were on the eve of a long wrangle with the British. The Simon Commission Report was due in four months. It would recommend what India could not accept and it would also recommend separation for Burma. The Indian tussle would go on, but if Burma accepted separation she would be out of it. In the end India would secure better terms and Burma would not be able to share in them. When India eventuatlly was enjoying a free government Burma would find that she had been tricked by the bait of separation into a constitution far less independent. To Sen Gupta it seemed extraordinary that the Burmese did not see this. Like all Indians he had a poor opinion of their brains. He was certain that the British Government would cheat them if it possibly could. It did not strike him as sense that the British would be obliged to give Burma the same concessions as they gave to India. Fair play would demand it, but he did not believe that they were actuated by fair play. His experience as a politician had made him despair of their character. Though his wife was English and he liked English games and clothes and food and at one time had had many English friends, the bitterness of the political battle had soured him against them. It was all a huge racket. Had not Sir Charles Innes declared for separation and at the same time advised Sir John Simon that the Burmese were only fit as yet for a limited form of self-government? If the Burmese were fools enough to take the bait, they were done for, and they would deserve the humiliation which was being prepared for them.

In that sense Sen Gupta addressed the audience in Fytche Square under the shadow of the Soolay Pagoda. He spoke in English, because he did not know Burmese and thought it inadvisable to use Hindustani. But the crowd was almost entirely composed of Indians. Most of those present, therefore, did not understand what he said, but as his speech would afterwards be circulated in the Burmese Press, the promoters were satisfied that it would have its effect.

Two days later, under the same auspices, he addressed an au-

(Continued On Page 55)



THE TRIAL OF LATE SEN GUPTA

(Continued From Page 54)

dience in one of the public halls. The subject was the same—an Indo-Burman entente. There were a number of Burmese students present on this occasion, not much more forward in English than the crowd in the square. He solemnly warned them not to trust the British if they wanted a free constitution; the Indians were the people to trust; they must all stand together.

On 21 February, the next day, he made his last speech. It was in Fytche Square again. Mr. Abdul Bari Chowdhury was in the chair, still thinking about his steamers and how awkward it would be if, as a result of separation there was no annual flow of labourers for them to carry from India to Burma. Mr. Paw Tun sat on the platform with other reputable citizens. The audience was not more Burmese than before. the truth being that the Burmese did not flock to hear Indian politicians, no matter how distinguished.

Somewhat negelected in this way by the persons he had come to help, Sen Gupta got on to his feet for the third time and for the third time, in English, begged the Burmans not to be fools. They could depend on a fair deal from India in the hour of victory, but if they cut themselves off from that source of power and put their deserved for being so credulous—the constitution Sir Charles Innes had in mind for them.

The people on the platform were not English and so had no objection to hearing the English abused, but they listened calmly to what was said because it was so familiar and because they knew a great deal more about Burma, and what was practicable in Burma, than did the speaker. As for Indians who composed the bulk of the audience, they had no idea what Sen Gupta was talking about, but they knew he was a big gentleman from Calcutta and they had all come to have a look at his face.

On each occasion reporters were present and a summary of the speeches appeared in the next morning's newspapers. The C.I.D. detectives were also busy and brought their chief a word for word transcript.

In a broad way this was what had happened in Rangoon in February; and when Sen Gupta heard, nearly a month later, that a couple of Burma policemen were waiting on his steps to serve a warrant on him, he was astounded. 'Can it be those speeches?' he is reported to have said.

The policemen were shown in and served the warrant. Sen Gupta read it through—it "was" the speeches. He found himself charged with sedition and was to appear before the courts in Rangoon on 18 March.

"I am instructed to offer you bail in two sureties of five thousand rupees each, announced the Assistant Commissioner who accompanied the Burma policemen.

'I refuse to furnish bail,' replied Sen Gupta at once.

By the rules of Congress its members neither furnished bail, pleaded, or paid fines in political cases.

The Government of Bengal had anticipated such a move and the Assistant Commissioner had his instructions. To take the Mayor of Calcutta in custody through his own streets and incarcerate him in the city lock-up, and that on the behest of the Burma Government, one of the junior governments in India, was not to the taste of the Bengal authorities. Such a course would probably throw the whole city into tumult. So it had been arranged that, if Sen Gupta refused bail, he was to be detained that night in his house. Next morning he would be put on board the mail-boat and taken to Rangoon.

The Assistant Commissioner carried out his orders, posted policemen and left the premises.

News of the Mayor's arrest was carried by reporters immediately to the offices of the nationalist Press and within an hour extra editions of the evening newspapers were being sold. It was stil early in the afternoon. As soon as the shopkeepers realized what had happened they put up their shutters; rickshaws ceased to ply. a 'hartal' or day of mourning was spontaneously declared.

When the members of the corporation received the news they met and proceeded in a body to Sen Gupta's house, where certain other nationalist leaders were already assembled.

'What exactly did you say in Rangoon to set the Government of Burma on the war-path? They asked.

'I can't remember exactly what I said,' replied the mayor. 'I spoke extempore on all three occasions. But the gist was that if the Burmese separated from us they would have to fight for freedom alone and in that case would certainly be defeated'

'It's an awkward moment for you to get involved,' they said, 'with the Mahatma's march starting in a few weeks Why did you bother about the Burmese?"

'It was the Indian community in Burma who asked me to speak.'

His friends then inquired whether he thought a conviction was possible.

'I am bound to be convicted,' he replied. 'You don't think they are going to haul me all the way to Rangoon and then acquit me! The Government of Burma isn't quite as stupid as that. It's all been fixed up.'

'You mean, it has been fixed with the Government of India?'

'Of course it has been fixed. I am to be the first casualty in Gandhi's campaign. They want me out of the way before the campaign starts. This is a trumped up case.'

But the magistrate can't go against the law.'

'It won't be necessary for him to do that. Any political speech which departs from generalities can be brought under the section. The Magistrate will not have all the facts before him. They will just prove the speeches and ask him to convict. As I do not intend to plead there will be no explanation of the circumstances. All will be over in a morning and I shall probably get two years.

His friends were depressed.

'But', he went on, 'there is no need to be upset. All this falls out very well. Our policy is to invite unjust punishment; the masses must be roused. My conviction in Rangoon will be such an outrageous injustice that it will do the cause more good than anyting I could have invented myself.'

They looked at him with sad admiration. 'But need you suffer so much?" inquired one of them. 'Imprisonment in Burma, far away from your family. and for a long term, will your, health stand it? You have done enough already.'

'They are taking me there, anyhow, I must make the most of it.'

'And we shall do our best at this end,' they said, and returned home through the mourning streets.

At down the next day a large crowd gathered outside the mayor's house. With flowers in their hands the chief people came to the door, where Sen Gupta received them. Some offered him bunches or hung garlands round his neck, while others painted his forhead with vermilion, for the day was the festival of Holi, when it was customary to redden the forehead.

In due course the police escort arrived in a car. The S. S. "Sirdhana" was scheduled to leave Outram Ghat at nine o'clock, Sen Gupta entered the car and was driven through the crowd. Some of the people were weeping and some shouted 'long live the revolution.' At the ghat an enormous concourse was waiting.

The escort quickly took him on board the mail-boat. Leaning from the rail, he saluted the people. The excitement increased. A band of volunteers climbed on board and attempted to hoist the tricolour national flag, but this was prevented. The siren went and he bade his family good-bye. To the leaders his last words were: 'You must stand by Mahatma Gandhi.'

The gangways were down and the ship began to move. A kind of frenzy seemed to shake the crowd as they saw their leader being taken from them. A cry went out: 'Down with the Union Jack'. Sen Gupta was still at the rail, waving his hand. The shouts were kept up till he passed out of sight.

As soon as he thought it politic to do so, he left the rail and went to his cabin, where he got rid of the flowers, washed the vermilion off his race, and changed out of his Indian clothes into a lounge suit. Then descending to the dining-saloon, he ordered breakfast. There was nothing sentimental about Sen Gupta. A realist, he knew that a lounge suit was the right dress in the first class of an English ship, just as the national costume with garlands was right for a crowd of Bengali supporters. And he was decidely hungry after the excitements of the morning; and he liked a dish of eggs and bacon.

(To Be Continued.)

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He had no time for his brother-in-law, and was always threatening him. At last his wife took him to task.

"It's ridiculous for you to talk like that. You know it will cost you a ten-pound fine if you touch him."

When a month had elapsed and he hadn't mentioned the name of his brother-in-law once, his wife expressed her pleasure

"So you've given up the idea of hitting Jim?"

"Given up!" he snorted: "I'm saving up!"

* * *

The recluse was building a new home for his wife and children. Instead of building the house from the outside, he worked just the opposite way.

At length the job was complete Four walls and a roof—nothing more. The builder surveyed his handiwork with pride.

"Well," he asked his wife, "how do you like the new place?"

"Nt bad," she complimented; "but where's the door?"

The recluse put down his hammer

"Why a door?" he demanded. "Goin' some place?"

* * *

At a country fair £5 was offered to the person who could guess the weight of a certain cow. Many people tried their skill, and various weights were suggested.

Finally old Garge, a not-too-bright farmhand, came forward. To the general amazement he named the exact weight of the cow

"How did you do it?" asked the judge, after awarding the prize.

" 'Twarn't nothin'," replied the man. "I'd 'a' done better'n that if I'd been tryin'."

* * *

A humorist was reading that a violent earthquake had just been felt in Poland, particularly in Plszkhowski. Then he asked: "What was the name of the town before the earthquake?"

* * *

There was no doubt about it, little Johnny hated going to school.

"Why don't you like our school?" asked the teacher.

"Oh," said Johnny, "it isn't so much the school; it's the principal of the thing."

* * *

A down-and-out actor was passing a police station. His eye caught a poster saying, "Man Wanted for Murder."

"Oh, well," he sighed, turning into the station, "it'll do till I get something better."

* * *

A man was strolling down the main street, holding a large dog by a leash, when he met a friend The talk turned from one thing to another, and at last to the merits of the dog.

"Yes," said the owner, "that dog could smell a bird a mile away."

"Indeed!" said his friend, incredulously. He glanced at the dog, and was surprised to see the animal sniffing nervously. "That dog acts as if a bird were under his nose, and there isn't a bird anywhere near," he said.

The owner looked perplexed. Seeing some other men in conversation he approached one of them and inquired. "Pardon me, but have you a bird in your pocket?'

"No," answered the man.

The owner of the dog was puzzled. but after a few minutes he said. "Excuse me, but what's your name?"

"Partridge"

"Ah!" exclaimed the owner to his friend. "That explains it!"

An American girl, wearing a very low-backed dress, was sitting next to a Bishop at dinner one night. He spilt some salt, and absent-mindedly threw it over his shoulder.

The salt fell on the girl's back, and she immediately turned to the Bishop.

"Say," she exclaimed, "you can't catch me like that!"

* * *

The film producer visited his oculist and complained of seeing spots before his eyes.

"Well," smiled the oculist, "there's nothing serious about that. We'll have you fixed up in no time. Why, thousands of people see spots before their eyes."

The film producer sighed.

"Yes, I know that," he replied, "but mine are in technicolour."

* * *

"Can I touch you for five dollars?"

"For five dollars you can sock me on the jaw."

* * *

"Every bone in my body aches."

"Thank your stars you're not a herring."

"These eggs are very small," complained the young housewife to her grocer.

"Straight from the farm this morning, madam," declared the grocer.

"That's the trouble with these farmers," she persisted. "They're so anxious to get their eggs sold they take them off the nest too soon."

* * *

A cameraman, working for the educational department of a film company, met a sarcastic farmer in town and said:—

"I've just been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm."

"Did you catch any of my men in motion?" asked the old farmer, curiously.

"Sure, I did."

The farmer shook his head reflectively, then commented: "Movies are a wonderful thing!"

* * *

"How did you learn to walk the tight rope? Just pick it up yourself?"

"Oh, no. It has to be taut."

The big Negro looked bewildered as he stood in the dock accused of stealing a gold watch.

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked the magistrate.

"Not guilty, sah."

"Ever been in prison before?"

The Negro looked most indignant.

"No, sah," he protested. "Dis is de first time ah ever stole".

* * *

The new hand in the works was shown a heap of bolts on the floor and told to count them into a box.

He began—"One, two, three. . ."

"That's not the way," said the foreman. "Count 'em in threes—three, six, nine, and so on."

When the bolts were all in the box he was asked how many there were.

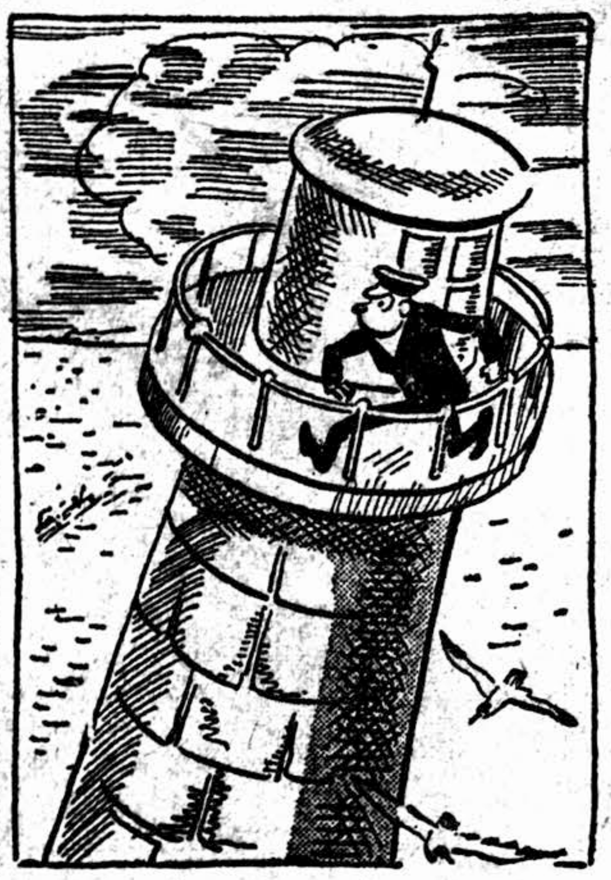
"A boxful of threes and two over," was the reply.

* * *

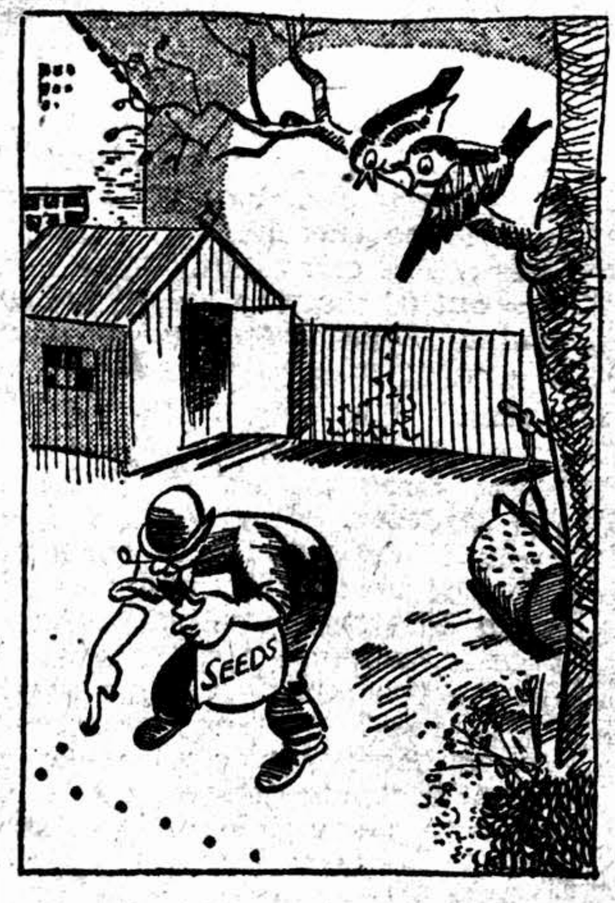
"Do you know-where I could get a piece of material to mend my husband's trousers."

"There's a bit just like them on a nail in our fowl house."

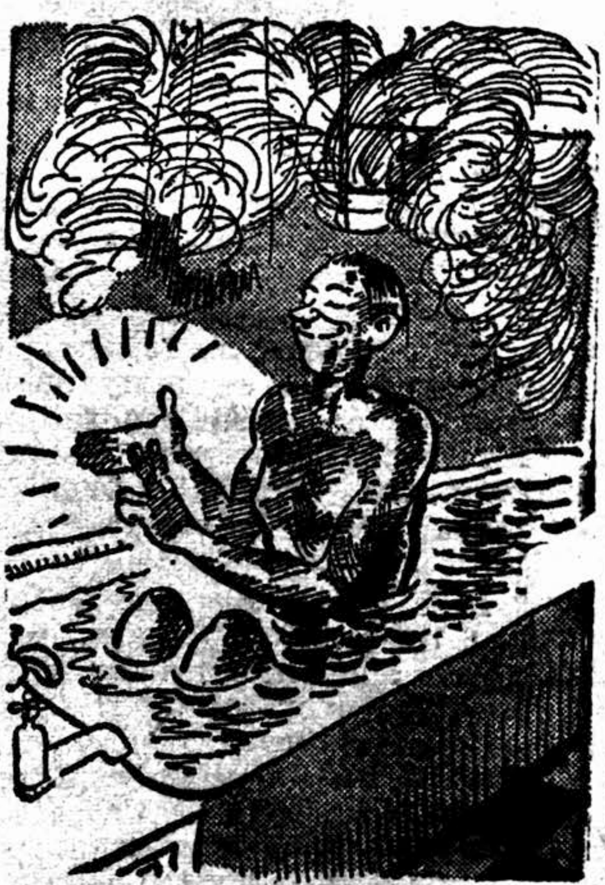
Our Humorist At Large



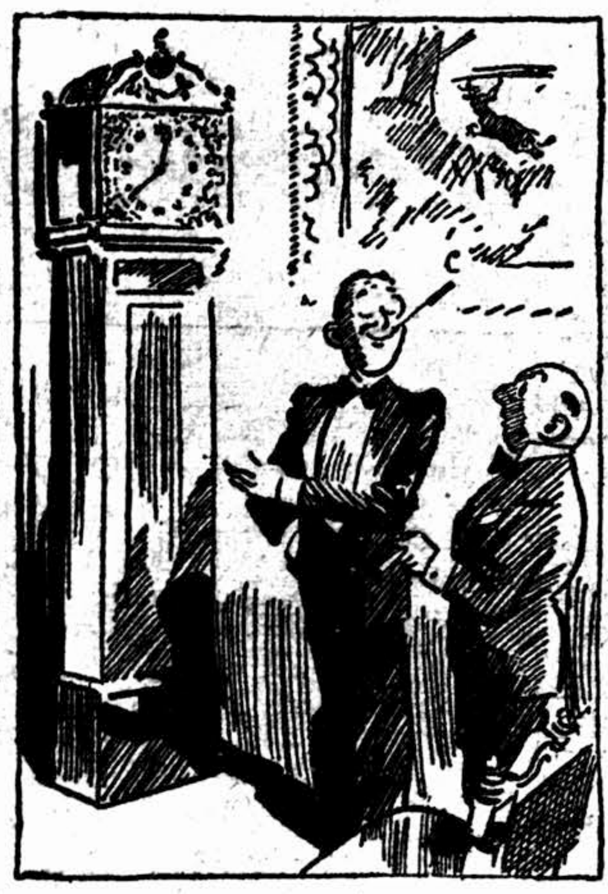
"Curse that doctor for ordering a five mile walk every day."



SPRING HAS COME:
Sparrows: "Yes, spring has come. He doesn't throw food to us now, but hides it in the ground to make life hard for us."

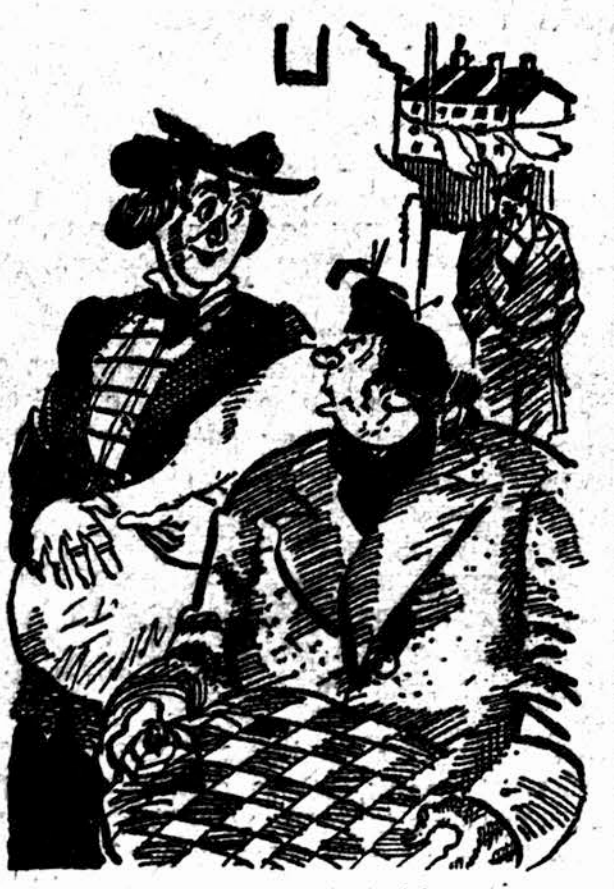


Picture of a deaf and dumb man singing in his bath.

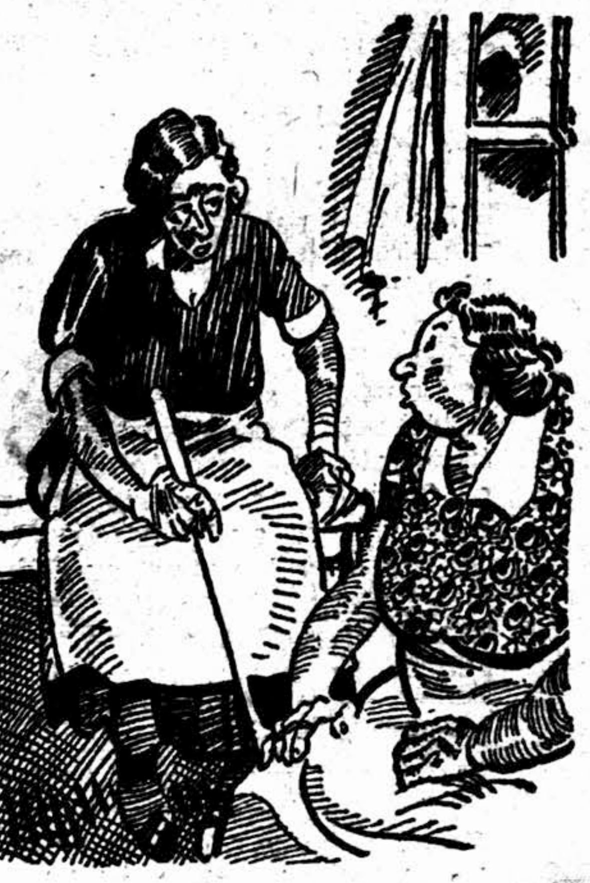


"Doesn't that clock go?"

"No, the spring broke and the guarantee ran out in 1763."

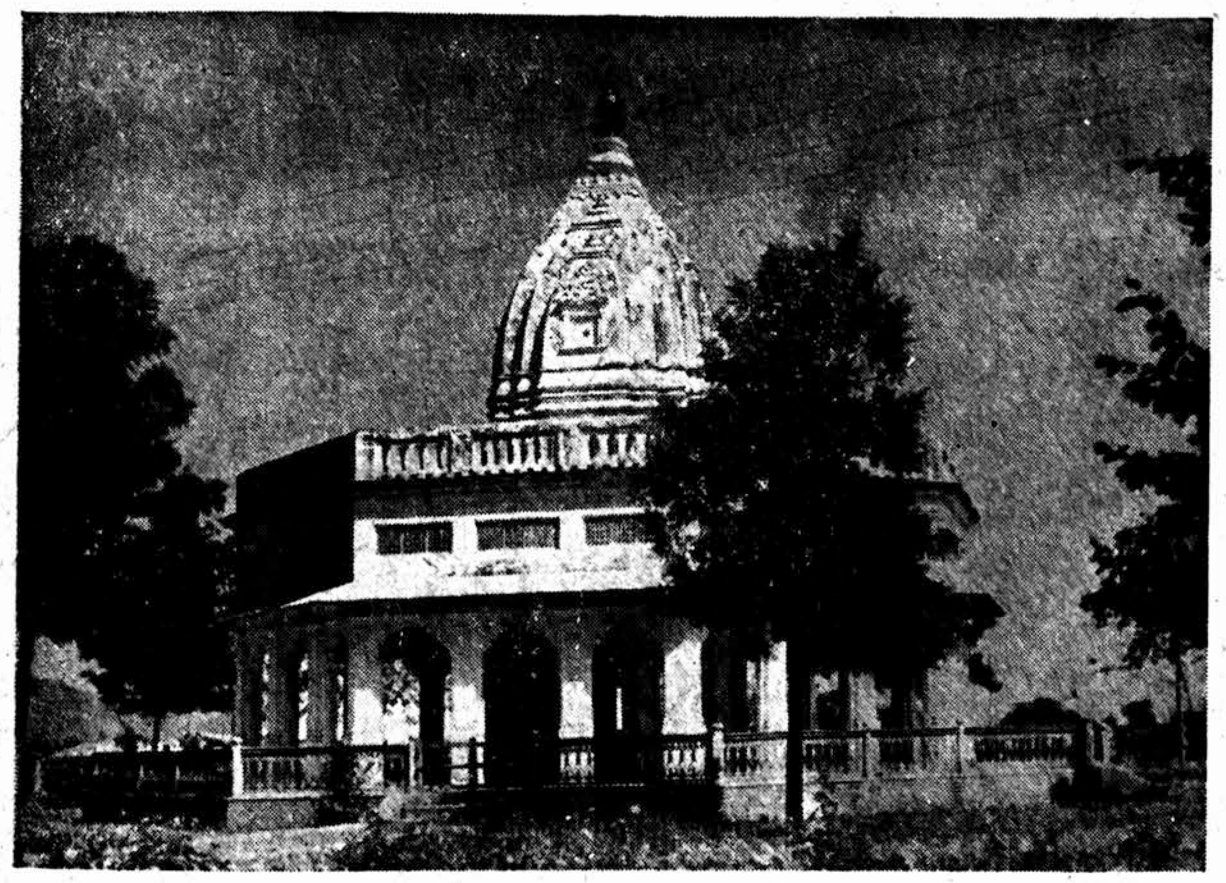


"That's a badly fitting wig your husband wears, Mrs. Murphy."
"Yes, the top of a cocoanut was the best he could afford."

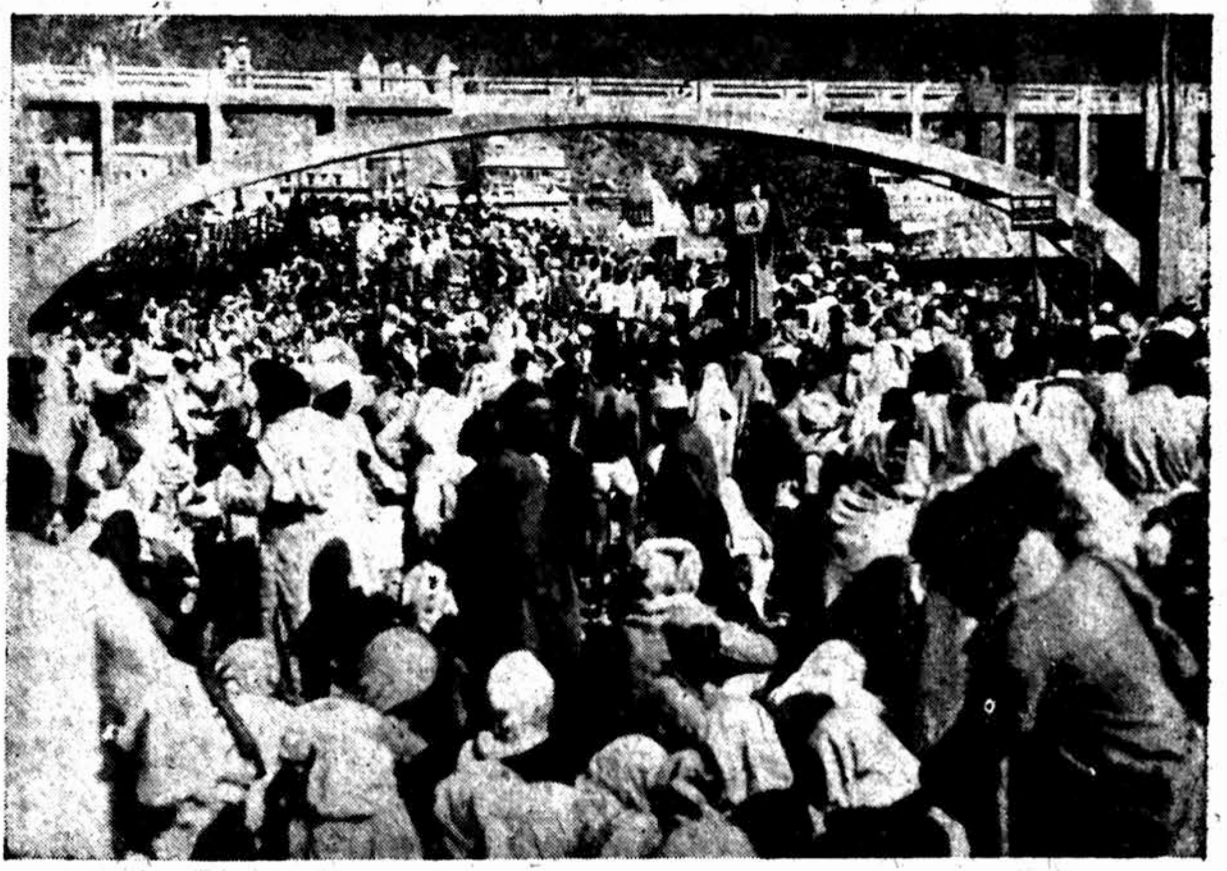


"My 'usband 'as a very level 'ead."

"No wonder, dearie, the way you lay the fryin' pan on to it."



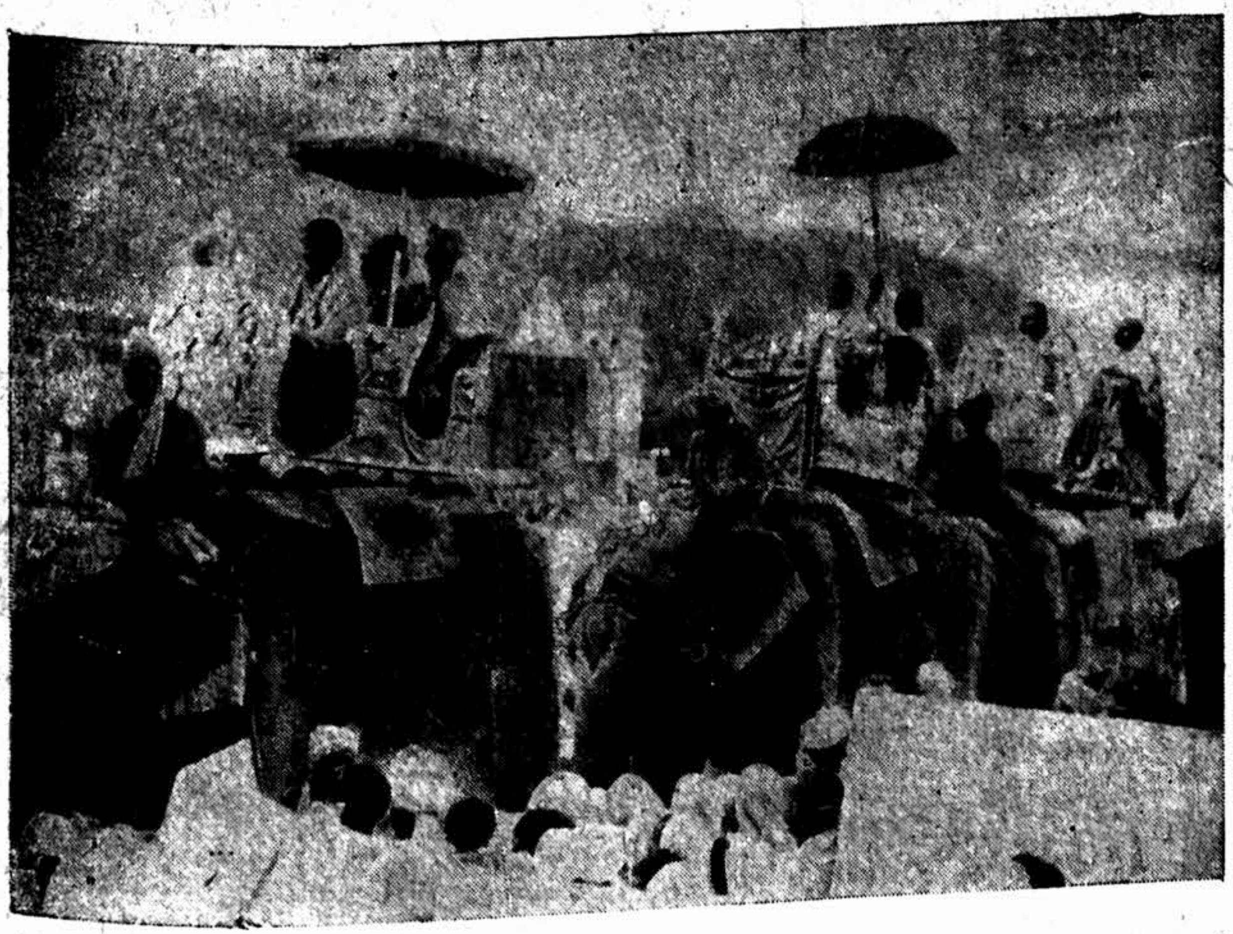
Mantap at Gurukul in Hardwar where Maharudra Yagna was performed.



Rush and crush on the bank of the Ganges on the Mela day.

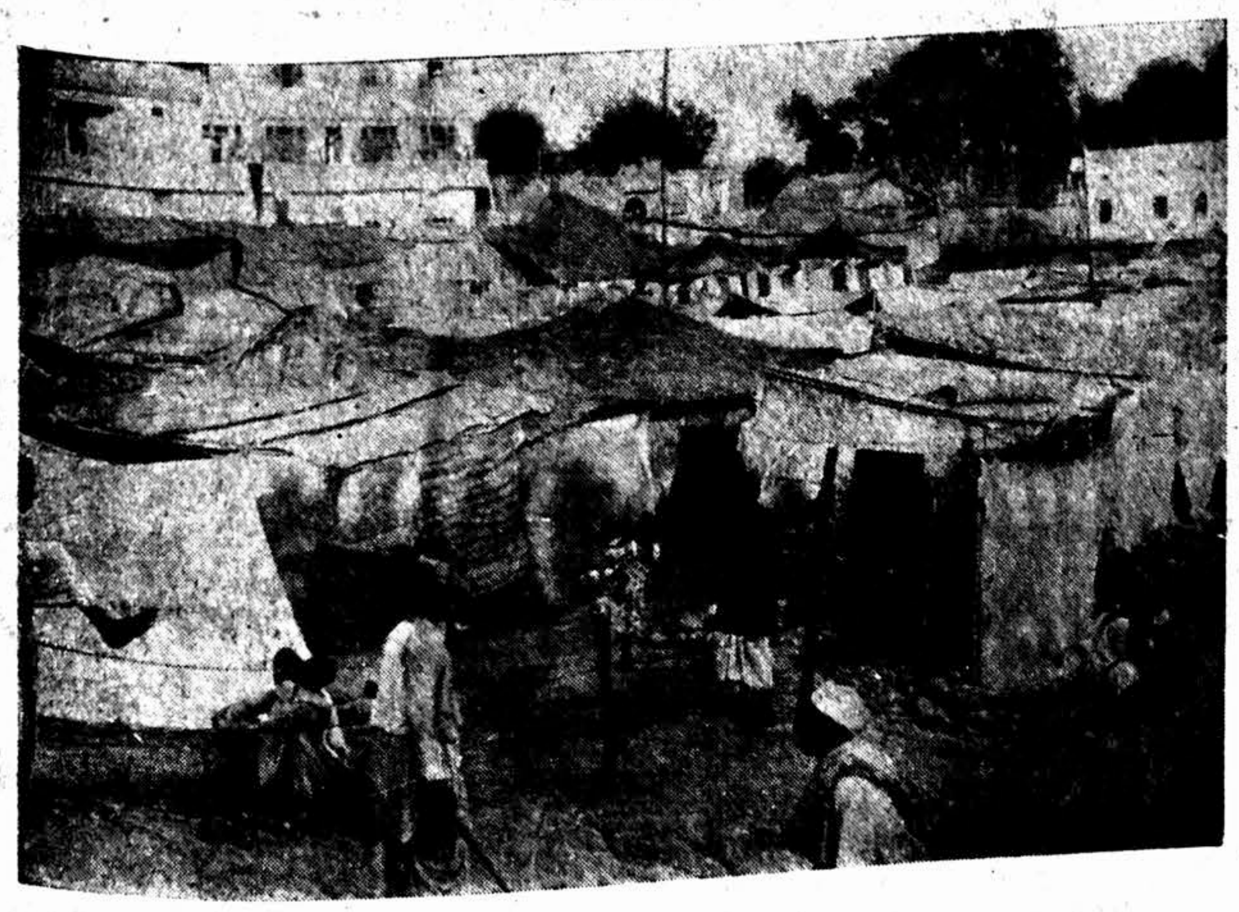
Sadhus on March.

Jam of 'Jambos' and 'Jatris'.



Elephant procession carrying the chief of the Bhairagi Sadhus.

To Ganges in 'Palki.'



All huts for pilgrims.

Mela pilgrims cooking their food on the banks of the Ganges.

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